TA YA ELECTRIC WIRE & CABLE CO., LTD.

AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Financial Statements
with Independent Auditors' Report for the
Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

TA YA ELECTRIC WIRE & CABLE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Index to Financial Statements

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese

The Board of Directors and Shareholders

TA YA ELECTRIC WIRE & CABLE CO., LTD.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Ta Ya Electric Wire & Cable Co., Ltd and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated financial balance sheets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other auditors (refer to the Other Matter section of this report), the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (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 Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. 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 for the year ended December 31, 2022. 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.

Key audit matters for the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 are stated as follows:

<u>Loss allowance of accounts receivable</u>

The recognition of the loss allowance of accounts receivable is based on the customer's credit quality, situation of collecting payments, and future economic conditions. Since the expected credit loss ratio involves subjective judgments and significant estimates of managements, the loss allowance of accounts receivable is identified as a key audit matter.

The book value of accounts receivable please refer to Notes 10 to the consolidated financial statements.

Our audit procedures consisted of obtaining the management's assessment information of expected credit loss ratio and assess that whether such assumptions are reasonable; recalculating the appropriateness of the recognition of expected credit loss of accounts receivable based on the above expected credit loss ratio; and inspecting specific customers which amount is significant and the reason for not receiving payment. We use above procedures to confirm whether the expected credit loss of accounts receivable have recognized sufficiently.

<u>Inventory evaluation</u>

The Group assesses impairment of material based on lower of cost or net realizable value evaluation, and valuation of the inventory is mainly affected by the international copper price, but the international copper market price fluctuations frequently. Since inventory evaluation involves the management's significant judgment, inventory evaluation its assessment is identified as a key audit matter.

The book value of Inventories please refer to Notes 11 to the consolidated financial statements.

Our audit procedures in response to the abovementioned key audit matter were obtaining information pertaining to the lower of cost or net realizable value (LCNRV), sampling projected pricing information and the most recent sales record to assess the reasonableness of the judgment on the LCNRV, and comparing the year-end quantity of inventory items with the inventory count reports to confirm the existence and completeness of the inventory. Moreover, by attending year-end inventory counting, we assessed the condition of inventory and evaluated the adequacy of inventory provisions for obsolete goods.

Other Matter

Certain investments which were accounted for under the equity method based on the financial statements of the investees were audited by other independent accountants. Our audit, insofar as it related to these companies' total assets were NT 3,271,023 thousands and NT 3,142,619 thousands, which represented 8.32% and 9.16% of the total consolidated assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the related shares of net operating revenue from the associates in the amount of NT 3,560,602 thousands and NT 3,340,441 thousands, which represented 13.31% and 12.17% of the total consolidated net operating revenue for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021; The investments accounted for under the equity method balance of NT 1,089,569 thousands and NT 969,271 thousands, which represented 2.77% and 2.82% of the total consolidated assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the related shares of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method in the amount of NT 49,876 thousands and NT 96,541 thousands, which represented 4.26% and 5.82% of the consolidated total comprehensive income (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

We have audited and expressed an unqualified opinion with other matter paragraph on the parent company only financial statements of the Company as of and for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

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

Management is responsible for preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and for 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 supervisors, are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the consolidated Financial Statements

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient 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 for the year ended December 31, 2022 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 report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

March 16, 2023

Notice to Readers

For the convenience of readers, the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the R.O.C. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language consolidated financial statements shall prevail.

TA YA ELECTRIC WIRE & CABLE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	December 31,2022			December 31,2021		
ASSETS		***Amount***	***%***		***Amount***	***%***
CURRENT ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents (notes 4 and 6)	$	4,344,838	11.0	$	4,999,261	14.6
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (notes 4, 7 and 36)		1,345,424	3.4		1,130,877	3.3
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 4 and 8)		24,339	0.1		30,531	0.1
Financial assets at amortized cost(notes 9)		384,115	1.0		385,821	1.1
Contract assets		196,472	0.5		58,869	0.2
Notes receivable, net (notes 4, 10 and 37)		262,340	0.7		309,510	0.9
Accounts receivable, net (notes 4, 10 and 37)		3,706,818	9.4		4,090,404	11.9
Other receivables		31,650	0.1		52,903	0.1
Income tax receivable		6,606	—		3,719	—
Inventories, net (notes 4 and 11)		5,585,210	14.2		4,567,901	13.3
Inventories (Construction),net (notes 4 and 11)		221,002	0.6		92,402	0.3
Prepayments		595,075	1.5		362,878	1.1
Other current assets (notes 38)		275,806	0.7		91,982	0.3
Total current assets		16,979,695	43.2		16,177,058	47.2
NONCURRENT ASSETS						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (notes 4, 7 and 36)		3,696,935	9.4		2,860,700	8.3
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (notes 4, 8 and 38)		1,136,207	2.9		1,012,124	2.9
Investments accounted for using equity method (notes 4, 12 and 38)		1,124,608	2.9		1,019,736	3.0
Property, plant and equipment (notes 4, 13 and 38)		12,603,867	32.0		9,990,898	29.1
Right-of-use assets (notes 4, 14 and 38)		996,342	2.5		1,041,702	3.0
Investment Property, net (notes 4, 15 and 38)		1,342,944	3.4		1,352,215	3.9
Intangible assets(notes 16)		1,343	—		122	—
Deferred income tax assets (notes 2 and 26)		128,055	0.3		122,640	0.4
Prepayments for equipment		146,839	0.4		108,381	0.3
Refundable deposits (note 38)		229,411	0.6		88,750	0.3
Net defined benefit asset		70,144	0.2		19,230	0.1
Other non-current assets (notes 37 and 38)		869,258	2.2		522,984	1.5
Total noncurrent assets		22,345,953	56.8		18,139,482	52.8
TOTAL	$	39,325,648	100.0	$	34,316,540	100.0
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY						
CURRENT LIABILITIES						
Short-term loans (note17)	$	6,506,035	16.5	$	6,724,135	19.6
Short-term notes and bills payable (note18)		1,289,550	3.3		829,831	2.4
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (notes 4, 7 and 36)		23,957	0.1		14,926	—
Contract liabilities		372,575	0.9		215,067	0.6
Notes payable (note 37)		91,074	0.2		93,069	0.3
Accounts payable (note 37)		719,575	1.8		626,636	1.8
Other payables (note 37)		807,626	2.1		710,797	2.1
Income tax payable (note 26)		136,644	0.3		157,752	0.5
Provisions (note 21)		100,000	0.3		100,000	0.3
Lease liabilities (notes 4 and 14)		34,225	0.1		34,457	0.1
Current portion of long-term loans (notes 19 and 20)		2,395,248	6.1		1,871,524	5.5
Other current liabilities		49,853	0.1		57,033	0.2
Total current liabilities		12,526,362	31.8		11,435,227	33.4
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES						
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (notes 7)		36,850	0.1		—	—
Bonds payable (note 19)		1,942,664	5.0		2,628,394	7.7
Long-term loans (note 20)		11,130,645	28.3		7,272,032	21.2
Provisions (note 21)		28,672	0.1		35,351	0.1
Deferred income tax liabilities (note 26)		313,119	0.8		354,481	1.0
Lease liabilities (notes 4 and 14)		755,570	1.9		765,730	2.2
Net defined benefit liability (note 22)		7,357	—		23,283	0.1
Guarantee deposits		43,164	0.1		79,150	0.2
Other noncurrent liabilities		117,865	0.3		199,541	0.6
Total noncurrent liabilities		14,375,906	36.6		11,357,962	33.1
Total liabilities		26,902,268	68.4		22,793,189	66.5
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF THE PARENT (note 23)						
Share capital		6,846,491	17.4		6,458,954	18.8
Capital surplus		1,151,543	2.9		1,136,808	3.3
Retained earnings						
Appropriated as legal capital reserve		354,255	0.9		213,846	0.6
Appropriated as special capital reserve		147,555	0.4		147,555	0.4
Unappropriated earnings (accumulated deficits)		2,109,323	5.4		1,999,744	5.8
Total retained earnings		2,611,133	6.7		2,361,145	6.8
Others		(53,778)	(0.1)		(110,704)	(0.3)
Treasury stock (notes 4 and 24)		(34,325)	(0.1)		(35,565)	(0.1)
Total equity attributable to owners of the parent		10,521,064	26.8		9,810,638	28.5
NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS (notes 23)		1,902,316	4.8		1,712,713	5.0
Total equity		12,423,380	31.6		11,523,351	33.5
TOTAL	$	39,325,648	100.0	$	34,316,540	100.0

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements
(With Solomon & Co., audit report dated March 16, 2023)

TA YA ELECTRIC WIRE & CABLE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Earnings Per Share)

	2022		2021	
	Amount	***%***	***Amount***	***%***
NET REVENUE (notes 28)	$ 26,749,017	100.0	$ 27,457,879	100.0
COST OF REVENUE (notes 11, 22, 30 and 37)	24,572,112	91.9	24,656,077	89.8
GROSS PROFIT	2,176,905	8.1	2,801,802	10.2
UNREALIZED GAIN ON THE TRANSACTIONS WITH ASSOCIATES	2,353	—	593	—
REALIZED GAIN ON THE TRANSACTIONS WITH ASSOCIATES	593	—	—	—
REALIZED GROSS PROFIT	2,175,145	8.1	2,801,209	10.2
OPERATING EXPENSES (notes 22, 25, 30 and 37)				
Sales and marketing	308,249	1.2	286,577	1.0
General and administrative	967,305	3.6	955,354	3.5
Research and development	55,379	0.2	42,445	0.1
Expected credit loss (gains)	(1,987)	—	9,635	—
Total Operating Expenses	1,328,946	5.0	1,294,011	4.6
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	846,199	3.1	1,507,198	5.6
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES				
Interest income (note 31 and 37)	27,758	0.1	15,546	0.1
Other income (note 32 and 37)	221,355	0.8	218,740	0.8
Other gains and losses (note 33 and 37)	559,459	2.1	456,341	1.7
Finance costs (note 34)	(476,693)	(1.7)	(291,973)	(1.1)
Share of profit associates (note 12)	53,910	0.2	106,210	0.4
Impairment loss	(17,400)	(0.1)	(12,000)	—
Total non-operating Income and expenses	368,389	1.4	492,864	1.9
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	1,214,588	4.5	2,000,062	7.5
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (notes 26)	(150,066)	(0.5)	(345,887)	(1.3)
NET INCOME	1,064,522	4.0	1,654,175	6.2
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (note 22)	37,849	0.2	(14,640)	(0.1)
Unrealized gain on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(13,967)	(0.1)	46,612	0.2
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of associates	460	—	(406)	—
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (notes 26)	(10,858)	—	(8,695)	—
	13,484	0.1	22,871	0.1
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	100,744	0.4	(24,047)	(0.1)
Share of the other comprehensive income of associates accounted for using the equity method	8,485	—	761	—
Income tax benefit related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently (notes 26)	(16,758)	(0.1)	3,852	—
	92,471	0.3	(19,434)	(0.1)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year , net of income tax	105,955	0.4	3,437	—
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	$ 1,170,477	4.4	$ 1,657,612	6.0
NET PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Owners of the parent	$ 841,475	3.2	$ 1,408,768	5.1
Non-controlling interests	223,047	0.8	245,407	0.9
	$ 1,064,522	4.0	$ 1,654,175	6.0
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Owners of the parent	$ 924,540	3.5	$ 1,420,966	5.1
Non-controlling interests	245,937	0.9	236,646	0.9
	$ 1,170,477	4.4	$ 1,657,612	6.0
EARNINGS PER SHARE (NT$,notes 27)				
Basic	$ 1.24		$ 2.17	
Diluted	$ 1.18		$ 2.16	

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

(With Solomon & Co., audit report dated March 16, 2023)

TA YA ELECTRIC WIRE & CABLE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Share Data)

	Capital Stock －Common Stock			*Retained Earnings*			*Others*				
	Shares	*Amount*	*Capital Surplus*	*Legal Reserve*	*Special Reserve*	*Unappropriated Earnings (Accumulated Deficit)*	*Foreign Currency Translation Reserve*	*Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income*	*Treasury Stock*	*Non-controlling Interests*	*Total Equity*
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2021 RESTATED	595,068,022	$ 5,950,680	$ 602,220	$ 137,749	$ 147,555	$ 1,088,298	$ (214,024)	$ 88,358	$ (34,925)	$ 1,364,133	$ 9,130,044
Appropriation of prior year's earnings:											
Legal and Special reserve used to offset accumulated deficit	–	–	–	76,097	–	(76,097)	–	–	–	–	–
Cash dividends to shareholders	–	–	–	–	–	(208,274)	–	–	–	–	(208,274)
Stock dividends	20,827,380	208,274	–	–	–	(208,274)	–	–	–	–	–
Due to recognition of equity component of convertible bonds issued	–	–	163,671	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	163,671
Share of changes in net assets of associates accounted for using equity method	–	–	226	–	–	(1,890)	–	–	–	–	(1,664)
Net income in 2021	–	–	–	–	–	1,408,768	–	–	–	245,407	1,654,175
Other comprehensive income in 2021, net of income tax	–	–	–	–	–	(19,182)	(11,374)	42,754	–	(8,761)	3,437
Issuance of ordinary shares for cash	30,000,000	300,000	330,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	630,000
Purchase of the Corporation's shares by subsidiaries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(2,965)	(2,525)	(5,490)
Disposal of the Company's shares held by subsidiaries	–	–	7,121	–	–	–	–	–	2,325	–	9,446
Adjustments for dividends subsidiaries received from parent company	–	–	2,463	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,463
Changes in subsidiaries ownership	–	–	(618)	–	–	(23)	–	–	–	637	(4)
Share-based payments	–	–	31,725	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31,725
Changes in non-controlling interests	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	111,843	111,843
Disposal of investments in equityinstruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	–	16,418	–	(16,418)	–	–	–
Others	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,979	1,979
Balance at December 31, 2021	645,895,402	6,458,954	1,136,808	213,846	147,555	1,999,744	(225,398)	114,694	(35,565)	1,712,713	11,523,351
Appropriation of prior year's earnings:											
Legal and Special reserve used to offset accumulated deficit	–	–	–	140,409	–	(140,409)	–	–	–	–	–
Cash dividends to shareholders	–	–	–	–	–	(226,063)	–	–	–	–	(226,063)
Stock dividends	38,753,724	387,537	–	–	–	(387,537)	–	–	–	–	–
Share of changes in net assets of associates accounted for using equity method	–	–	9,784	–	–	(4,011)	–	–	–	–	5,773
Net income in 2022	–	–	–	–	–	841,475	–	–	–	223,047	1,064,522
Other comprehensive income in 2022, net of income tax	–	–	–	–	–	26,139	64,798	(7,872)	–	22,890	105,955
Disposal of the Company's shares held by subsidiaries	–	–	2,371	–	–	–	–	–	1,240	–	3,611
Adjustments for dividends subsidiaries received from parent company	–	–	2,550	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,550
Changes in subsidiaries ownership	–	–	30	–	–	(15)	–	–	–	(15)	–
Changes in non-controlling interests	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(56,319)	(56,319)
Balance at December 31, 2022	684,649,126	$ 6,846,491	$ 1,151,543	$ 354,255	$ 147,555	$ 2,109,323	$ (160,600)	$ 106,822	$ (34,325)	$ 1,902,316	$ 12,423,380

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

(With Solomon & Co., audit report dated March 16, 2023)

TA YA ELECTRIC WIRE & CABLE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2022	*2021*
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	$ 1,214,588	$ 2,000,062
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation expense	644,427	614,952
Amortization expense	393	200
Expected credit loss	(1,987)	9,635
Net gain of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(256,194)	(724,333)
Finance costs	476,693	291,973
Interest income	(27,758)	(15,546)
Dividend income	(117,852)	(119,361)
Shared-based payment expenses recognized	—	31,725
Share of profits of associates	(53,910)	(106,210)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(14,602)	(1,138)
Property, plant and equipment transferred to expenses	16,060	12,615
Gain on disposal of investments	(98,643)	(116,168)
Gains on disposal of associates	(1,253)	—
Impairment loss on financial assets	10,173	12,000
Impairment loss on non-financial assets	7,227	—
Unrealized gain on the transactions with associates	2,353	593
Realized gain on the transactions with associates	(593)	—
Income and expense adjustments	584,534	(109,063)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(625,029)	(454,104)
Contract assets	(137,603)	(9,097)
Notes receivable	47,170	(153,026)
Accounts receivable	384,065	(649,711)
Other receivables	21,730	(1,406)
Inventories	(1,145,909)	(1,499,194)
Prepayments	(226,889)	(139,646)
Other current assets	(7,839)	86,746
Contract liabilities	157,508	73,748
Notes payable	(1,995)	7,150
Accounts payable	92,939	45,092
Other payables	64,407	(16,492)
Provisions	(7,154)	(966)
Other current liabilities	(7,180)	26,666
Net defined benefit liability	(28,991)	(31,684)
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities	(1,420,770)	(2,715,924)
Total adjustments	(836,236)	(2,824,987)
Cash (used in) generated from operations	378,352	(824,925)
Interest received	27,694	15,544
Interest paid	(458,597)	(289,427)
Income tax paid	(242,515)	(175,693)
Net cash (used in) generated from operating activities	(295,066)	(1,274,501)

(Continued)

TA YA ELECTRIC WIRE & CABLE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2022	***2021***
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	(140,232)	(94,794)
Proceeds from disposal of financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	28,900
The capital reduction on financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income	14,610	14,043
Financial assets at amortized cost	1,706	(52,790)
Purchase of associates under the equity method	(141,717)	(88,564)
Proceeds from disposal of associates under the equity method	31,419	—
Net cash flow from acquisition of subsidiaries (exclude cash obtained)	—	(419,024)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment (including prepayments for equipment)	(3,313,673)	(2,546,126)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	44,385	28,176
Decrease (increase) in refundable deposits	(140,661)	12,909
Acquisition of intangible assets	(1,446)	—
Payments for right-of-use assets	—	(16,527)
Acquisition of investment properties	—	(110,467)
Increase in other non-current assets	(23,305)	(9,382)
Dividend received	184,994	163,481
Decrease (increase) in mortgage demand deposits	(461,167)	(37,680)
Net cash (used in) generated from investing activities	(3,945,087)	(3,127,845)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase (decrease) in short-term loans	(218,100)	2,201,429
Increase (decrease) in short-term notes and bills payable	459,719	374,901
Issuance of bonds payable	—	1,296,071
Proceeds from long-term bank loans	4,725,724	6,399,338
Repayment of long-term bank loans	(1,120,359)	(4,284,088)
Increase (decrease) in guarantee deposits	(35,986)	49,365
Repayment of principal of lease liabilities	(48,462)	(55,926)
Cash dividends	(223,513)	(205,811)
Issuance of ordinary shares for cash	—	630,000
Increase in treasury stock	—	(5,490)
Proceeds from disposal of treasury shares	3,611	9,446
Increase (decrease) in non-controlling interests	(56,269)	113,822
Net cash generated from financing activities	3,486,365	6,523,057
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON THE BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	99,365	(28,074)
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(654,423)	2,092,637
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	4,999,261	2,906,624
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, ENDING OF YEAR	$ 4,344,838	$ 4,999,261

(Concluded)

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

(With Solomon & Co., audit report dated March 16, 2023)

TA YA ELECTRIC WIRE & CABLE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2022 and 2021

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

1. Organization

TA YA ELECTRIC WIRE & CABLE CO., LTD. (the Company) was incorporated in November, 1962, mainly engages in the manufacturing and sale of electric wire & cable, and constructing, selling and renting of office and house buildings. The authorized capital was NTD 8,000,000 thousand, of which NTD 6,846,491 thousand was issued as of December 31, 2022. In December 1988, its shares were listed on Taiwan Stock Exchange (TSE).

2. The Authorization Of Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 14, 2023.

3. Application Of New And Revised International Financial Reporting Standards

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

   The initial application of the IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have any material impact on the Group's accounting policies.

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b. The IFRSs endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2022

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB
Amendments to IAS 1 “Disclosure of Accounting Policies”	January 1, 2023(Note 1)
Amendments to IAS 8 “Definition of Accounting Estimates”	January 1, 2023(Note 2)
Amendments to IAS 12 “Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction”	January 1, 2023(Note 3)

Note 1: The amendments will be applied prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

Note 2: The amendments are applicable to changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies that occur on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

Note 3: Except for deferred taxes that will be recognized on January 1, 2022 for temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations, the amendments will be applied prospectively to transactions that occur on or after January 1, 2022.

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

c. New IFRSs in issue but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note1)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets between An Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture”	To be determined by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 16 “Leases Liability in a Sale and leaseback”	January 1, 2024 (Note 2)
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 “Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 -Comparative Information”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 “Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current”	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 “Non-current Liabilities with Covenants”	January 1, 2024

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

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

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

4. Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies

For the convenience of readers, the consolidated financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the R.O.C. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language consolidated statements shall prevail.

Statement Of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and IFRSs as endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC.

Basis Of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments that are measured at fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for the assets.

The basis for the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of TA YA and entities controlled by TA YA (its subsidiaries). Significant intragroup transactions have been eliminated on consolidation.

a. Subsidiaries included in consolidated financial statements

Investor	Investee	Main Business	% of Ownership 2022.12.31	% of Ownership 2021.12.31	Additional Descriptions
TA YA	TA YA (CHINA) HOLDING LTD.	Investment holding	100.00%	100.00%	
TA YA	TA YA VENTURE HOLDINGS LTD.	Investment holding	100.00%	100.00%	
TA YA	TA YA (Vietnam) INVESTMENT HOLDING LTD.	Investment holding	100.00%	100.00%	
TA YA	TAYA ELECTRIC WIRE &CABLE (H.K.) CO., LTD.	Sales Agent	99.99%	99.99%	
TA YA and TA YI	PLASTIC TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENT HOLDING LTD.	Investment holding	59.13%	59.13%	
TA YA	TA YA Innovation Investment Co., Ltd.	General investment	100.00%	100.00%	
TA YA And CUPRIME MATERIAL	TA YA VENTURE CAPITAL CO., LTD.	General investment	99.99%	99.99%	
TA YA	TA YA GENESIS CAPITAL CO., LTD.	General investment	100.00%	100.00%	
TA YA	CUPRIME MATERIAL CO., LTD.	Manufacturing and marketing of wire and cable	54.01%	54.01%	
TA YA	UNION STORAGE ENERGY SYSTEM LTD.	Other management consulting services	70.00%	70.00%	
TA YA	TA YA ENERGY STORAGE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Energy Technical Services	100.00%	100.00%	
TA YA	TA HO ENGINEERING, CO., LTD.	Cables Construction and consulting services	48.00%	48.00%	Note 1
TA YA and TA YA VENTURE CAPITAL	UNITED ELECTRIC INDUSTRY CO., LTD.	Manufacturing, processing and marketing of cable wire and electromechanical	42.78%	42.78%	Note1
TA YA and CUPRIME MATERIAL	TA HENG ELECTRIC WIRE & CABLE CO., LTD.	Manufacturing, processing and marketing of electric wire	64.15%	64.15%	
TA YA and TA HENG	TA YI PLASTIC CO., LTD.	Manufacturing, processing and marketing of plastic	54.56%	54.56%	
CUPRIME MATERIAL	CUPRIME MATERIALPTE.LTD.	General investment	100.00%	100.00%	
CUPRIME MATERIAL	CUPRIME VENTURE HOLDING CO.,LTD.	General investment	100.00%	100.00%	

Investor	Investee	Main Business	% of Ownership 2022.12.31	% of Ownership 2021.12.31	Additional Descriptions
CUPRIME MATERIAL	CUPRIME INVESTMENT HOLDING COMPANY LIMITED	Investment holding	100.00%	100.00%	
CUPRIME MATERIAL	CUGREEN METAL TECH CO., LTD.	Processing of metal	98.78%	98.43%	Note 2
CUPRIMEMATE RIALPTE.LTD.	CUPRIME ELECTRIC WIRE & CABLE (H.K.) CO., LTD.	Marketing of cable, wire and copper	100.00%	100.00%	
PLASTIC TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENT HOLDING	TA YI PLASTIC (H.K.) LTD.	Manufacturing and marketing of wire and cable	100.00%	100.00%	
TA YI PLASTIC (H.K)	DONGGUAN HUI CHANG PLASTIC CO., LTD	Manufacturing and marketing of plastic	100.00%	100.00%	
TA YI PLASTIC (H.K)	DONGGUAN HUI JI PLASTIC CO., LTD	Manufacturing and marketing of plastic	100.00%	100.00%	
HUI CHANG	TAYI PLASTIC CO., LTD.	Manufacturing and marketing of plastic	99.00%	99.00%	
TA YA (CHINA)	HENG YA ELECTRIC LTD.	Manufacturing and processing of cable and wire	100.00%	100.00%	
TA YA (CHINA)	TA YA (KUNSHAN) HOLDING LTD.	Investment holding	100.00%	100.00%	
TA YA (CHINA)	TA YA (ZHANGZHOU) HOLDING LTD.	Investment holding	100.00%	100.00%	
HENG YA	HENG YA ELECTRIC (KUNSHAN) LTD.	Manufacturing and processing of magnet wire	100.00%	100.00%	
HENG YA and TA YA (ZHANGZHOU) HOLDING LTD.	TAYA ZHANGZHOU WIRES CABLE CO.,LTD.	Manufacturing and marketing of magnet wire and triple Insulated wire	100.00%	100.00%	
HENG YA	HENG YA ELECTRIC (DONGGUAN) LTD.	Manufacturing and marketing of magnet wire and triple Insulated wire	100.00%	100.00%	
TA YA VENTURE HOLDINGS	LUCKY MAX CAPITAL INVESTMENT LIMITE	Investment holding	100.00%	100.00%	
TA YA and TA YA VENTURE CAPITAL	TA YA GREEN ENERGY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Energy Technical Services	85.00%	85.00%	
TA YA GREEN ENERGY	BOSI SOLAR ENERGY CO., LTD.	Energy Technical Services	100.00%	100.00%	
TA YA GREEN ENERGY	DAIJU ELECTRIC CO., LTD.	Solar power business	100.00%	100.00%	

Investor	Investee	Main Business	% of Ownership 2022.12.31	2021.12.31	Additional Descriptions
TA YA GREEN ENERGY	BRAVO SOLAR POWER CO.,LTD.	Solar power business	100.00%	100.00%	
TA YA GREEN ENERGY	SIN JHONG SOLAR POWER CO., LTD.	Solar power business	100.00%	100.00%	
TA YA GREEN ENERGY	BO YAO POWER CO., LTD.	Energy Technical Services	100.00%	100.00%	
TA YA GREEN ENERGY	JHIH-GUANG ENERGY CO., LTD.	Solar power business	100.00%	100.00%	
TA YA (Vietnam) INVESTMENT HOLDING and COPRIME INVESTMENT HOLDING COMPANY LIMITED	TA YA VIETNAM (Cayman) HOLDINGS LTD.	Investment holding	100.00%	100.00%	
TA YA VIETNAM (Cayman) HOLDINGS	TA YA (Vietnam) ELECTRIC WIRE & CABLE JOINT STOCK COMPANY	Building wire and cable	80.00%	80.00%	

Note 1：Although the Group is less than 50 percent of the shares, it has control over the finance and business operation. Therefore, it is included in the consolidated financial report.

Note 2：In July 2022, CUGREEN METAL TECH CO., LTD. offset accumulated deficits via capital reduction and increased capital by cash. CUPRIME MATERIAL increased the shareholding ratio for the year ended 2022 in CUGREEN METAL TECH CO., LTD. due to non-subscription by some shareholders.

Subsidiaries not included in the consolidated financial statements: None.

Adjustments for subsidiaries with different balance sheet dates: None.

Significant restrictions: None.

Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements were reviewed by auditors except for TAYA ELECTRIC WIRE & CABLE (H.K.).

Operating Cycle

The operating cycle of manufacturing and sale of electric wire & cable is generally shorter than one year, and the classification of current or non-current is based on one year; the operating cycle of constructing, selling and renting of office and house buildings is generally longer than one year, and the classification of current or non-current is based on the operating cycle.

Classification Of Current and Noncurrent Assets and Liabilities

Current assets are assets expected to be converted to cash within one year from the end of the reporting period. Current liabilities are obligations expected to be settled within one year from the end of the reporting period. Assets and liabilities that are not classified as current are noncurrent assets and liabilities, respectively.

Cash Equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

The time deposits which with original maturities of less than 3 months and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purpose are classified as cash equivalents.

Financial Instruments

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

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

a. The Group's Financial Assets

Measurement category

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis, except derivative financial assets which are recognized and derecognized on settlement date basis.

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: Financial assets at FVTPL, financial assets at amortized cost, and equity instruments at FVTOCI.

1) Financial asset at FVTPL

Financial asset is classified as at FVTPL when the financial asset is mandatorily classified or designated at FVTPL. Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL include investments in equity instruments which are not designated at FVTOCI and debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or the FVOCI criteria.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss does not incorporate any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 36.

2) Financial assets at amortized cost

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

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

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

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost, including cash and cash equivalents, and trade receivables at amortized cost, are measured at amortized cost, which equals to gross carrying amount determined by the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for:

(1) Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, for which interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset; and

(2) Financial assets that are not credit-impaired on purchase or origination but have subsequently become credit-impaired, for which interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of such financial assets in subsequent reporting periods.

Cash equivalents include time deposits with original maturities within 3 months from the date of acquisition or time deposits with original maturities within 3-12 months from the date of acquisition and the interest paid to deposits which are terminated before maturity are higher than demand deposits, which are highly liquid, readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

3) Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

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

<u>Derecognition of financial assets</u>

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash inflow from the asset are terminated, or when the Group transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets.

If the transferred asset is part of a larger financial asset and the part transferred qualifies for derecognition in its entirety, the previous carrying amount of the larger financial asset is allocated between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is derecognized, based on the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognized and the sum of the consideration received for the part derecognized and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognized in other comprehensive income are recognized in profit or loss. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is derecognized, based on the relative fair values of those parts.

b. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

1) Classification of debt or equity

Debt or equity instruments issued by the Group are classified as financial liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual agreement.

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Group are recognized based on the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Interest related to the financial liability is recognized in profit or loss under nonoperating income and expenses.

2) Financial liabilities at FVTPL

At initial recognition, financial liabilities in this category are measured at fair value. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and changes therein, which take into account any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss.

3) Other financial liabilities

Except for those held-for-trading or is designated at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities which comprise of short-term and long-term loans, and accounts and other payables, are measured at fair value, plus any directly attributable transaction cost at the time of initial recognition. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost calculated using the effective interest method. Interest expense not capitalized as capital cost is recognized in profit or loss.

4) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the contractual obligation thereon has been discharged or cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

5) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are presented on a net basis when the Group has legally enforceable rights to offset and intends to settle such financial assets and liabilities on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

6) Convertible bonds

The component parts of compound instruments (i.e., convertible bonds) issued by the Company are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. On initial recognition, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for similar non-convertible instruments. This amount is recorded as a liability on an amortized cost basis using the effective interest method until extinguished upon conversion or the instrument's maturity date. Any embedded derivative liability is measured at fair value.

The conversion option classified as equity is determined by deducting the amount of the liability component from the fair value of the compound instrument as a whole. This is recognized and included in equity, net of income tax effects, and is not subsequently remeasured. In addition, the conversion option classified as equity will remain in equity until the conversion option is exercised, in which case, the balance recognized in equity will be transferred to capital surplus

- share premiums. When the conversion option remains unexercised at maturity, the balance recognized in equity will be transferred to capital surplus - share premiums.

Transaction costs that relate to the issuance of the convertible notes are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to the allocation of the gross proceeds. Transaction costs relating to the equity component are recognized directly in equity. Transaction costs relating to the liability component are included in the carrying amount of the liability component.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Group enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risks, including foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps.

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date on which the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship. When the fair value of derivative financial instruments is positive, the derivative is recognized as a financial asset; when the fair value of derivative financial instruments is negative, the derivative is recognized as a financial liability.

Derivatives embedded in hybrid contracts that contain financial asset hosts that is within the scope of IFRS 9 are not separated; instead, the classification is determined in accordance with the entire hybrid contract. Derivatives embedded in non-derivative host contracts that are not financial assets that is within the scope of IFRS 9 (e.g., financial liabilities) are treated as separate derivatives when they meet the definition of a derivative; their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts; and the host contracts are not measured at FVTPL.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Inventories are recorded at weighted-average cost at the end of the reporting period.

Investments Accounted For Using Equity Method

Investments accounted for using the equity method are investments in associates.

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The operating results and assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting other than those that meet the criteria to be classified as assets held for sale. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate as well as the distribution received. When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in associates, the carrying amount of the investment, including any long-term interests that form part thereof, is reduced to zero, and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent to that the Group has an obligation or has made payments on behalf of the investee.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of an associate recognized at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after reassessment, is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Any unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associate

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. Costs include any incremental costs that are directly attributable to the construction or acquisition of the item of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost of the assets less their residual values over their useful lives, and it is computed using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives: land improvements 8 years; buildings 10-55 years; machinery and equipment 8-12 years; transportation equipment 5 years; other 5-12 years. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimates accounted for on a prospective basis. Land is not depreciated.

Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss.

Leases

At the inception of a contract, the Group assess whether the contract is, or contains, a lease.

a. The Group as lessor

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of a lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Under finance leases, the lease payments comprise fixed payments and variable lease payments which depend on an index or a rate. The net investment in a lease is measured at (a) the present value of the sum of the lease payments receivable by a lessor and any unguaranteed residual value accrued to the lessor plus (b) initial direct costs and is presented as a finance lease receivable. Finance lease income is allocated to the relevant accounting periods so as to reflect a constant, periodic rate of return on the Group’s net investment outstanding in respect of leases.

Lease payments less any lease incentives payable from operating leases are recognized as income on a straight-line basis over the terms of the relevant leases. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining operating leases are added to carrying amounts of the underlying assets and recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

b. The Group as lessee

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

Right-of-use are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs needed to restore the underlying assets, and less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities.

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

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, which comprise fixed payments, in-substance fixed payments, variable lease payments which depend on an index or a rate, residual value guarantees, the exercise price of purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and payments of penalties for terminating a lease if the lease term reflects such termination, less any lease incentives receivable. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in a lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in a lease term, a change in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, a change in the assessment of an option to purchase an underlying asset, or change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments, the Group remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets.

The Group negotiates with the lessor for rent concessions as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 to change the lease payments originally due by June 30, 2022, that results in the revised consideration for the lease less than the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change. There is no substantive change to other terms and conditions. The Group elects to apply the practical expedient to rent concessions, and therefore, does not assess whether the rent concessions are lease modifications. Instead, the Group recognizes the reduction in lease payments in profit or loss as a deduction of expenses of variable lease payments, in the period in which the events or conditions that trigger the concession occur and makes a corresponding adjustment to the lease liability.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Investment Properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is recognized using the straight-line method.

Intangible Assets

Separately acquired intangible assets with finite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized using the straight-line method. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Impairment of Tangible Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

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

Retirement Benefits

For defined contribution retirement benefit plans, payments to the benefit plan are recognized as an expense when the employees have rendered service entitling them to the contribution. For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefit is recognized based on actuarial calculation. For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefit is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial calculations being carried out at year end. Actuarial gains and losses are reported in retained earnings in the period that they are recognized as other comprehensive income.

Treasury Stock

Treasury stock is stated at cost and shown as a deduction in shareholders' equity. When TA YA retires treasury stock, the treasury stock account is reduced and the common stock as well as the capital surplus - additional paid-in capital are reversed on a pro rata basis. When the book value of the treasury stock exceeds the sum of the par value and additional paid-in capital, the difference is charged to capital surplus - treasury stock transactions and to retained earnings for any remaining amount.

TA YA's stock held by its subsidiaries is treated as treasury stock and reclassified from investments accounted for using equity method to treasury stock. The gains resulted from disposal of the treasury stock held by subsidiaries and cash dividends received by subsidiaries from TA YA are recorded under capital surplus - treasury stock transactions.

Taxation

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

a. Current tax

Current taxes include tax payables and tax deduction receivables on taxable gains (losses) for the year calculated using the statutory tax rate on the reporting date or the actual legislative tax rate, as well as tax adjustments related to prior years.

Income tax on unappropriated earnings is expensed in the year the shareholders approved the appropriation of earnings which is the year subsequent to the year the earnings are generated.

b. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profits. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be recovered. The deferred tax assets which originally not recognized is also reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

c. Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Foreign Currencies

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

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

Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items are included in profit or loss for the period except for exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income, in which case, the exchange differences are also recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

For the purposes of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign operations (including of the subsidiaries and associates in other countries or currencies used different with the Company) are translated into New Taiwan dollars using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. Exchange differences arising are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Provision

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

Revenue Recognition

The Group identifies the contract with the customers, allocates the transaction price to the performance obligations, and recognizes revenue when performance obligations are satisfied.

a. Sale of goods

   Revenues from the sale of goods are recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods are transferred to the customers as follows: domestic sales - when products are move out of the Group's premises for delivery to customers; exports - when products are loaded onto vessels. Revenues are recognized because the earning process is accomplished and revenue is realized or realizable.

   Revenues are measured at the fair value, which is the discounted present value of the price (net of commercial discounts and quantity discounts) agreed to by the Group with customers. But if the related receivable is due within one year, the difference between its present value and undiscounted amount is immaterial, and sales transactions are frequent, the fair value of receivables is equivalent to the nominal amount of cash to be received. Transaction price received is recognized as a contract liability until performance obligations are satisfied.

b. Construction contract revenue

   As construction is in progress, the Group recognizes revenue from construction contract over time. The Group measures the progress on the basis of costs incurred relative to the total expected costs or the units produced and installed relative to estimated total units under the contract as there is a direct relationship between the costs incurred and the progress of satisfying the performance obligation. A contract asset is recognized during the construction and is reclassified to accounts receivable at the point at which it is invoiced to the customer. If the milestone payments exceed the revenue recognized to date, then the Group recognizes a contract liability for the difference. Certain amount retained by the customer as specified in the contract is intended to ensure that the Group adequately complete all contractual obligations. Such retention receivables are recognized as contract assets until the Group satisfies performance obligations.

c. Revenue from the rendering of services

Revenue should be recognized over time by measuring the progress toward complete satisfaction of the performance obligation.

Operating segments

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

5. Critical Accounting Judgments And Key Sources Of Estimation And Uncertainty

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in Note 4., the directors are required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year, or in the year of the revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years.

The following are the critical judgments, apart from those involving estimations, that the directors have made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the parent company only financial statements.

a. Impairment of financial assets

   The Group always recognizes lifetime Expected Credit Loss (ECL) on accounts receivable. On all other financial instruments, the Group recognizes lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL. Please refer to Note 10.

b. Valuation of financial instrument

As described in Note 36, the Group's management uses its judgment in selecting an appropriate valuation technique for financial instruments that do not have quoted market price in an active market. Valuation techniques commonly used by market practitioners are applied. For derivative financial instruments, assumptions were based on quoted market rates adjusted for specific features of the instruments. Debt instruments were valued using a discounted cash flow analysis based on assumptions supported, where possible, by observable market prices or rates. The estimation of fair value of listed equity instruments traded in emerging market and unlisted equity instruments was based on the analysis in relation to the financial position and the operation results of investees, recent transaction prices, prices of same equity instruments not quoted in active markets, quoted prices of similar instruments in active markets, valuation multiples of comparable entities, including assumptions based on unobservable market prices or rates.

c. Bonus to employees and directors' and supervisors' remuneration

After taking into consideration income tax rate and the legal reserve and other factors, the Company accrued the bonus payable to employees and the remuneration payable to directors and supervisors at the end date of reporting period in accordance with the required percentage prescribed in the Articles of Association and based on the estimated full-year pre-tax profit. Please refer to Note 30.

d. Realization of deferred income tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which those deferred tax assets can be utilized. Assessment of the realization of the deferred tax assets requires the Group's subjective judgment and estimate, including the future revenue growth and profitability, tax holidays, the amount of tax credits can be utilized and feasible tax planning strategies. Any changes in the global economic environment, the industry trends and relevant laws and regulations could result in significant adjustments to the deferred tax assets. Please refer to Note 26.

e. Evaluation of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value, the Group must determine the net realizable value of inventories on balance sheet date using judgments and estimates. Please refer to Note 11.

As the net realizable value of inventories on balance sheet date is assessed to be lower than cost, the Group writes down the cost of inventories to the net realizable value.

Therefore, there might be material changes to the evaluation.

f. Calculation of net defined benefit liabilities

When calculating the present value of defined pension obligations, the Group must apply judgments and estimates to determine the actuarial assumptions on balance sheet date, including discount rates and return on plan assets. Any changes in these assumptions could significantly impact the carrying amount of defined pension obligations. Please refer to Note 22.

6.Cash And Cash Equivalents

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Petty cash	$ 8,570	$ 7,361
Cash in bank		
Checking accounts	777,263	982,527
Demand deposits	2,373,851	3,212,793
Foreign currency-demand deposits	1,054,781	668,797
Time deposits	130,373	127,783
Sub-total	4,336,268	4,991,900
Total	$ 4,344,838	$ 4,999,261

7.Financial Assets and Liabilities At Fair Value Through Profit Or Loss

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Financial assets at FVTPL - current		
Listed stocks	$ 879,498	$ 660,703
Non-listed stocks	8,000	8,000
Metal commodities futures contract	63,247	160,369
Foreign exchange forward contract	2,257	—
	953,002	829,072
Valuation adjustment	392,422	301,805
	$ 1,345,424	$ 1,130,877
Financial assets at FVTPL - noncurrent		
Listed stock and emerging market stocks	$ 257,005	$ 250,344
Non-listed stocks	1,883,385	1,348,582
Metal commodities futures contract	279,466	551,034
Payer Interest Rate Swap Contracts	53,055	—
	2,472,911	2,149,960
Valuation adjustment	1,224,024	710,740
	$ 3,696,935	$ 2,860,700

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Financial liabilities at FVTPL - current		
Metal commodities futures contract	$ 10,998	$ 376
Foreign exchange forward contract	359	7,590
Interest rate swap contracts	—	360
Redemption options and put options of convertible bonds	12,600	6,600
	$ 23,957	$ 14,926
Financial liabilities at FVTPL - noncurrent		
Payer Interest Rate Swap Contracts	$ 36,850	$ —

a. At the end of the reporting period, outstanding metal commodities futures contract not under hedge accounting were as follows:

	Metric Tons	Maturity Date	Contract Amount	Fair Value	Gain (Loss) on Evaluate
December 31, 2022					
Buy	4,775	2023.01~2026.10	USD28,626	USD 39,743	USD 11,117
Sell	7,500	2023.02~2023.04	USD62,510	USD 62,823	USD (313)
December 31, 2021					
Buy	10,600	2022.01~2026.10	USD 76,165	USD 100,984	USD 24,819
Sell	6,000	2022.01~2022.03	USD 59,299	USD 58,428	USD 871

b. At the end of the reporting period, outstanding Interest rate swap contracts not under hedge accounting were as follows:

	Interest rate swap contracts	Maturity Date	Annual interest Rate(Fixed)	Annual interest rate (Floating)
December 31, 2022				
Payer Interest Rate Swap	NTD 9,167,308	2026.11~2027.12	0.78%~1.80%	1.36%
December 31, 2021				
Payer Interest Rate Swap	NTD 1,900,000	2026.11	0.78%	0.48%

c. At the end of the reporting period, outstanding Foreign exchange forward contracts not under hedge accounting were as follows:

	Currency	Maturity Date	Contract Amounts (Thousand)
December 31, 2022			
Buy	NTD/JPY	2022.10~2023.06	NTD41,598/JPY180,000
	NTD/USD	2022.09～2023.01	NTD107,861/USD 3,500
December 31, 2021			
Buy	NTD/JPY	2021.10~2022.11	NTD 123,209/JPY 516,600
	NTD/USD	2021.10~2022.03	NTD253,341/USD 9,100
	CNY/USD	2021.10~2022.04	CNY 58,331/USD 9,000

d. The Group’s strategy for metal commodities futures、interest rate swap contracts、foreign exchange forward contracts was to hedge exposures to fluctuations of metal prices. However, those contracts did not meet the criteria of hedge effectiveness and therefore were not accounted for using hedge accounting.

8.Financial Assets At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income－current		
Listed stocks	$ 17,313	$ 15,816
Valuation adjustment	7,026	14,715
	$ 24,339	$ 30,531
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income－non-current		
Listed stock and emerging market stocks	$ 262,483	$ 173,748
Non-listed stock and emerging market stocks	750,403	711,371
	1,012,886	885,119
Valuation adjustment	123,321	127,005
	$ 1,136,207	$ 1,012,124

9.Financial Assets at amortized cost

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Time deposits with original maturities of more than 3 months	$ 384,115	$ 385,821

10.Notes And Accounts Receivable, Net

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Notes and accounts receivable	$ 4,039,478	$ 4,471,017
Allowance for impairment loss	(70,320)	(71,103)
Notes and accounts receivable, net	$ 3,969,158	$ 4,399,914

The average credit period on the sale of goods was approximately 30～90 days, and no interest was charged on trade receivables. The determination of the collectability of account receivables and note receivable requires the Group to make judgments on any change of credit quality from the beginning to the end of the credit term.

Before taking new customers, the Group assesses the customers of credit quality and set their line of credit by Credit Management Method. The management evaluates and confers the line of credit after the Group executes Credit Rating.

The Group applies the simplified approach to estimate expected credit losses prescribed by IFRS9, which permits the use of a lifetime expected losses allowance for all trade receivables. To set the expected credit losses rate, the Group are estimated by reference to past default experience of the debtor, the current financial position of the debtor, and the forecast direction of the future economic conditions

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

a. The aging of receivables that were past due but not impaired was as follows:

December 31, 2022	Non Past Due	1-30 Days	31-60 Days	61~365 Days	Over 365 Days	Total
Expected credit rate	0%~2%	0%~10%	0%~35%	0%~100%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	$ 3,772,045	$ 189,389	$ 40,245	$ 30,854	$ 6,945	$ 4,039,478
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	(39,947)	(8,018)	(8,021)	(7,389)	(6,945)	(70,320)
Amortized cost	$ 3,732,098	$ 181,371	$ 32,224	$ 23,465	$ –	$ 3,969,158

December 31, 2022	Non Past Due	1-30 Days	31-60 Days	61~365 Days	Over 365 Days	Total
Expected credit rate	0%~2%	0%~10%	0%~35%	0%~100%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	$ 4,066,401	$ 308,803	$ 50,689	$ 38,318	$ 6,806	$ 4,471,017
Loss allowance (Lifetime ECL)	(28,441)	(12,861)	(8,848)	(14,147)	(6,806)	(71,103)
Amortized cost	$ 4,037,960	$ 295,942	$ 41,841	$ 24,171	$ –	$ 4,399,914

b. The movement of the loss allowance of trade receivables was as follows:

	Years Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Balance at January 1	$ 71,103	$ 73,304
Net measurement of loss allowance	(1,987)	9,635
Amounts written off	(304)	(10,442)
Effect of exchange rate changes	1,508	(1,394)
Balance at December 31	$ 70,320	$ 71,103

11.Inventories, Net

a. Manufacturing

	December31, 2022	December31, 2021
Raw materials	$ 1,588,940	$ 855,048
Supplies	30,613	35,306
Work-in-process	1,308,179	1,052,555
Semi-finished goods	9,888	21,950
Finished goods	2,595,071	2,361,856
Merchandise	114,988	74,191
Inventory in transit	7,467	210,340
Total	5,655,146	4,611,246
Less: Allowance for inventory valuation losses	(69,936)	(43,345)
	$ 5,585,210	$ 4,567,901

b. Construction

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Land held for sale	$ —	$ 8,924
Buildings held for sale	—	13,117
	—	22,041
Building and land in progress	217,413	69,062
Construction in progress	3,589	1,299
	221,002	70,361
	221,002	92,402
Less: Allowance for loss on decline in market value and obsolescence	—	—
	$ 221,002	$ 92,402

c. Expense and losses incurred on inventories recognized for the period：

	Years Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Cost of goods sold	$ 24,545,869	$ 24,652,351
Loss (gain) on physical inventory	176	(1,185)
(Reversal gain of) Write-down of inventories	26,067	4,911
	$ 24,572,112	$ 24,656,077

The reversal gain and loss of write-down of inventories for the nine months ended in 2022 and 2021 were mainly because of the rise and fall of the price of copper.

12.Investments Accounted For Using Equity Method

a. Investments in associates

Associates consisted of the following：

Name of Associates	Carrying Amount December 31, 2022	Carrying Amount December 31, 2021	% of ownership and Voting Rights Held by the Group December31, 2022	% of ownership and Voting Rights Held by the Group December31, 2021
Ad Engineering Corporation	$ 115,792	$ 113,009	27.00	27.00
Jung Shing Wire Co., Ltd.	587,929	498,035	25.03	23.33
Teco(Vietnam) Eletric & Machinery Co.,Ltd.	40,259	47,662	20.00	20.00
Otto2 Holdings Corporation	—	9,963	21.11	21.11
Huizhou Boluo Huxing Flame-Retardant Materials Co.,Ltd	35,039	40,502	25.00	33.00
AMIT system service Ltd.	6,122	2,705	29.96	22.74
Hengs Technology Co., Ltd.	314,933	290,473	24.94	24.12
Tenart Biotech Limited	24,534	17,387	25.41	25.41
	$ 1,124,608	$ 1,019,736		

The summarized financial information in respect of the Group's associates is set out below. The summarized financial information below represents amounts shown in the associates' financial statements prepared in accordance with the Accounting Standards Used in Preparation of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements, which is also adjusted by the Group using the equity method of accounting.

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Total assets	$ 9,593,646	$ 8,393,483
Total liabilities	(5,347,946)	(4,404,255)
Net assets	$ 4,245,700	$ 3,989,228

	Years Ended December 31 2022	Years Ended December 31 2021
Net revenue	$ 7,714,491	$ 6,110,036
Net income	$ 201,193	$ 445,164
The Group's share of profits of associates	$ 53,910	$ 106,210

The investments accounted for by using the equity method and the share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of those investments for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were based on the associates' audited financial statements for the same years then ended except Huizhou Boluo Huxing Flame-Retardant Materials Co.,Ltd and Otto2 Holdings Corporation.

(1). The Group investments Jung Shing Wire Co., Ltd. The closing price represents the quoted price in active markets, the level 1 fair value measurement.

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Fair value	$ 590,137	$ 602,246

(2). The Group successively purchased shares of Jung Shing Wire Co., Ltd. since January 2022. The investment amounted to 1,723 thousand shares and participate in Follow-On Offering of 3,419 thousand shares .Therefore, the Group's ownership interest in Jung Shing Wire Co., Ltd. increased to 25.03%.

(3). The Group disposed of 8% equity of Huizhou Boluo Huxing Flame-Retardant Materials Co., Ltd. Therefore, the Group's ownership interest in Huizhou Boluo Huxing Flame-Retardant Materials Co., Ltd. decreased to 25.00%.

(4). The Group participated in the capital increase of AMIT system service Ltd. to NT10,312 thousand in Q3 2022. Therefore, the Group's ownership interest in AMIT system service Ltd. increased to 29.96%.

(5). The Group successively purchased shares of HENGS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. since January 2022 and the investment amounted to 501 thousand shares. Therefore, the Group's ownership interest in HENGS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. increased to 24.94%.

(6). The carrying amounts of investments accounted for using equity method pledged as collateral for bank loans were disclosed in Note 38.

13.Property, Plant And Equipment

Cost	Balance at January 1, 2022	Additions	Disposals	Reclassification	Effect of Exchange Rate Changes	Balance at December 31,2022
Land and land improvements	$ 1,790,664	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 1,790,664
Buildings	2,031,581	6,744	(1,148)	27,470	33,108	2,097,755
Machinery and equipment	10,602,736	27,296	(110,935)	162,353	61,875	10,743,325
Transportation equipment	140,552	11,648	(4,406)	4,196	2,630	154,620
Miscellaneous equipment	1,574,724	33,736	(49,129)	135,940	14,123	1,709,394
Leasehold improvements	1,961	1,777	—	—	—	3,738
Construction in progress and equipment awaiting inspection	1,367,037	2,883,123	(450)	(94,832)	1,162	4,156,040
	$ 17,509,255	$ 2,964,324	$ (166,068)	$ 235,127	$ 112,898	$ 20,655,536

Accumulated depreciation	Balance at January 1, 2022	Additions	Disposals	Reclassification	Effect of Exchange Rate Changes	Balance at December 31,2022
Land and land improvements	$ 19,844	$ 3,045	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 22,889
Buildings	1,443,933	64,503	(925)	—	19,964	1,527,475
Machinery and equipment	4,602,434	437,591	(83,785)	—	58,809	5,015,049
Transportation equipment	111,271	9,109	(4,363)	—	2,180	118,197
Miscellaneous equipment	1,338,924	62,313	(47,212)	—	11,788	1,365,813
Leasehold improvements	1,951	295	—	—	—	2,246
	$ 7,518,357	$ 576,856	$ (136,285)	$ —	$ 92,741	$ 8,051,669

Cost	Balance at January 1, 2021	Acquisition through business combination	Additions	Disposals	Reclassification	Effect of Exchange Rate Changes	Balance at December 31,2021
Land and land improvements	$ 1,773,650	$ 12,664	$ 450	$ —	$ 3,900	$ —	$ 1,790,664
Buildings	2,014,558	—	13,404	(245)	11,443	(7,579)	2,031,581
Machinery and equipment	6,228,063	—	35,315	(135,071)	4,488,589	(14,160)	10,602,736
Transportation equipment	139,172	—	9,412	(8,604)	1,227	(655)	140,552
Miscellaneous equipment	1,556,496	—	32,771	(48,233)	36,915	(3,225)	1,574,724
Leasehold improvements	1,961	—	—	—	—	—	1,961
Construction in progress and equipment awaiting inspection	2,980,676	385,783	2,363,724	—	(4,363,220)	74	1,367,037
	$14,694,576	$ 398,447	$ 2,455,076	$ (192,153)	$ 178,854	$ (25,545)	$ 17,509,255

Accumulated depreciation	Balance at January 1, 2021	Acquisition through business combination	Additions	Disposals	Reclassification	Effect of Exchange Rate Changes	Balance at December 31,2021
Land and land improvements	$ 16,979	$ —	$ 2,865	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 19,844
Buildings	1,386,608	—	61,783	(244)	—	(4,214)	1,443,933
Machinery and equipment	4,303,477	—	426,260	(112,623)	—	(14,680)	4,602,434
Transportation equipment	108,541	—	8,905	(5,639)	—	(536)	111,271
Miscellaneous equipment	1,333,481	—	57,423	(46,609)	—	(5,371)	1,338,924
Leasehold improvements	1,744	—	207	—	—	—	1,951
	$ 7,150,830	$ —	$ 557,443	$ (165,115)	$ —	$ (24,801)	$ 7,518,357

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment pledged as collateral for bank loans were disclosed in Note 38.

14.Lease Arrangements

a. Right-of-use Assets

Cost	Balance at January 1, 2022	Additions	Disposals	Reclassification	Effect of Exchange Rate Changes	Balance at December 31,2022
Land	$ 741,333	$ 30,932	$ —	$ (35,530)	$ 20,740	$ 757,475
Buildings	3,759	708	(428)	—	296	4,335
Transportation equipment	42,005	3,877	(13,161)	—	—	32,721
Miscellaneous equipment	344,986	—	—	—	—	344,986
	$ 1,132,083	$ 35,517	$ (13,589)	$ (35,530)	$ 21,036	$ 1,139,517

Accumulated depreciation	Balance at January 1, 2022	Additions	Disposals	Reclassification	Effect of Exchange Rate Changes	Balance at December 31,2022
Land	$ 32,724	$ 28,136	$ —	$ 7,227	$ 661	$ 68,748
Buildings	1,886	1,288	(428)	—	195	2,941
Transportation equipment	22,475	10,812	(13,161)	—	—	20,126
Miscellaneous equipment	33,296	18,064	—	—	—	51,360
	$ 90,381	$ 58,300	$. (13,589)	$ 7,227	$ 856	$ 143,175

Cost	Balance, Beginning of Year	Additions	Disposals	Effect of Exchange Rate Changes	Balance, End of Year
Land	$ 268,500	$ 478,676	$ —	$ (5,843)	$ 741,333
Buildings	3,598	253	—	(92)	3,759
Transportation equipment	31,649	15,203	(4,847)	—	42,005
Miscellaneous equipment	228,416	117,072	(502)	—	344,986
	$ 532,163	$ 611,204	$ (5,349)	$ (5,935)	$ 1,132,083

Accumulated depreciation	Balance, Beginning of Year	Additions	Disposals	Effect of Exchange Rate Changes	Balance, End of Year
Land	$ 6,696	$ 26,137	$ —	$ (109)	$ 32,724
Buildings	785	1,134		(33)	1,886
Transportation equipment	16,723	10,599	(4,847)	—	22,475
Miscellaneous equipment	20,525	13,273	(502)	—	33,296
	$ 44,729	$ 51,143	$ (5,349)	$ (142)	$ 90,381

b. Lease liabilities

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Carrying amounts		
Current	$ 34,225	$ 34,457
Non-current	$ 755,570	$ 765,730

Range of discount rate for lease liabilities is as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Land	1.32%～9.80%	1.32%～9.80%
Buildings	0.30%～2.05%	1.55%～3.54%
Transportation equipment	1.27%～3.54%	1.27%～3.54%
Miscellaneous equipment	1.73%～2.19%	1.77%～3.54%

c. Other lease information

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$ 10,389	$ 11,159
Expenses relating to low-value asset leases	$ 549	$ 520
Expenses relating to variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	$ 2,493	$ 1,184
Total cash outflow for leases	$ (81,094)	$ (86,671)

15.Investment Property

Cost	Balance at January 1, 2022	Additions	Reclassification	Balance at December 31,2022
Land	$ 1,039,111	$ —	$ —	$ 1,039,111
Buildings and improvements	386,992	—	—	386,992
	$ 1,426,103	$ —	$ —	$ 1,426,103

Accumulated depreciation	Balance at January 1, 2022	Additions	Reclassification	Balance at December 31,2022
Buildings and improvements	$ 73,888	$ 9,271	$ —	$ 83,159

Cost	Balance at January 1, 2021	Additions	Reclassification	Balance at December 31,2021
Land	$ 937,957	$ —	$ 101,154	$ 1,039,111
Buildings and improvements	279,971	—	107,021	386,992
	$ 1,217,928	$ —	$ 208,175	$ 1,426,103

Accumulated depreciation	Balance at January 1, 2021	Additions	Reclassification	Balance at December 31,2021
Buildings and improvements	$ 67,522	$ 6,366	$ —	$ 73,888

The fair value of the Group's investment properties was arrived at on the basis of valuation carried out on March 20 and December 31, 2021 by independent appraisers, who are not related parties. Lands were valued under market approach and income approach, while buildings were valued under cost approach. The important assumptions and fair value were as follows：

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Fair value	$ 1,671,242	$ 1,623,943

The carrying amounts of investment property pledged as collateral for bank loans were disclosed in Note 38.

16.Intangible Assets

Cost	Year Ended December 31, 2022					
	Balance, Beginning of Year	Additions	Disposals	Reclassification	Effect of Exchange Rate Changes	Balance, End of Year
Computer Software	$ 212	$ 1,446	$ (186)	$ —	$ —	$ 1,472
Patents and other intangible assets	1,215	—	—	162	87	1,464
	$ 1,427	$ 1,446	$ (186)	$ 162	$ 87	$ 2,936

Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Year Ended December 31, 2022					
	Balance, Beginning of Year	Additions	Disposals	Reclassification	Effect of Exchange Rate Changes	Balance, End of Year
Computer Software	$ 186	$ 291	$ (186)	—	$ —	$ 291
Patents and other intangible assets	1,119	102	—	—	81	1,302
	$ 1,305	$ 393	$ (186)	—	$ 81	$ 1,593

Cost	Year Ended December 31, 2021					
	Balance, Beginning of Year	Additions	Disposals	Reclassification	Effect of Exchange Rate Changes	Balance, End of Year
Computer Software	$ 427	$ —	$ (215)	$ —	$ —	$ 212
Patents and other intangible assets	1,438	—	(202)	—	(21)	1,215
	$ 1,865	$ —	$ (417)	$ —	$ (21)	$ 1,427

Accumulated depreciation and impairment	Year Ended December 31, 2021					
	Balance, Beginning of Year	Additions	Disposals	Reclassification	Effect of Exchange Rate Changes	Balance, End of Year
Computer Software	$ 326	$ 75	$ (215)	$ —	$ —	$ 186
Patents and other intangible assets	1,214	125	(202)	—	(18)	1,119
	$ 1,540	$ 200	$ (417)	$ —	$ (18)	$ 1,305

17.Short-Term Loans

	December 31, 2022	Annual interest rate	Maturity date
Usance L/C loans	$ 3,492,440	1.30%~6.40%	112.01~112.09
Mortgage loans	1,315,747	1.14%~6.50%	112.01~112.12
Unsecured loans	1,697,848	1.65%~6.22%	112.01~112.12
	$ 6,506,035		

	December 31, 2021	Annual interest rate	Maturity date
Usance L/C loans	$ 2,145,963	0.80%~5.90%	2022.02~2022.09
Mortgage loans	1,261,907	0.95%~5.20%	2022.01~2022.06
Unsecured loans	3,316,265	0.71%~4.65%	2022.01~2022.12
	$ 6,724,135		

The carrying amounts of short-term loans pledged as collateral for bank loans were disclosed in Note 37.

18.Commercial Papers

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Commercial Papers	$ 1,290,000	$ 830,000
Less：Discount on commercial papers	(450)	(169)
	$ 1,289,550	$ 829,831
Interest rate range	1.30%~2.21%	0.84%~1.70%
Maturity date	2023.01~2023.03	2022.01~2022.03

19.Bonds Payable

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
The first domestic secured corporate bonds in 2018	$ 500,000	$ 500,000
The first domestic secured corporate bonds in 2020	1,000,000	1,000,000
The fourth domestic secured corporate bonds	1,200,000	1,200,000
Less：discount on bonds payable	(57,336)	(71,606)
	2,642,664	$ 2,628,394
Less：current portion	(700,000)	—
	$ 1,942,664	$ 2,628,394

Related issuance conditions were as follows:

Category	Period	Conditions	Rate(%)
The first domestic secured corporate bonds in 2018	2018.09.25~ 2023.09.25	Principal repayable on due date；interest payable annually	0.97%
The first domestic secured corporate bonds in 2020	2020.12.02~ 2025.12.02	Principal repayable in five equal payments in 2023~2026；interest payable semiannually	0.61%

On November 22, 2021, TA YA issued five-year domestic unsecured bonds (the 2022 Convertible Bonds) with an aggregate par value of $1,200,000 thousand, and the issuance price was 108.31% of the par value. Bond settlement is as follows:

(1) Lump-sum payment to the holders upon maturity at the par value;
(2) Conversion by the holders, before the due date, into TA YA's common shares at the prevailing conversion price;
(3) Reselling to TA YA by the holders before maturity.
(4) Redemption by TA YA, under certain conditions, at par value before bond maturity.
(5) Repurchase and write-off by TA YA from securities dealer office.

a. The initial conversion price was $28.8 as of the date of issuance. The bondholders of convertible bonds may request the Corporation to convert the convertible bonds into the Corporation's common stock during at any time from the next day after the three months of issuance of the convertible bonds to the maturity date, except for the period of cessation of transfer according to the regulations or laws. The rights and obligations of the converted common stocks are the same as those of the common stocks.
b. The holders can request that the Company repurchase their bonds at 100.75% of the face value on the third anniversary of the offering date. The holders can exercise the right to sell on November 22, 2024.
c. The Company may redeem the bonds at face value from the next day of three month of the Corporation's issuance to the forty day before 40 days of the issuance for 5 years under certain conditions.
d. The convertible bonds contain both liability and equity components. The effective interest rate of the liability component was 1.25% per annum on initial recognition. The equity component was presented in equity under capital surplus - options.

	December 31, 2022
Proceeds from issuance (less transaction costs of $3,620 thousand)	$ 1,296,071
Equity components	(163,671)
Financial liability at fair value through profit and loss - current	(5,520)
Liability components at the date of issue	1,126,880
Interest charged at an effective interest rate of 1.25%	15,784
Liability components at December 31, 2022	$ 1,142,664

20.Long-Term Loans

	December 31, 2022	Annual interest rate	Maturity date
Mortgage loans	$ 9,560,614	1.73%~2.97%	2023.05~2038.06
Unsecured loans	3,265,279	2.80%~2.97%	2023.05~2038.06
Less: Current portion	(1,695,248)		
	$ 11,130,645		

	December 31, 2021	Annual interest rate	Maturity date
Mortgage loans	$ 6,913,810	1.19%~2.11%	2022.05~2038.06
Unsecured loans	2,229,746	1.10%~1.77%	2022.05~2038.06
Less: Current portion	(1,871,524)		
	$ 7,272,032		

On April 22 2020, Sub-subsidiary company, SIN JHONG SOLAR POWER CO LTD., entered into a syndicated loan with group of financial institutions, to construct solar power plant in Tainan and repay bank loans.

The major content as follows:

1.The credit line was divided into part A and B, which amounted to $3 billion and $3.2 billion, respectively; and the total line of credit amounted to 3.2 billion.

2.Credit period

Part A will be repaid 30 months from the signing date.

Part B will be repaid 5 years from the first implement date, only if conform to the agreement can be extendable.

3.Collateral:

A. Pledge stocks: All the SIN JHONG SOLAR POWER CO LTD., shares have been pledged before the first application.

B. Movables: Consolidated company will sign Mortgage Setting Contract for maximum movables what mortgage the solar power plant that will be constructed and reached maximum mortgage setting condition. As well as setting first priority.

C. Real estate: Consolidated company will sign Mortgage Setting Contract for buildings improvement what mortgage the booster station of solar power plant and set first priority.

4.Under the agreement SIN JHONG CO., LTD. should maintain certain multiples of Interest Protection on every half fiscal year during the tenors of the loans. The computations are done based on the audited financial report and semiannual financial report before audited.

The carrying amounts of long-term loans pledged as collateral for bank loans were disclosed in Note 38.

21.Provisions

Year Ended December 31, 2022	Warranty	Decommissioning liability	Total
Balance, Beginning of Year	$ 113,260	$ 22,091	$ 135,351
Recognized	457	475	932
Paid	(7,380)	(231)	(7,611)
Balance, End of Year	$ 106,337	$ 22,335	$ 128,672

Year Ended December 31, 2021	Warranty	Decommissioning liability	Total
Balance, Beginning of Year	$ 114,481	$ 21,360	$ 135,841
Recognized	4,816	949	5,765
Paid	(6,037)	(218)	(6,255)
Balance, End of Year	$ 113,260	$ 22,091	$ 135,351

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Current	$ 100,000	$ 100,000
Non-current	$ 28,672	$ 35,351

a. Warranty was based on historical experience, management’s judgments and other known reasons for possible returns and rebates. The provision was recognized as a reduction of operating income in the periods the related goods were sold.

b. The decommissioning liability means that the solar power plants of the Group's subsidiaries have a legal decommissioning obligation when it reaches the operational life in the future and is approved for decommissioning by the competent authority. According to the requirements of International Accounting Standards No. 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets", the Group estimates the decommissioning costs at that time and discounts the cost amount at the effective interest rate as the carrying amount of the recognized decommissioning liabilities. Capitalize the cost of decommissioning and increase the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment. The Group recognizes annually the increase in decommissioning liabilities due to discounts over time, and also recognizes interest expenses. The Group reviews changes in decommissioning obligations at the end of each reporting period and adjusts to reflect the best estimates.

22.Retirement Benefit Plans

a. Defined contribution plans

TA YA Company and its subsidiaries in the R.O.C adopted a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act (LPA), which is a state-managed defined contribution plan. Under the LPA, an entity makes monthly contributions to employees' individual pension accounts at 6% of monthly salaries and wages. The foreign subsidiaries are also required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll costs. Accordingly, the Group recognized expenses of NT$24,862 thousand and NT$22,863 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

b. Defined benefit plans

(a) TA YA ELECTRIC WIRE & CABLE CO., LTD., CUPRIME MATERIAL CO., LTD., TA HENG ELECTRIC WIRE & CABLE CO., and LTD., TA HO ENGINEERING, CO., LTD. have defined benefit plans under the R.O.C. Labor Standards Law that provide benefits based on an employee's length of service and average monthly salary for the six-month period prior to retirement. The Group contributes an amount equal to a certain percentage of salaries paid each month to their respective pension funds (the Funds), which are administered by the Labor Pension Fund Supervisory Committee (the Committee) and deposited in the Committee's name in the Bank of Taiwan. Before the end of each year, the Group assesses the balance in the Funds. If the amount of the balance in the Funds is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Group is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The Funds are operated and managed by the government's designated authorities; as such, the Group does not have any right to intervene in the investments of the Funds. The amounts arising from the defined benefit obligation of the Group in the parent company only balance sheets were as follows：

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	$ (536,140)	$ (558,873)
Fair value of plan assets	598,928	554,821
Net defined benefit liability	$ 62,788	$ (4,052)
Net defined benefit liability	$ (7,357)	$ (23,283)
Net defined benefit asset	$ 70,144	$ 19,230

(b) Movement in the present value of the defined benefit obligation were as follows：

	Years Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Balance, beginning of year	$ 558,873	$ 553,054
Current service cost	3,742	4,463
Interest cost	3,664	1,591
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:		
Actuarial loss arising from experience adjustments	17,546	26,280
Actuarial gain from changes in demographic assumptions	15	2,256
Actuarial loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	(18,591)	(6,854)
Benefits paid	(29,109)	(21,917)
Balance, end of year	$ 536,140	$ 558,873

(c) Movements in the fair value of the plan assets were as follows：

	Years Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Balance, beginning of year	$ 544,821	$ 531,956
Interest income	3,736	1,577
Remeasurement:		
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	36,819	7,042
Contributions from the employer	32,661	36,163
Benefits paid	(29,109)	(21,917)
Balance, end of year	$ 598,928	$ 554,821

(d) Amounts of expenses recognized in comprehensive income statements are as follows：

	Years Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Current service cost	$ 3,742	$ 4,463
Net interest cost	(72)	14
Recognized in profit or loss	3,670	4,477
Remeasurement :		
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	(36,819)	(7,042)
Actuarial loss arising from experience adjustments	17,546	26,280
Actuarial gain from changes in demographic assumptions	15	2,256
Actuarial loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	(18,591)	(6,854)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(37,849)	14,640
Total	$ (34,179)	$ 19,117

(e) An analysis by function of the amounts recognized in profit or loss in respect of the defined benefit plans is as follows:

	Years Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Operating costs	$ 2,281	$ 2,772
Research and development expenses	25	37
General and administrative expenses	167	202
Selling and marketing expenses	1,197	1,466
Total	$ 3,670	$ 4,477

(f) The actuarial valuations of the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out by qualified actuaries. The significant assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:：

	December 31	
	2022	2021
Discount rate	1.15%~1.30%	0.65%~0.70%
Future salary increase rate	1.00%~1.50%	1.00%~1.50%

Through the defined benefit plans under the R.O.C. Labor Standards Law, the Group is exposed to the following risks:

(g) Investment risk: The pension funds are invested in equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the government's designated authorities or under the mandated management. However, under the R.O.C. Labor Standards Law, the rate of return on assets shall not be less than the average interest rate on a two-year time deposit published by the local banks and the government is responsible for any shortfall in the event that the rate of return is less than the required rate of return.

(h) Interest risk: A decrease in the government bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the debt investments of the plan assets.

Assuming a hypothetical decrease in interest rate at the end of the reporting period contributed to a decrease of 0.25% in the discount rate and all other assumptions were held constant, the present value of the defined benefit obligation would increase by NT$8,915 thousand and NT$10,215 thousand as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

(i) Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

Assuming the expected salary rate increases by 0.25% at the end of the reporting period and all other assumptions were held constant, the present value of the defined benefit obligation would increase by NT$8,891 thousand and NT$ 10,142 thousand as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability.

The Group expects to make contributions of NT$28,251 thousand to the defined benefit plans in the next year starting from December 31, 2022.

23.Equity

a. Capital stock

(1) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, TA YA's authorized capital was NT$8,000,000 thousand, consisting of 684,649,126 shares and 645,895,402 shares of ordinary stock with a par value of NT$10 per share.

(2) The Company's shareholders resolved to distribute share dividends of $387,537 thousand and $208,274 thousand in June 10,2022 and August 13, 2021, which were approved by the FSC. The subscription base date were September 4,2022 and October 19, 2021 as determined by the board of directors.

(3) The Company's board of directors resolved to seasoned equity offering of 30,000,000 shares with a par value of NT$10 per share , and issue them at NT$21 per share. After the paid-in capital was NT$6,458,954 thousand in October 8, 2021.

b. Capital surplus

In accordance with the Company Act, realized capital reserves can only be reclassified as share or be distributed as cash dividends after offsetting against losses. The aforementioned capital reserves include share premiums and donation gains.

ROC SEC regulations also stipulate that a capital increase by transferring paid-in capital in excess of par value can be done only once a year and only in years other than the year in which such excess arose. The amount of such capitalization depends on the Group's operating results and is limited to a certain ratio of paid-in capital in excess of par value in relation to issued capital.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the balances of the Company's capital surplus were NT$1,151,543 thousand and NT$ 1,136,808 thousand, mostly obtained from the trade of treasury stock, issued at premium and convertible bond.

c. Retained earnings and dividend policy

The Company's articles of incorporation provide that annual earnings are to be appropriated as follows:

(a) Payment of tax;

(b) Offset accumulated deficits, if any;

(c) Of the remaining balance, if any, 10% is to be set aside as legal reserve.

(d) 20% to 90% as appropriate dividends to stockholders; cash dividend should not lower than 10%

of such dividends.

The bonus to employees and remuneration to directors and supervisors, representing at least 1% and at most 3% of net income (net of bonus and remuneration) less accumulated deficit, 10% legal reserve and special reserve, respectively, were recognized for the years ended. The amounts were estimated based on past experience. Material differences between these estimates and the amounts proposed by the board of directors in the following year are adjusted in the current year. If the actual amounts subsequently resolved by the stockholders differ from the proposed amounts, the differences are recorded in the year of stockholders' resolution as a change in accounting estimate.

Information on the earnings appropriation and the bonus to employees, directors and supervisors is available on the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

The appropriation for legal capital reserve shall be made until the reserve equals the Group's paid-in capital. The reserve may be used to offset a deficit, or be distributed as dividends in cash or stocks for the portion in excess of 25% of the paid-in capital if the Group incurs no loss.

Pursuant to existing regulations, the Group is required to set aside additional special capital reserve equivalent to the net debit balance of the other components of stockholders' equity. For the subsequent decrease in the deduction amount to stockholders' equity, any special reserve appropriated may be reversed to the extent that the net debit balance reverses.

The Company appropriates or reverses their special reserve in accordance with Order No. 1010012865, Order No. 1010047490 and Order No. 1030006415 issued by the FSC and the directive entitled "Questions and Answers on Special Reserves Appropriated Following the Adoption of IFRSs".

The appropriations of earnings for 2021 and 2020 had been approved in the stockholders' meetings on June 10, 2022 and August 13, 2021, respectively. The appropriations and dividends per share were as follows：

	Appropriation of Earnings		Dividends Per Share(NT$)	
	For Fiscal Year 2021	For Fiscal Year 2020	For Fiscal Year 2021	For Fiscal Year 2020
Legal capital reserve	$ 140,409	$ 76,097		
Cash dividends	226,063	208,274	0.35	0.35
Share dividends	387,537	208,274	0.60	0.35
	$ 754,009	$ 492,645		

Refer to Note 30 for the policies on the distribution of employees' compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors.

d. Others

1) Foreign currency translation reserve

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Balance, beginning of year	$ (225,398)	$ (214,024)
Exchange differences arising on translation foreign operations	73,071	(15,987)
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of associates	8,485	761
Income tax effect	(16,758)	3,852
Balance, end of year	$ (160,600)	$ (225,398)

Exchange differences relating to the translation of the results and net assets of the Group's foreign operations from their functional currencies to the Group's presentation currency (i.e. New Taiwan dollars) were recognized directly in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve. Exchange differences previously accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve were reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the foreign operation.

2) Unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Beginning balance	$ 114,694	$ 88,358
Unrealized loss on financial assets at fair through other comprehensive income	(7,570)	42,971
Disposal of investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	(16,418)
Share of other comprehensive income of accounted for using the equity method	(26)	84
Income tax effect	(276)	(301)
Balance, end of year	$ 106,822	$ 114,694

Unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at FVTOCI represents the cumulative gains or losses arising from the fair value measurement on financial assets at FVTOCI that are recognized in other comprehensive income. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified as profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments, instead, they will be transferred to retained earnings.

e. Non-controlling interests

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Beginning balance	$ 1,712,713	$ 1,364,133
Profit for the year	223,047	245,407
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	27,673	(8,060)
Unrealized losses on investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(6,397)	3,641
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	1,614	(4,342)
Treasury stock- sales of parent company stock held by subsidiaries	−	(2,525)
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	(15)	637
Disposal of investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	−	6,063
Cash dividends issued by subsidiaries to non-controlling interests	(105,281)	(98,826)
Decrease in non-controlling interests	48,962	204,606
Others	−	1,979
Balance, end of year	$ 1,902,316	$ 1,712,713

24.Treasury Stock

	For the Year Ended December 31,2022			
Purpose of Treasury Shares	Beginning of year	Addition	Reduction	end of year
Shares held by subsidiaries reclassified from investments accounted for using equity method to treasury shares	7,546,867	437,091	262,000	7,721,958

Purpose of Treasury Shares	For the Year Ended December 31,2021 Beginning of year	Addition	Reduction	end of year
Shares held by subsidiaries reclassified from investments accounted for using equity method to treasury shares	7,539,067	507,800	500,000	7,546,867

a. Common Stock

Treasury stock shall not be pledged, nor does it entitle voting rights or receive dividends, in compliance with Securities and Exchange Law of the ROC.

b. The subsidiaries sold a total of 262,000 shares and 500,000 share of its shares in the Company for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

c. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, treasury stock held by subsidiaries were 7,721,958 shares and 7,546,867 shares, the market values of the shares held by the subsidiaries were $ 20.30 and $24.95 per share, respectively.

25.Share-based payment

For the years ended December 31, 2021, the Company's share-based payment arrangements were as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Quantity granted (thousands)	Share price on grant date (in dollars)	Vesting conditions
Seasoned equity offering held employee stock Ownership	November 03, 2021	4,500	21.00	Immediately

1.The fair value of the goods or services obtained is directly measured by the market value of the goods or services on the date given

2.The company's compensation cost due to share-based payment is $ 31,725 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2021.

26.Income Tax

a. Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss

Income tax expense consisted of the following：

	Years Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Current income tax expense (benefit)		
Current tax expense	$ 198,167	$ 220,890
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	23,612	16,595
Land value increment tax	(3,318)	—
Adjustments for prior years	218,461	2,224
		239,709
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)		
The origination and reversal of temporary differences	(68,395)	106,178
Income tax benefit recognized in profit or loss	$ 150,066	$ 345,887

A reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax expenses recognized in profit or loss was as follows：

	Years Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Income tax expense at the statutory rate	$ 528,521	$ 629,065
Nondeductible (deductible) items in determining taxable income	70,252	(80,327)
Tax-exempt income	(399,023)	(349,337)
Income tax on unappropriated earnings	23,612	16,595
Regular Income Tax and Basic Tax difference	1,873	14,618
Separate taxation on repatriated offshore funds	—	3,797
Land value increment tax	(71,851)	109,252
Adjustments for prior years	(3,318)	2,224
Income tax benefit recognized in profit or loss	$ 150,066	$ 345,887

In July 2019, the president of the ROC announced the amendments to the statute for Industrial Innovation, which stipulate that the amounts of unappropriated earnings in 2018 and thereafter that are reinvested in the construction or purchase of certain assets or technologies are allowed as deduction when computing the income tax on unappropriated earnings. When calculating the tax on unappropriated earnings, the Group only deducts the amount of the unappropriated earnings that has been reinvested in capital expenditure.

b. Income tax expense recognized in other comprehensive income

	Years Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Items that will never be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Related to remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	$ 10,582	$ 8,394
Unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	276	301
	$ 10,858	$ 8,695
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Related to unrealized gain/loss on translation of foreign operations	$ 16,758	$ (3,852)

c. Deferred income tax balance

The analysis of deferred income tax in the parent company only balance sheets was as follows：

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Deferred income tax assets		
Unrealized loss on inventories	$ 9,905	$ 5,120
Expected credit loss	7,108	7,112
Unrealized gross profit	11,524	10,510
Accrued pension cost	(14,182)	(4,021)
Unrealized loss on translation of foreign operations	44,833	61,590
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	8,993	13,888
Unrealized loss (gain) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(4,309)	(4,032)
Unrealized loss (gain) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(8,398)	(96,475)
Loss carryforwards	53,979	51,362
Unrealized Warranty preparation	1,267	2,652
Land value incremental reserve	(264,486)	(264,486)
Others	(31,298)	(15,062)
	$ (185,064)	$ (231,842)

d. Items for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized：

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Impairment loss	$ 42,410	$ 42,410
Loss carryforwards	90,882	98,617
	$ 133,292	$ 141,027

e. Information about unused loss carry-forward

Unused Amount	Expiry Year
34,691	2023
36,999	2024
125,621	2025
41,517	2026
34,822	2027
55,788	2028
74,091	2029
33,451	2030
17,429	2031
$ 454,409	

27.Earnings Per Share

Year ended December 31, 2022	Amount (Numerator)	Number of Shares (Denominator) (in Thousands)	EPS(NT$)
Basic EPS			
Net income available to common shareholders	$ 841,475		
Number of shares issued as of December 31, 2021		645,895	
Regard as treasury stock-common stock held by subsidiaries		(7,838)	
Issuance of bonus shares		38,754	
Weighted average number of shares outstanding as of December 31, 2022		676,811	
Basic Earnings per share			$ 1.24

Year ended December 31, 2021	Amount (Numerator)	Number of Shares (Denominator) (in Thousands)	EPS(NT$)
Basic EPS			
Net income available to common shareholders	$ 1,408,768		
Number of shares issued as of December 31, 2020		595,068	
Seasoned equity offering		3,834	
Regard as treasury stock-common stock held by subsidiaries		(7,932)	
Issuance of bonus shares		57,781	
Weighted average number of shares outstanding as of December 31, 2021		648,751	
Basic Earnings per share			$ 2.17

Year ended December 31, 2022	Amount (Numerator)	Number of Shares (Denominator) (in Thousands)	EPS(NT$)
Diluted EPS			
Net income available to common shareholders	$ 841,475		
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary share：Effect shares on convertible bonds	11,416		
Net income available to common shareholders plus assumed conversion of dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 852,891		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue used in calculating basic EPS		676,811	
Weighted average number of ordinary shares of convertible bonds		44,944	
Net income available to weighted average number of ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of dilutive potential ordinary shares		721,755	
Diluted Earnings per share			$ 1.18

Year ended December 31, 2021	Amount (Numerator)	Number of Shares (Denominator) (in Thousands)	EPS(NT$)
Diluted EPS			
Net income available to common shareholders	$ 1,408,768		
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary share：Effect shares on convertible bonds	1,211		
Net income available to common shareholders plus assumed conversion of dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 1,409,979		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue used in calculating basic EPS		648,751	
Weighted average number of ordinary shares of convertible bonds		4,566	
Net income available to weighted average number of ordinary shareholders plus assumed conversion of dilutive potential ordinary shares		653,317	
Diluted Earnings per share			$ 2.16

28.Business Combinations

a. Subsidiaries acquired

Subsidiary	Principal Activity	Date of Acquisition	Proportion of Voting Equity Interests Acquired（%）
JHIH-GUANG ENERGY CO., LTD.	Electric Power Generation and Aquaculture	July 2021	100%

JHIH-GUANG ENERGY CO., LTD. were acquired in 2021 in order to the expansion of the Group’s Solar energy business.

b. Consideration transferred：Cash 645,505 thousand.

c. Assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition

		JHIH-GUANG ENERGY
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$	226,481
Income tax receivable		13
Prepayments		19,433
Other current assets		709
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment		398,447
Other non-current assets		422
	$	645,505

d. Goodwill recognized on acquisitions

		JHIH-GUANG ENERGY
Consideration transferred	$	645,505
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired		(645,505)
Goodwill recognized on acquisition	$	−

e. Net cash inflow (outflow) on the acquisition of subsidiaries

		JHIH-GUANG ENERGY
Cash and cash equivalent acquired	$	226,481
Less: Consideration paid in cash		(645,505)
	$	(419,024)

f. Impact of acquisitions on the results of the Group

The financial results of the acquiree since the acquisitions dates, which are included in the consolidated financial statements, do not have significant impact on the results of the Group.

29.Operating Revenues

	Years Ended December 31			
	2022		2021	
Sales Revenue	$	25,597,115	$	26,237,186
Construction Revenue		29,672		194,941
Electricity Revenue		822,273		803,666
Processing Revenue		33,320		28,098
Engineering Revenue		113,186		159,876
Others		153,451		34,112
	$	26,749,017	$	27,457,879

30.Additional Information of Expenses By Nature

	Years Ended December 31			
	2022		2021	
Depreciation and amortization				
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	$	576,856	$	557,443
Depreciation of Right-of-use assets		58,300		51,143
Depreciation of investment property		9,271		6,366
Amortization of intangible assets		393		200
	$	644,820	$	615,152
Employee benefits expenses				
Salaries and bonus	$	1,225,046	$	1,238,557
Labor and health insurance		94,007		84,977
Pension		28,532		27,340
Remuneration of directors		31,208		50,914
Others		83,027		77,347
	$	1,461,820	$	1,479,135

There were 1,806 and 1,665 employees in the Company 5 and 4 of the directors do not doubled as employee as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

According to the Company’s Articles of Incorporation, the Company shall allocate compensation to directors and profit sharing bonus to employees of the Company not more than 3% and 1% of annual profits during the period, respectively.

The employees' compensation and remuneration of directors for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	Years Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Employees' compensation	$ 8,375	$ 15,946
Remuneration of directors	$ 26,206	$ 47,838

The Company accrued profit sharing bonus to employees and compensation to directors based on a percentage of net income before income tax. If there is a change in the proposed amounts after the annual standalone financial statements are authorized for issue, the difference is recorded as a change in accounting estimate.

The employees' compensation and remuneration of directors for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 which have been approved by the Corporation's board of directors in March 2022 and 2021, respectively, were as follows:

	Years Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Employees' compensation	$ 15,946	$ 9,644
Remuneration of directors	$ 47,838	$ 28,931

There was no difference between the actual amounts of employees' compensation and remuneration of directors paid and the amounts recognized in the standalone financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

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

31.Interest Income

	Years Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Bank deposits	$ 27,173	$ 15,401
Other interest income	585	145
	$ 27,758	$ 15,546

32.Other Income

	Years Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Rental revenue	$ 15,589	$ 16,816
Dividend income	117,852	119,361
Others	87,914	82,563
	$ 221,355	$ 218,740

33.Other Gains and Losses

	Years Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	$ 14,602	$ 1,138
Gain on disposal of investments	98,643	116,168
Gain on disposal of investments accounted for using the equity method	1,253	–
Net foreign exchange losses	(49,351)	99,239
Net gain arising on financial assets/liabilities at FVTPL	500,755	250,069
Others	(6,443)	(10,273)
	$ 559,459	$ 456,341

34.Finance Costs

	Years Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Interest expense		
Bank loans	$ 427,275	$ 242,627
Bonds payable	25,213	12,464
Interest of lease liabilities	19,201	17,882
Decommissioning liabilities	475	476
Other Interest expense	27,067	18,524
Less: Amounts included in the cost of qualifying assets	(22,538)	–
	$ 476,693	$ 291,973

35.Capital Management

The Group's strategy for managing the capital structure is to lay out the plan of product development and expand the market share considering the growth and the magnitude of industry and further developing an integral plan founded on the required capacity, capital outlay, and magnitude of assets in long-term development. Ultimately, considering the risk factors such as the fluctuation of the industry cycle and the life cycle of products, the Group determines the optimal capital structure by estimating the profitability of products, operating profit ratio, and cash flow based on the competitiveness of products.

The capital structure of the Group consists of net debt (borrowings offset by cash and cash equivalents) and equity of the Group (comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings).

The management of the Group periodically examines the capital structure and contemplates on the potential costs and risks involved while exerting different financial tools. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders and issue new shares to reduce debt.

There were no changes in the Group's approach to capital management for the year ended December 31, 2022.

36.Financial Instruments

a. Financial risk management objective

The Group manages its exposure to risks relating to the operations through market risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk with the objective to reduce the potentially adverse effects the market uncertainties may have on its financial performance.

The plans for material treasury activities are reviewed by Board of Directors in accordance with procedures required by relevant regulations or internal controls. During the implementation of such plans the Group must comply with certain treasury procedures that provide guiding principles for overall financial risk management and segregation of duties.

b. Market risk

The Group is exposed to the market risks arising from changes in foreign exchange rates, interest rates and utilizes some derivative financial instruments to reduce the related risks.

(a) Foreign currency risk

Some of the Group's operating activities are denominated in foreign currencies. Consequently, the Group is exposed to foreign currency risk. To protect against reductions in value and the volatility of future cash flows caused by changes in foreign exchange rates, the Group utilizes derivative financial instruments, including currency forward contracts and short-term borrowings in foreign currencies, to hedge its currency exposure.

The Group's significant exposure to foreign currency risk were as follows：

	December 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	NT$	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	NT$
Assets						
Monetary items						
USD	$ 65,233	30.7050	$ 2,002,979	$ 59,066	27.68	$ 1,634,947
HKD	2,382	3.932	9,366	1,616	3.55	5,737
CNY	4,636	4.4518	20,639	3,693	4.35	16,065
JPY	561,969	0.2324	130,602	685,253	0.24	164,461

	December 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	NT$	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	NT$
Liabilities						
Monetary items						
USD	$ 73,933	30.7050	$ 2,270,112	$ 123,141	27.68	$ 3,408,542
CNY	383	4.4518	1,705	1,299	4.35	5,651
JPY	200,083	0.2324	46,499	137,583	0.24	33,020

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk arises from the translation of the foreign currency exchange gains and losses on cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, accounts payable that are denominated in foreign currency. A strengthening (weakening) 1% of appreciation (depreciation) of the NTD against the foreign currency for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 would have increased (decrease) the net profit after tax by NT$1,547 thousand and NT$17,791 thousand, respectively.

(b) Interest rate risk

The Group was exposed to fair value interest rate risk and cash flow interest rate risk because the Group hold assets and liabilities at both fixed and floating interest rates.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the risk exposure to interest rates on the non-derivatives financial instruments on the reporting date. For variable rate instruments, the sensitivity analysis assumes the variable rate liabilities are outstanding for the whole year on the reporting date.

If the interest rate increases (decreases) by 0.1%, all other variable factors that remains constant, the Group's net profit after tax would have (decreased) increased by NT18,346 thousand and NT$10,324 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. This is mainly due to the Group's net assets in floating rates.

(c) Other price risk

The Group is expensed to equity price risk arising from equity investments.

Equity price sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to equity price risks at the end of the reporting period.

If equity prices had been 5% higher/lower, the Group's net profit after tax for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 would have been higher/lower by NT$232,217 thousand and NT$164,009 thousand, respectively, as a result of the fair value changes of Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

If equity prices had been 5% higher/lower, the Company's other comprehensive income for the nine months ended December 30, 2022 and 2021 would have been higher/lower by NT$58,027 thousand and NT$52,133 thousand, respectively, as the result of the fair value changes of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

c. Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counter-party will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group is exposed to credit risk from operating activities, primarily trade receivables, and from financing activities, primarily deposits, fixed-income investments and other financial instruments with banks. Credit risk is managed separately for business related and financial related exposures.

Business related credit risk

To maintain the quality of receivables, the Group has established operating procedures to manage credit risk.

For individual customers, risk factors considered include the customer's financial position, credit rating agency rating, the Group's internal credit rating, and transaction history as well as current economic conditions that may affect the customer's ability to pay. The Group also has the right to use some credit protection enhancement tools, such as requiring advance payments, to reduce the credit risks involving certain customers.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, there were no customers accounted for lager than 5% of accounts receivable.

Financial credit risk

Bank deposits, fixed income investment and other financial instruments are credit risk sources required by Group’s Department of Finance Department to be measured and monitored. However, since the Group’s counter-parties are all reputable financial institutions and government agencies, there is no significant financial credit risk.

d. Liquidity risk management

The objective of liquidity risk management is to ensure the Group has sufficient liquidity to fund its business requirements associated with existing operations. The Group manages its liquidity risk by maintain adequate cash and banking facilities.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group’s financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments, including principles and interest.

	December 31, 2022				
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Within 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Short-term bank loans	$ 6,506,035	$ 6,506,035	$ 6,506,035	$ —	$ —
Commercial papers	1,289,550	1,290,000	1,290,000	—	—
Notes payable (including related parties)	91,074	91,074	91,074	—	—
Accounts payable (including related parties)	719,575	719,575	719,575	—	—
Other payables	807,626	807,626	807,626	—	—
Lease liabilities	789,795	977,471	64,670	235,638	677,163
Bonds payable	2,642,664	2,700,000	700,000	2,000,000	—
Long-term bank loans	12,825,893	12,825,893	1,695,248	10,421,547	709,098
	$ 25,672,212	$ 25,917,674	$ 11,874,228	$ 12,657,185	$ 1,386,261
Derivative financial liabilities					
Metals futures	$ 10,998	$ 1,876,652	$ 1,867,652	$ —	$ —
Foreign exchange forward contract	359	64,956	64,956	—	—
Interest rate swap contract	36,850	5,500,000	—	5,500,000	—
	$ 48,207	$ 7,432,608	$ 1,932,608	$ 5,500,000	$ —

	December 31, 2021				
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Within 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Short-term bank loans	$ 6,724,135	$ 6,724,135	$ 6,724,135	$ —	$ —
Commercial papers	829,831	829,831	829,831	—	—
Notes payable (including related parties)	93,069	93,069	93,069	—	—
Accounts payable (including related parties)	626,636	626,636	626,636	—	—
Other payables	710,797	710,797	710,797	—	—
Lease liabilities	800,187	991,343	63,982	226,859	700,502
Bonds payable	2,628,394	2,628,394	—	2,628,394	—
Long-term bank loans	9,143,556	9,143,556	1,871,524	6,483,265	788,767
	$ 21,556,605	$ 21,747,761	$ 10,919,974	$ 9,338,518	$ 1,489,269
Derivative financial liabilities					
Metals futures	$ 376	$ 107,550	$ 107,550	$ —	$ —
Foreign exchange forward contract	7,590	625,634	625,634	—	—
Interest rate swap contract	360	1,900,000	—	1,900,000	—
	$ 8,326	$ 2,633,184	$ 733,184	$ 1,900,000	$ —

e. Fair value of financial instruments

(a)Fair value of financial instruments carried at amortized cost

The Group considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in the consolidated financial statements approximate their fair values.

(b)Valuation techniques and assumptions used in Fair value measurement

The Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows：

- The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions and traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices (includes publicly traded stocks).
- Forward exchange contracts and cross currency swap contracts are measured using quoted forward exchange rates and yield curves derived from quoted interest rates matching maturities of the contracts.

- The fair values of other financial assets and financial liabilities in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis.

(c)Fair value measurements recognized in the consolidated balance sheets

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable：

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities；
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) ；and
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

i.Information of fair value hierarchy of financial instruments

	December 31, 2022			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL – current and noncurrent				
Domestic listed and emerging stocks	$ 3,268,985	$ —	$ —	$ 3,268,985
Unlisted stocks	—	392,984	982,365	1,375,349
Derivative not designated as a hedging instrument	—	398,025	—	398,025
	$ 3,268,985	$ 791,009	$ 982,365	$ 5,042,359
Financial assets at FVTOCI – current and noncurrent				
Domestic listed and emerging stocks	$ 338,502	$ —	$ —	$ 338,502
Unlisted stocks	—	19,640	802,404	822,044
	$ 338,502	$ 19,640	$ 802,404	$ 1,160,546
Financial liabilities at FVTPL – current and noncurrent				
Derivative not designated as a hedging instrument	$ —	$ 48,207	$ —	$ 48,207
Put options of convertible bond payables	—	12,600	—	12,600
	$ —	$ 60,807	$ —	$ 60,807

	December 31, 2021							
	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total	
Financial assets at FVTPL – current and noncurrent								
Domestic listed and emerging stocks	$	2,254,016	$	–	$	–	$	2,254,016
Unlisted stocks		–		319,964		706,194		1,026,158
Derivative not designated as a hedging instrument		–		711,403		–		711,403
	$	2,254,016	$	1,031,367	$	706,194	$	3,991,577
Financial assets at FVTOCI – current and noncurrent								
Domestic listed and emerging stocks	$	312,531	$	–	$	–	$	312,531
Unlisted stocks		–		19,640		710,484		730,124
	$	312,531	$	19,640	$	710,484	$	1,042,655
Financial liabilities at FVTPL – current and noncurrent								
Derivative not designated as a hedging instrument	$	–	$	8,326	$	–	$	8,326
Put options of convertible bond payables		–		6,600		–		6,600
	$	–	$	14,926	$	–	$	14,926

ii. Because certain equity investment's quoted price (unadjusted) in active markets became not available in the fourth quarter of 2021, its fair value hierarchy was transferred from Level 1 to Level 2.

iii. Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of financial assets

	2022		
	Financial assets at FVTOCI	Financial assets at FVTPL	Total
Balance, beginning of year	$ 710,484	$ 706,194	$ 1,416,678
Purchases	50,000	490,644	540,644
Disposals	–	(2,402)	(2,402)
Capital reduction	(14,610)	–	(14,610)
Recognized in profit or loss	–	(132,099)	(132,099)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	50,295	–	50,295
Level 3 transfers out	–	(103,050)	(103,050)
Effect of exchange rate changes	6,235	23,078	(29,313)
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 802,404	$ 982,365	$ 1,784,769

	2021		
	Financial assets at FVTOCI	Financial assets at FVTPL	Total
Balance, beginning of year	$ 660,137	$ 565,739	$ 1,225,876
Purchases	50,000	193,844	243,844
Capital reduction	(14,043)	−	(14,043)
Recognized in profit or loss	−	2,000	2,000
Recognized in other comprehensive income	16,368	−	16,368
Level 3 transfers out	−	(48,400)	(48,400)
Level 2 transfers in	−	402	402
Effect of exchange rate changes	(1,978)	(7,391)	(9,369)
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 710,484	$ 706,194	$ 1,416,678

The Group's policy to recognize the transfer into and out of fair value hierarchy levels is based on the event or changes in circumstances that caused the transfer.

iv.Quantitative information of fair value measurement of significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

December 31, 2022	Fair value	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Financial assets at FVTOCI－ current and noncurrent	$ 802,404	The latest issue final price and Net asset approach	N/A	N/A	N/A
Financial assets at FVTPL– current and noncurrent	$ 982,365	The latest issue final price and Issuance of common stock for cash	N/A	N/A	N/A
December 31, 2021					
Financial assets at FVTOCI– current and noncurrent	$ 710,484	Net asset approach	N/A	N/A	N/A
Financial assets at FVTPL– current and noncurrent	$ 706,194	The latest issue final price and Issuance of common stock for cash	N/A	N/A	N/A

(d)Categories of financial instruments

	Years Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 4,344,838	$ 4,999,261
Notes receivable and trade receivables	3,969,158	4,399,914
Other receivables	31,650	52,903
Refundable deposits	229,411	88,750
Financial assets at amortized cost	384,115	385,821
Financial assets at FVTPL (current and non-current)	5,042,359	3,991,577
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (current and non-current)	1,160,546	1,042,655
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities at FVTPL (current and non-current)	60,807	14,926
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		
Short-term borrowings	6,506,035	6,724,135
Short-term notes and bills payable	1,289,550	829,831
Notes payable and trade payables	810,649	719,705
Other payables	807,626	710,797
Bonds payable (including current portion)	2,642,664	2,628,394
Long-term borrowings (including current portion)	12,825,893	9,143,556
Guarantee deposits	43,164	79,150

37.Related Party Transactions

(a) The name of the company and its relationship with the Corporation.

Company	Relationship
AD ENGINEERING CORPORATION	Associates
JUNG SHING WIRE CO., LTD.	Associates
HENGS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Associates
AMIT SYSTEM SERVICE LTD.	Associates
TECO(Vietnam) Electric & Machinery CO., LTD.	Associates
FURUKAWA ELECTRIC CO., LTD.	Other related parties
TA AN PRECISION CO., LTD.	Other related parties before Q2 2021
Shen Shang Hung	Other related parties
Shen San Yi	Other related parties
Shen Shang Pang	Other related parties
Shen Shang Tao	Other related parties
Green inside	Other related parties
PACIFIC ELECTRIC WIRE&CABLE CO., LTD.	Joint venture

(b) Significant related party transactions

Sales

Related Parties	2022	2021
Associates	$ 666,778	$ 341,426
Joint venture	—	100,799
Others	—	7
	$ 666,778	$ 442,232

Prices and credit terms for such sales were similar to those given to third parties.

Purchases

Related Parties	2022	2021
Associates	$ 159,765	$ 58,341
Joint venture	—	26,268
Others		—
	$ 159,765	$ 84,609

Prices and credit terms for such purchases were similar to those given to third parties.

Others

	Related Parties	2022	2021
Manufacturing overhead	Other related parties	$ —	$ 2,352
	Associates	6,233	—
		$ 6,233	$ 2,352
Operating expenses	Other related parties	$ 14,352	$ 14,786
	Associates	61	26
		$ 14,413	$ 14,812
Other income	Other related parties	$ 51	$ 18
	Associates	1,882	1,734
		$ 1,933	$ 1,752

Property exchange

Related Parties	Item	2022	2021
HENGS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Machinery and equipment	$ 2,239,234	$ 1,785,916

Related Parties	Item	2022	2021
Associates	Machinery and equipment	$ 3,000	$ —

Related Parties	Item	2022	2021
HENGS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Development Services	$ —	$ 47,600

Related Parties	Item	2022	2021
Associates	Machinery and equipment	$ —	$ 3,200

(c) Receivables and payables arising from the above transactions were as follows:

Receivables

	Related Parties	December 31, 2022	December 31,2021
(1) Accounts receivable	Associates	$ 55,251	$ 34,965
	Joint venture	—	992
	Other related parties	2	2
		$ 55,253	$ 35,959
(2) Notes receivable	Associates	$ 749	$ —

Payables

	Related Parties	December 31, 2022	December 31,2021
(1) Accounts payable	Associates	$ —	$ 46,594
	Joint venture	—	—
	Other related parties	—	—
		$ —	$ 46,594
(2) Other payables	HENGS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	$ 165,644	$ 218,249
	Joint venture	—	1,192
	Other related parties	4,661	4,741
		$ 170,305	$ 224,182

Other non-current assets

Related Parties	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
HENGS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	$ 7,779	$ 37,496

Contract liabilities

Related Parties	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Joint venture	$ —	$ 2,073

Guarantee deposits

Related Parties	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Associates	$ 354	$ 254

(d) Key management personnel compensation disclosure

Item	2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits	$ 150,521	$ 229,160
Post-employment benefits	4,827	4,544
	$ 155,348	$ 233,704

The Group’s key management personnel includes directors, supervisors, president, general manager and financial director.

Please refer to Annual Report for related information of key management personnel compensation.

38.Mortgage Assets

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, certain assets were pledged as collateral to secure debts and engineering performance bond. The net book value of such assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 were summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Number of shares	Original cost	Number of shares	Original cost
Investments accounted for using equity method —				
Jung Shing Wire Co., Ltd	24,329,000	$ 307,316	28,200,000	$ 356,213
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss—				
Winway Technology CO., LTD	144,000	$ 18,479	—	$ —
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income—				
Sun Ba Power Corporation	30,000,000	$ 464,250	30,000,000	$ 464,250
Sub-subsidiary share				
SIN JHONG SOLAR POWER CO., LTD.	80,000,000	$ 800,000	80,000,000	$ 800,000
JHIH-GUANG ENERGY CO., LTD.	72,420,000	$ 724,200	48,450,000	$ 484,500

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Property, plant and equipment—		
Land (include revaluation increments)	$ 1,186,695	$ 1,186,732
Buildings, net	190,326	212,215
Machinery and equipment, net	5,136,514	5,439,026
Miscellaneous equipment, net	112,096	—
	$ 6,625,631	$ 6,837,973
Right-of-use assets		
(Long-term prepayments for leases)	$ 12,952	$ 13,112
Investment property-land	$ 700,421	$ 700,579
Refundable deposits	$ 88,750	$ 88,750
Other current assets—		
Mortgage demand deposits	$ 258,954	$ 83,304
Other non-current assets—		
Mortgage demand deposits	$ 772,248	$ 486,731

39.Commitments And Contingent Liabilities

Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognized commitments of the Group as of the end of the reporting period, excluding those disclosed in other notes, were as follows：

(a) As of December 31, 2022, TA YA had outstanding usance letters of credit amounting to approximately $35,320 thousand (JPY$151,980 thousand).

(b) TA YA pledged guarantee deposits amounting to $1,009,164 thousand due to the wire and cable installation project.

(c) The balance of deposit guarantee notes due to taking out bank loans, issuing letter of credit guarantee, endorsement guarantee, and commercial paper was $4,806,632 thousand.

(d) TA YA, HENG YA ELECTRIC (DONGGUAN), TAYA ZHANGZHOU, and CUPRIME MATERIAL entered into contracts of copper procurement with 40,430 ton.

(e) TA YA, CUPRIME MATERIAL, HENG YA ELECTRIC (DONGGUAN), HENG YA ELECTRIC (KUNSHAN) and TAYA ZHANGZHOU entered into contracts of machinery, equipment and construction in progress procurement with the amount of $315,540 thousand. As of December 31, 2022, $129,513 thousand had not been paid.

(f) TA HO engaged into a contract of wire and cable installation project. As of December 31, 2022, the portion of the contract not yet recognized was $327,621 thousand.

(g) JHIH-GUANG, SIN JHONG, BOSI, TA YA GREEN, BRAVO and TOUCH signed contracts with HENGS TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. for solar system development services and project construction. As of December 31, 2022, the portion of the contracts not yet recognized was $1,235,575 thousand.

(h) TA HO ENGINEERING, CO., LTD. With FURUKAWA ELECTRIC CO., LTD. signed a long-term technical consultant contract, promising to pay USD 7 thousand per month, and the total amount to be paid in the next year is USD 84 thousand.

(i) TA YA signed contracts with the relevant firms for the booster station of solar power generation system and power grid project. As of December 31, 2022, the portion of the contracts not yet recognized was $53,103 thousand.

(j) The former employee filed a civil lawsuit against CUGREEN METAL TECH CO., LTD. for payment of remuneration, which has been remanded by the Supreme Court and the first instance is currently being heard. The operations of the Group will not be materially affected by this case.

(k) FU CHERNG INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. filed a civil lawsuit against CUGREEN METAL TECH CO., LTD. for damage compensation, which is currently being heard by the District Court. The operations of the Group will not be materially affected by this case.

(l) The company's lawsuit filed by the land owner for demolition and land return due to the occupation of adjacent land found in the factory boundary verification is now being heard by the local court. The operations of the Company will not be materially affected by this case.

40.Significant Losses From Disasters：N/A

41.Significant Subsequent Events：N/A

42.Others：

Since the year 2020, the outbreak of Covid-19 has caused some subsidiaries, customers, and suppliers from several regions to be asked to self-isolate and to follow the travel restriction. However, governments of various countries have successively implemented epidemic prevention measures. As the epidemic slowdown, the increase in the number of people vaccinated, and the lockdown restrictions relaxed, the Group evaluated the overall financial and business aspect and concluded that there were no huge effects on the Group and that it does not have the concerns of continuing to operate, risks of funding, and impairment of assets.

43.Segment Information

a. Basic information

1) Classification

Information reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on the types of goods or services delivered or provided.

(1) Electric wire & cable

The segment mainly engages in the manufacturing and sale of electric wire & cable.

(2) Solar power plants

The segment mainly engages in the development of solar power plants for renewable energy.

2) Estimates of operating segment income and expenses, assets and liabilities

The significant accounting principles of each operating segment are the same as those stated in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements. The Group's operating segment profit or loss represents the profit or loss earned by each segment. The profit or loss is controllable by income before income tax and is the basis for assessment of segment performance. Sales and transfers between segments are treated as transactions with third parties and evaluated at fair value.

The Group does not allocate income tax expense (benefit), investment income (loss) recognized under the equity method, foreign exchange gain (loss), net investment income (loss), gain (loss) on disposal of investments, gain (loss) on valuation of financial assets and liabilities and extraordinary items to reportable segments. The amounts reported are consistent with the report used by operating decision-makers.

3) Identification of operating segments

The reported operating segments are classified according to the different products and services that are managed separately because they use different technology and selling strategies.

b. Financial information

1) Segment revenues and results

	Years Ended December 31,2022		
	Electric wire & cable	Solar power plants	Total
Revenue from external customers	$ 25,926,744	$ 822,273	$ 26,749,017
Operating profit	465,304	380,895	846,199
Net non-operating income (expenses)			
Net interest income (expenses)			(448,935)
Dividend income			117,852
Share of profits of associates accounted for using the equity method			53,910
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment			14,602
Gain on disposal of investments			98,643
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment			1,253
Net foreign exchange gain			(49,351)
Net gain of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss			500,755
Other gains			79,660
Consolidated income before income tax			1,214,588

	Years Ended December 31,2021		
	Electric wire & cable	Solar power plants	Total
Revenue from external customers	$ 26,654,213	$ 803,666	$ 27,457,879
Operating profit	1,104,509	402,689	1,507,198
Net non-operating income (expenses)			
Net interest income (expenses)			(276,427)
Dividend income			119,361
Share of profits of associates accounted for using the equity method			106,210
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment			1,138
Gain on disposal of investments			116,168
Net foreign exchange gain			99,239
Net gain of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss			250,069
Other gains			77,106
Consolidated income before income tax			2,000,062

2) Segment assets and liabilities

	Electric wire & cable	Solar power plants	Total
Segment assets			
December 31,2022	$ 28,244,590	$ 11,081,058	$ 39,325,648
December 31,2021	$ 25,337,581	$ 8,978,959	$ 34,316,540

	Electric wire & cable	Solar power plants	Total
Segment liabilities			
December 31,2022	$ 18,380,061	$ 8,522,207	$ 26,902,268
December 31,2021	$ 16,211,048	$ 6,582,141	$ 22,793,189

c. Geographical information

	Years Ended December 31,2022			
	Taiwan	Asia	Consolidated write-off	Total
Segment Revenue				
Revenue from External Customers	$ 22,251,619	$ 7,846,903	$ (3,349,505)	$ 26,749,017
Interest income	11,751	17,992	(1,985)	27,758
	$ 22,263,370	$ 7,864,895	$ (3,351,409)	$ 26,776,775
Segment Profit and Loss	$ 2,347,627	$ (287,591)	$ (845,448)	$ 1,214,588
Non-current Assets	$ 15,304,172	$ 850,698	$ (124,132)	$ 16,030,738
Segment total assets	$ 44,033,682	$ 4,925,464	$ (9,633,498)	$ 39,325,648

	Years Ended December 31,2021			
	Taiwan	Asia	Consolidated write-off	Total
Segment Revenue				
Revenue from External Customers	$ 21,540,302	$ 9,007,025	$ (3,089,448)	$ 27,457,879
Interest income	5,513	13,117	(3,084)	15,546
	$ 21,545,815	$ 9,020,142	$ (3,092,532)	$ 27,473,425
Segment Profit and Loss	$ 2,688,665	$ 203,736	$ (892,339)	$ 2,000,062
Non-current Assets	$ 12,337,541	$ 822,469	$ (124,478)	$ 13,035,532
Segment total assets	$ 37,027,286	$ 5,517,502	$ (8,228,248)	$ 34,316,540

d. Major customer information

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, there was no other individual customer exceeded 10% of the Group's operating revenue.