Yeh Chiang Technology Corporation and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements

With Independent Auditors' Report
For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

Address: 7F., No.19-13, Sanchong Rd., Nangang Dist., Taipei City 115, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
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The independent auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language independent auditors' report and consolidated financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

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Representation Letter

The entities that are required to be included in the combined financial statements of Yeh Chiang Technology Corporation as of and for the year ended December 31, 2022 under the Criteria Governing the Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports, and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises are the same as those included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards No. 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements. " endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China. In addition, the information required to be disclosed in the combined financial statements is included in the consolidated financial statements. Consequently, Yeh Chiang Technology Corporation and Subsidiaries do not prepare a separate set of combined financial statements.

Company name: Yeh Chiang Technology Corporation
Chairman: Wang, Tai-Kuang
Date: March 22, 2023

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Yeh Chiang Technology Corporation:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Yeh Chiang Technology Corporation and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 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 with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs"), International Accounting Standards ("IASs"), Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") or the former Standing Interpretations Committee ("SIC") endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 ("these requirements"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

1.Revenue recognition

Please refer to Note 4(14) "Revenue" and Note 6(18) "Revenue from contracts with customers" to the consolidated financial statements.

Description of key audit matter:

The revenue of the Group is recognized when the control in each individual contract with customers is transferred. The Group recognizes revenue involves various sales terms in each individual contract with customers to ensure the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred, which is of high complexity.; therefore, the timing of sales revenue recognition has been identified as one of our key audit matters of the Group.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

In relation to the key audit matter above, our principal audit procedures included testing the design and operating effectiveness of sales control; reading significant and new contracts while understanding their terms; testing the sales transactions occurred during year end to assess the correctness of the revenue recognition period.

2.Evaluation of inventory allowance

For the evaluation of inventory policy please refer to Note 4(8) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Inventories, Notes 5 Major Sources of Accounting Judgments, Estimations and Assumptions of Uncertainty, and Note 6(4) description of Significant Accounts - Inventories to the financial statements.

Description of key audit matter:

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value in financial statements. Therefore, the Group needs to use judgment and estimation to determine the net realizable value of the inventory on the reporting date. Due to the rapid changes in technology, the launch of new products and the new technologies may cause a significant change in the market, and sales of related products may fluctuate significantly, resulting in inventory costs to exceed its net realizable value. In addition, the policy for the allowance for loss of inventories is based on past experience and the management's estimate of the future. As a result of these subjective judgments and estimates, on inventory allowance for loss of value is one of the key matters in our audit.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

Our principal audit procedures included evaluating the method of providing allowance for inventory valuation and the reasonableness of information, assumptions and formulas on which it is based; and examining the appropriate supporting documents to assess the appropriateness of the inventory allowance; examining the inventory aging report to analyze the change on inventory aging reports; performing the sample procedures to check the correctness of the inventory aging reports; evaluate whether the evaluation of inventory is consistent with its evaluation policy; performing a retrospective review to verify the rationality of the provision of obsolescence.

Other Matter

Yeh Chiang Technology Corporation has prepared its parent-company-only financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Chun-Yuan Wu and Yen-Hui Chen.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
March 22, 2023

Notes to Readers

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

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

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

Yeh Chiang Technology Corporation and subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheets

December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Assets	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
	Current assets:				
1100	Cash and cash equivalents (note 6(1))	$ 1,018,322	20	627,550	13
1110	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (note 6(2))	41,044	1	70,765	1
1170	Notes and trade receivables, net (note 6(3))	541,143	10	782,281	16
130X	Inventories (note 6(4))	412,568	8	418,465	9
1220	Current tax assets	324	-	54	-
1476	Other financial assets－current (note 6(6))	184,491	4	102,342	2
1470	Other current assets	69,270	1	70,576	1
		2,267,162	44	2,072,033	42
	Non-current assets:				
1518	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (note 6(2))	22,848	1	44,972	1
1551	Investments accounted for using equity method (note 6(5))	401,134	8	367,768	8
1600	Property, plant and equipmen (note 6(7) and 8)	2,109,915	41	2,034,430	42
1755	Right-of-use assets (note 6(8))	326,471	6	313,845	6
1780	Intangible assets (note 6(9))	2,377	-	2,738	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets(note 6(15))	22,805	-	30,570	1
1900	Other non-current assets (note 6(14) and 8)	16,012	-	16,340	-
		2,901,562	56	2,810,663	58
	Total assets	$ 5,168,724	100	4,882,696	100

		December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Liabilities and Equity	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
	Current liabilities:				
2102	Short-term borrowings (note 6(10) and 8)	$ 399,000	7	324,000	7
2170	Note and Trade payables	143,405	3	175,887	4
2200	Other payables(note 6(11))	406,428	8	424,095	9
2220	Other payables to related parties (note 7)	192,500	4	263,891	5
2230	Current tax liabilities	49,320	1	13,246	-
2280	Current lease liabilities (note 6(12))	32,888	1	46,165	1
2300	Other current liabilities (note 6(18))	9,382	-	10,568	-
2322	Long-term borrowings, current portion (notes 6(13))	46,050	1	-	-
		1,278,973	25	1,257,852	26
	Non-Current liabilities:				
2541	Long-term borrowings (note 6(13))	153,500	3	-	-
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities (note 6(15))	37,668	1	67,034	1
2580	Non-current lease liabilities (note 6(12))	92,590	1	67,600	1
		283,758	5	134,634	2
	Total liabilities	1,562,731	30	1,392,486	28
	Equity (note 6(16)):				
3100	Ordinary shares	1,824,799	36	1,824,799	37
3200	Capital surplus	831,220	16	831,220	17
3300	Retained earnings	990,659	19	903,113	19
3400	Other equity	(98,741)	(2)	(126,212)	(2)
	Total equity attributable to owners of parent	3,547,937	69	3,432,920	71
36XX	Non-controlling interests	58,056	1	57,290	1
	Total equity	3,605,993	70	3,490,210	72
	Total liabilities and equity	$ 5,168,724	100	4,882,696	100

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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

Yeh Chiang Technology Corporation and subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

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

		2022 Amount	%	2021 Amount	%
4000	**Operating revenue** (note 6(18) and 14)	$ 2,092,487	100	2,559,567	100
5000	**Operating costs** (notes 6(4), (12), (14) and 12)	1,837,928	88	1,981,056	77
	Gross profit from operations	254,559	12	578,511	23
	Operating expenses (note 6(12), (14), (19), 7, and 12):				
6100	Selling expenses	99,174	5	94,995	4
6200	Administrative expenses	121,141	6	131,078	5
6300	Research and development expenses	31,967	1	47,277	2
		252,282	12	273,350	11
	Net operating income	2,277	-	305,161	12
	Non-operating income and expenses:				
7020	Other gains and losses, net (note 6(20))	97,620	5	40,848	2
7050	Finance costs (notes 6(12) and 7)	(22,698)	(1)	(18,498)	(1)
7060	Share of profit (loss) of subsidiaries accounted for using equity method (notes 6(5))	16,837	1	(29,529)	(1)
7100	Interest income	4,154	-	1,879	-
		95,913	5	(5,300)	-
	Profit before income tax	98,190	5	299,861	12
7950	**Less: Income tax expenses (note 6(15))**	12,628	1	69,115	3
	Profit	85,562	4	230,746	9
8300	**Other comprehensive income (loss):**				
8310	**Items that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:**				
8311	Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	1,519	-	(1,598)	-
8316	Unrealized (losses) gains from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (note 6(16))	(22,124)	(1)	32,524	1
8320	Share of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	1,231	-	79	-
		(19,374)	(1)	31,005	1
8360	**Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:**				
8361	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements (note 6(16))	42,871	2	(14,116)	-
8370	Share of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	15,298	1	(6,424)	-
8399	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss (note 6(15))	8,574	-	(2,823)	-
		49,595	3	(17,717)	-
8300	**Other comprehensive income**	30,221	2	13,288	1
8500	**Comprehensive income**	**$ 115,783**	**6**	**244,034**	**10**
	Profit (loss) attributable to:				
	Owners of parent	$ 84,796	4	234,794	9
	Non-controlling interests	766	-	(4,048)	-
		$ 85,562	**4**	**230,746**	**9**
	Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:				
	Owners of the parent	$ 115,017	6	248,082	10
	Non-controlling interests	766	-	(4,048)	-
		$ 115,783	**6**	**244,034**	**10**
	Earnings per share (NT Dollars) (note 6(17))				
9750	Basic earnings per share	**$**	**0.46**		**1.29**
9850	Diluted earnings per share	**$**	**0.46**		**1.28**

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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

Yeh Chiang Technology Corporation and subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity attributable to owners of parent											
			Retained earnings				Other equity					
	Ordinary shares	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Total	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total	Total equity attributable to owners of parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 1,824,799	831,220	58,417	143,625	454,254	656,296	(144,670)	17,193	(127,477)	3,184,838	61,338	3,246,176
Profit (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	234,794	234,794	-	-	-	234,794	(4,048)	230,746
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(1,519)	(1,519)	(17,717)	32,524	14,807	13,288	-	13,288
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	233,275	233,275	(17,717)	32,524	14,807	248,082	(4,048)	244,034
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:												
Legal reserve	-	-	27,486	-	(27,486)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	(16,148)	16,148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	13,542	13,542	-	(13,542)	(13,542)	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ 1,824,799**	**831,220**	**85,903**	**127,477**	**689,733**	**903,113**	**(162,387)**	**36,175**	**(126,212)**	**3,432,920**	**57,290**	**3,490,210**
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 1,824,799	831,220	85,903	127,477	689,733	903,113	(162,387)	36,175	(126,212)	3,432,920	57,290	3,490,210
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	84,796	84,796	-	-	-	84,796	766	85,562
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	2,750	2,750	49,595	(22,124)	27,471	30,221	-	30,221
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	87,546	87,546	49,595	(22,124)	27,471	115,017	766	115,783
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:												
Legal reserve	-	-	24,682	-	(24,682)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	4,289	(4,289)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$ 1,824,799**	**831,220**	**110,585**	**131,766**	**748,308**	**990,659**	**(112,792)**	**14,051**	**(98,741)**	**3,547,937**	**58,056**	**3,605,993**

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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

Yeh Chiang Technology Corporation and subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2022	2021
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities:		
Profit before income tax	$ 98,190	299,861
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss):		
Depreciation expense	253,502	234,353
Amortization expense	361	2,811
Net profit on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(279)	(227)
Interest expense	22,698	18,498
Interest income	(4,154)	(1,879)
Dividend income	(1,251)	(641)
Provision for (reversal of) inventory obsolescence (gain)	11,512	(2,935)
Share of (profit) loss of associates accounted for using equity method	(16,837)	29,529
Loss from disposal of property, plant and equipment	3,960	6,149
Others	(17)	3,396
Total adjustments to reconcile profit	269,495	289,054
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Notes and trade receivables, net	246,539	139,112
Inventories	(1,825)	(120,460)
Other operating assets	(9,185)	(24,347)
Notes and trade payables	(32,482)	8,508
Other payables to related parties	(1,308)	(575)
Other payables	(12,400)	(24,729)
Other current liabilities	(506)	(2,785)
Total changes in operating assets and liabilities	188,833	(25,276)
Total adjustments	458,328	263,778
Cash flow generated from operations	556,518	563,639
Interest received	3,553	1,996
Dividends received	1,251	641
Interest paid	(20,562)	(17,631)
Income taxes paid	(6,513)	(56,149)
Net cash flows from operating activities	534,247	492,496
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities:		
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	(20,000)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	30,000	128,748
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	64,280
Acquisition of investments accounted for using the equity method	-	(398,770)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(267,499)	(597,821)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	14,196	23,320
Decrease in refundable deposits	812	12,920
Increase in other financial assets	(70,005)	(2,158)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(292,496)	(789,481)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:		
Increase in short term borrowings	75,000	242,000
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	199,550	-
(Decrease) increase in guarantee deposits	(680)	644
Decrease in other payables to related parties	(75,655)	(2,424)
Payment of lease liabilities	(46,369)	(51,773)
Net cash flows from used in financing activities	151,846	188,447
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(2,825)	5,376
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period	390,772	(103,162)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	627,550	730,712
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**$ 1,018,322**	**627,550**

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

1 Company history

Yeh Chiang Technology Corporation (the "Company") was incorporated in December 23, 1994 and commenced its business operation in December 1995. The registered address of the Company's office is 7th Floor, No.19-13, Sanchong Road, Nangang District, Taipei City. The Company's common shares were listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) in March 2002.

The major business activities of the Company are the production and sales of high-tech heat pipe components, solder balls and LED lighting products, equipment.

2 Approval date and procedures of the consolidated financial statements

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 22, 2023.

3 New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted:

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

The Group has initially adopted the following new amendments, which do not have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements, from January 1, 2022:

- Amendments to IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment—Proceeds before Intended Use"
- Amendments to IAS 37 "Onerous Contracts—Cost of Fulfilling a Contract"
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020
- Amendments to IFRS 3 "Reference to the Conceptual Framework"

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

The Group assesses that the adoption of the following new amendments, effective for annual period beginning on January 1, 2023, would not have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements:

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

(Continued)

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

The following new and amended standards, which may be relevant to the Group, have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), but have yet to be endorsed by the FSC:

Standards or Interpretations	Content of amendment	Effective date per IASB
Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"	Under existing IAS 1 requirements, companies classify a liability as current when they do not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date. The amendments has removed the requirement for a right to be unconditional and instead now requires that a right to defer settlement must exist at the reporting date and have substance. The amendments clarify how a company classifies a liability that can be settled in its own shares – e.g. convertible debt.	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 "Non-current Liabilities with Covenants"	After reconsidering certain aspects of the 2020 amendments1, new IAS 1 amendments clarify that only covenants with which a company must comply on or before the reporting date affect the classification of a liability as current or non-current. Covenants with which the company must comply after the reporting date (i.e. future covenants) do not affect a liability' s classification at that date. However, when non-current liabilities are subject to future covenants, companies will now need to disclose information to help users understand the risk that those liabilities could become repayable within 12 months after the reporting date.	January 1, 2024

The Group is evaluating the impact of its initial adoption of the abovementioned standards or interpretations on its consolidated financial position and consolidated financial performance. The results thereof will be disclosed when the Group completes its evaluation.

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

- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture"
- IFRS 17 " Insurance Contracts" and amendments to IFRS 17 " Insurance Contracts"
- IFRS16 "Requirements for Sale and Leaseback Transactions"

(Continued)

4 Summary of significant accounting policies:

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

(1) Statement of compliance

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

(2) Basis of preparation

(i) Basis of measurement

Except for the following significant accounts, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis:

1) Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value;
2) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value;
3) The defined benefit assets are measured at fair value of the plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

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

(3) Basis of consolidation

(i) Principles of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

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

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases. Intragroup balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from Intragroup transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. The Group attributes the profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

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

(Continued)

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

(ii) List of subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements

			Shareholding	
Name of investor	**Name of subsidiary**	**Business**	**December 31, 2022**	**December 31, 2021**
The Company	Excel Rainbow (Seychelles) Ltd. (Excel Rainbow)	International trade	100 %	100 %
The Company	Yeh Chiang Technology (Samoa) Corp. (YCTSC)	Overseas holding business	100 %	100 %
The Company	Yeh Chiang Technology (BVI) Corp. (YCTBC)	International trade	100 %	100 %
The Company	Taiwan Lighting Co., Ltd. (Taiwan Lighting)	Production and sales of lighting equipment	100 %	100 %
The Company	So Bright Electronics Co. ,Ltd. (So Bright Electronics)	Production and sales of lighting equipment	60.29 %	60.29 %
The Company	Yu Cheng Materials Co., Ltd. (Yu Cheng Materials)	Production and sales of semiconductor package wires	81.80 %	81.80 %
The Company	Taiwan New Thermal System Co., Ltd. (Taiwan New Thermal System)	Production and sales of heat pipes	99.06 %	99.06 %
The Company	Vietnam Yeh-Chiang Technology Company Limited (Vietnam Yeh-Chiang)	Production and sales of heat pipes	100 %	100 %
YCTSC	Yeh Chiang Technology (Cayman) Corp. (YCTCC)	Overseas holding business	100 %	100 %
YCTSC	Yeh Chiang Technology Ye Xian (Cayman) Corp. (YCTYXCC)	Overseas holding business	100 %	100 %
YCTCC	Zhongshan Weiqiang Technology Co., Ltd. (Zhongshan Weiqiang)	Production and sales of heat pipes and solder balls	100 %	100 %
YCTCC	ZhuHai and Macau Spaning Border Industrial Estate Wei Qiang Technology Co., Ltd. (ZhuHai Weiqiang)	Production and sales of heat pipes and bumpping	100 %	100 %
YCTYXCC	Ye Xian Weiqiang Technology Co., Ltd. (Ye Xian Weiqiang)	Production and sales of heat pipes	100 %	100 %
YCTCC	Ping Ding Shan Yeh Chiang Technology Co., Ltd. (Ping Ding Shan Yeh Chiang)	Production and sales of heat pipes	100 %	100 %

(iii) Subsidiaries excluded from the consolidated financial statements: None.

(Continued)

(4) Foreign currencies

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of Group entities at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each subsequent reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at that date.

Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured based on historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences are generally recognized in profit or loss, except for an investment in equity securities designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income, which are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(ii) Foreign operations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued)

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

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

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

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

(6) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(7) Financial instruments

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

(i) Financial assets

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

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortized cost; fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - equity investment; or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

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

(Continued)

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

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

2) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Equity investments at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date on which the Group's right to receive payment is established.

3) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

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

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

4) Impairment of financial assets

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

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

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date；and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

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

(Continued)

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECL is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

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

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 180 days past due.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when the financial asset is more than 365 days past due or the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full.

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

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

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

5) Derecognition of financial assets

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

(Continued)

(ii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

1) Classification of debt or equity

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

2) Equity instrument

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

3) Financial liabilities

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

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

4) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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

5) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

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

(Continued)

(8) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is calculated using the weighted average method, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs, and other costs incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition.

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

(9) Investment in associates

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

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

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

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

Unrealized gains resulting from the transactions between the Group and associates have been eliminated to the extent of the Group’s interest in the investees. Unrealized losses were eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

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

(10) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

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

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

(Continued)

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

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

(iii) Depreciation

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

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

1)	Buildings	15~25 years
2)	Machinery and equipment	3~10 years
3)	Miscellaneous equipment	3~20 years

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

(11) Leases

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

(i) As a lessee

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

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

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

(Continued)

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

1) fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;

2) variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;

3) amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and

4) payments for purchase or termination options that are reasonably certain to be exercised.

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

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

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

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

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

5) there is any lease modification

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

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

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

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

(Continued)

(ii) As a lessor

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

The Group recognizes lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of 'rental income'.

(12) Intangible assets

(i) Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Amortization

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

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods of patents and trademarks are 10 to 23 years.

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

(Continued)

(13) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash-generating units (CGUs). Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

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

(14) Revenue from contracts with customers

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

(i) Sale of goods - electronic components

The Group manufactures and sells high-tech heat pipe components, solder balls, LED products, equipment and semiconductor packaging wires. The Group recognizes revenue when control of the products has been transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Group has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

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

(Continued)

(ii) Financing components

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

(15) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

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

(ii) Defined benefit plans

The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each the plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Group, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income, and accumulated in retained earnings within equity. The Group determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset). Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The Group recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

(iii) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided.

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

(Continued)

(16) Income taxes

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

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

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

Deferred taxes are recognized except for the following:

(i) temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profits (losses) at the time of the transaction;

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

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

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

Deferred taxes are measured at tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reserve, using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

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

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

1) the same taxable entity; or

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

(Continued)

(17) Earnings per share

The Group discloses the Company' s basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company. Basic earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all potentially dilutive ordinary shares, such as employee remuneration through the issuance of shares.

(18) Operating segments

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

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

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year is as follows. Those assumptions and estimation have been updated to reflect the impact of COVID-19 pandemic:

Evaluation of inventory allowance

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, the Group estimates the net realizable value of inventories for obsolescence and unmarketable items at the end of the reporting period and then writes down the cost of inventories to net realizable value. The net realizable value of the inventory is mainly determined based on assumptions as to future demand within a specific time horizon. Due to the rapid industrial transformation, there may be significant changes in the net realizable value of inventories. Refer to note 6(4) for further description of the valuation of inventories.

6 Explanation of significant accounts:

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

		December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Petty cash and cash on hand	$	5,625	2,955
Check and demand deposits		932,251	545,325
Time deposit		80,446	79,270
	$	**1,018,322**	**627,550**

Please refer to note 6(21) for the credit risk of the financial assets and liabilities of the Group.

The time deposits that did not conform the definition of cash as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 were $150,200 thousand and $80,195 thousand, which were classified to other financial assets - current. Please refer to note 6(6).

(2) Financial instruments

(i) Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

		December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Beneficiary Certificates - mutual Funds	$	**41,044**	**70,765**

The Group disposed of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss in January and August of 2022, March, June, October and November of 2021. The price was $15,000 thousand, $15,000 thousand, $97,560 thousand, $11,188 thousand, $10,000 thousand and $10,000 thousand.

(ii) Non-Current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:

		December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Listed stocks – ASUSTeK Computer Inc.	$	194	271
Listed stock – Powerchip Semiconductor Manufacturing Corporation (note)		14,841	33,178
Domestic non-listed (cabinet) stock - Powerchip Technology Corporation		7,813	11,523
	$	**22,848**	**44,972**

Note: On December 6, 2021, Powerchip Semiconductor Manufacturing Corporation ceased to trade its shares on TPEx and became a TWSE-listed company.

(Continued)

In January 2021, the Group disposed of its investments in equity instruments designated at FVOCI—ASUSTeK Computer Inc. and Pegatron Corporation, and the respective fair values thereof amounted to $38,202 thousand and 23,292 thousand at the time of disposal. The accumulated gains on the disposals amounted to $402 thousand and $6,932 thousand respectively, both of which have been transferred from other equity interest to retained earnings.

In March 2021, the Group acquired 5,434 thousand shares in Quaser Machine Tools, Inc. at a cost of $171,174 thousand as part of its operational strategy. In June 2021, the Group made acquisitions of shares in Quaser Machine Tools, Inc., reaching a shareholding of 22.63%. The Group assessed that it had significant influence on Quaser Machine Tools, Inc.; consequently, it derecognized the underlying financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income, and transferred it to investments accounted for using equity method based on its fair value. Additionally, the accumulated amount of gains on disposal of $4,872 thousand mentioned above has been transferred from other equity interest to retained earnings.

In 2020, Song Long Electronics Co., Ltd. resolved to be dissolved, and the liquidation proceedings have been completed on December 31, 2021, after which the remaining assets attributable to the Group amounted to $2,786 thousand; the accumulated gains on disposal amounted to $1,336 thousand, which have been transferred by the Group from other equity interest to retained earnings.

The Group investments in these equity instruments are not held for trading purposes and have been designated for non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(3) Notes and trade receivables, net

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Note receivables	$ 24,286	30,113
Trade receivables – measured as amortized cost	518,944	754,255
	543,230	784,368
Less: loss allowance	(2,087)	(2,087)
	$ 541,143	**782,281**

The Group applies the simplified approach to provide for its expected credit losses, i.e. the use of lifetime expected loss provision for all receivables. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due, as well as incorporated forward looking information, including macroeconomic and relevant industry information. The loss allowance as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 were determined as follows:

(Continued)

	December 31, 2022		
	Gross carrying amount	**Weighted-average loss rate**	**Loss allowance provision**
Not past due	**$ 540,958**	-%	**-**

	December 31, 2021		
	Gross carrying amount	**Weighted-average loss rate**	**Loss allowance provision**
Not past due	$ 781,089	-%	-
Past due less than 60 days	1,007	-%	-
	$ 782,096		**-**

In addition, the amounts of receivable were $2,272 thousand as of December 31, 2022 and 2021. The Group assessed the receivable of certain specific customers to inability fulfill their obligations, therefore recognized an expected credit loss $2,087 thousand.

The movements in the allowance for notes and trade receivables were as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	**2021**
Balance on December 31 (also the opening balance)	**$ 2,087**	**2,087**

(4) Inventories

	December 31, 2022	**December 31, 2021**
Raw materials	$ 205,694	213,133
Work in progress	61,442	67,097
Finished goods	86,279	82,634
Trading inventories	146,915	131,659
	500,330	494,523
Loss: allowance for devaluation	(87,762)	(76,058)
	$ 412,568	**418,465**

In 2022 and 2021 the Group recognized cost of sales amounted to $1,826,416 thousand and $1,983,991 thousand, respectively.

The net of provisions (reversals) for inventories written down (increased) to net realizable value, which were also included in cost of sales, amounted to $11,512 thousand and $(2,935) thousand for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

(Continued)

(5) Investments accounted for using the equity method

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Associates	$ 401,134	367,768

(i) Associates

			Ownership interest	
Name of associates	**Principal activities**	**Principal place of business**	**December 31, 2022**	**December 31, 2021**
Quaser Machine Tools, Inc.	Production and sales of machinery and equipment	Taiwan ROC	22.63 %	22.63 %

From March to June 2021, the Group made several acquisitions of shares in Quaser Machine Tools, Inc., reaching a shareholding of 22.63. The Group assessed that it had significant influence on Quaser Machine Tools, Inc.; consequently, it derecognized the underlying financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income, and transferred it to investments accounted for using equity method based on its fair value.

The following consolidated financial information about significant associates has been adjusted according to individually prepared IFRS financial statements of these associates:

Quaser Machine Tools, Inc.

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Current assets	$ 1,625,015	1,549,461
Noncurrent assets	2,174,797	2,170,357
Current liabilities	(1,681,942)	(1,632,856)
Noncurrent liabilities	(345,054)	(461,607)
Net assets	**$ 1,772,816**	**1,625,355**
Net assets attributable to controlling interests	**$ 401,134**	**367,768**

	For the year ended December 31, 2022	2021
Operating revenue	$ 1,622,274	1,149,692
Profit (loss) for the year	$ 74,410	(202,092)
Other comprehensive income for the year	73,051	(35,837)
Comprehensive loss for the year	**$ 147,461**	**(237,929)**
Comprehensive loss attributable to controlling interests	**$ 33,366**	**(35,874)**

	For the year ended December 31, 2022	2021
Share of net assets of associates as of January 1	$ 367,768	-
Acquisition of share of net assets of associates	-	403,642
Acquisition of comprehensive loss for the year	33,366	(35,874)
Carry value of associates as of December 31	**$ 401,134**	**367,768**

(Continued)

(ii) Collaterals

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company did not provide any investments accounted for using the equity method as collaterals for its loans.

(6) Other financial assets－current

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Time deposits (over three months)	$ 150,200	80,195
Other receivable, net	33,604	22,061
Other	687	86
	$ 184,491	**102,342**

(i) In 2022 and 2021, the Group did not provide any impairment losses for other financial assets.

(ii) Please refer to note 6(21) for the remaining credit risk.

(7) Property, plant and equipment

The cost, depreciation, and impairment of the property, plant and equipment of the Group were as follows:

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Other facilities	Construction in progress and testing equip	Total
Cost or deemed cost:						
Balance on January 1, 2022	$ 99,389	392,401	1,384,701	362,745	427,760	2,666,996
Additions	-	-	46,575	33,496	181,034	261,105
Disposal	-	-	(46,679)	(2,185)	-	(48,864)
Reclassification	-	-	140,138	149	(141,357)	(1,070)
Effect of movement in exchange rate	-	14,663	18,244	2,812	12,313	48,032
Balance on December 31, 2022	**$ 99,389**	**407,064**	**1,542,979**	**397,017**	**479,750**	**2,926,199**
Balance on January 1, 2021	$ 99,389	357,457	1,321,528	313,541	153,718	2,245,633
Additions	-	46,433	129,166	53,659	287,732	516,990
Disposal	-	-	(47,373)	(3,709)	-	(51,082)
Reclassification	-	-	44,425	-	(44,425)	-
Effect of movement in exchange rate	-	(11,489)	(63,045)	(746)	30,735	(44,545)
Balance on December 31, 2021	**$ 99,389**	**392,401**	**1,384,701**	**362,745**	**427,760**	**2,666,996**

(Continued)

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Other facilities	Construction in progress and testing equip	Total
Depreciation and impairments loss:						
Balance on January 1, 2022	$ 4,672	44,518	360,246	223,130	-	632,566
Depreciation	-	20,106	146,426	33,547	-	200,079
Disposal	-	-	(28,994)	(1,714)	-	(30,708)
Effect of movement in exchange rate	-	464	3,822	10,061	-	14,347
Balance on December 31, 2022	**$ 4,672**	**65,088**	**481,500**	**265,024**	**-**	**816,284**
Balance on January 1, 2021	$ 4,672	27,272	275,192	199,358	-	506,494
Depreciation	-	17,378	127,992	31,861	-	177,231
Disposal	-	-	(19,395)	(2,218)	-	(21,613)
Effect of movement in exchange rate	-	(132)	(23,543)	(5,871)	-	(29,546)
Balance on December 31, 2021	**$ 4,672**	**44,518**	**360,246**	**223,130**	**-**	**632,566**
Carrying amounts:						
Balance on December 31, 2022	**$ 94,717**	**341,976**	**1,061,479**	**131,993**	**479,750**	**2,109,915**
Balance on December 31, 2021	**$ 94,717**	**347,883**	**1,024,455**	**139,615**	**427,760**	**2,034,430**
Balance on January 1, 2021	**$ 94,717**	**330,185**	**1,046,336**	**114,183**	**153,718**	**1,739,139**

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, property, plant and equipment were pledged as collateral which were described in note 8.

(8) Right-of-use assets

The Group leases many assets including land, buildings and other facilitity. Information about leases for which the Group as a lessee was presented below:

	Land	Buildings	Other equipment	Total
Cost:				
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 214,881	149,883	81,186	445,950
Additions	1,069	51,219	5,983	58,271
Disposal	-	(27,881)	(3,057)	(30,938)
Effect of movement in exchange rate	7,312	1,526	1,186	10,024
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$ 223,262**	**174,747**	**85,298**	**483,307**
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 215,974	128,796	81,056	425,826
Additions	-	21,709	741	22,450
Effect of movement in exchange rate	(1,093)	(622)	(611)	(2,326)
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ 214,881**	**149,883**	**81,186**	**445,950**
Accumulated depreciation:				
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 11,539	102,003	18,563	132,105
Depreciation	5,081	41,007	7,335	53,423
Disposal	-	(27,360)	(3,057)	(30,417)
Effect of movement in exchange rate	377	1,088	260	1,725
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$ 16,997**	**116,738**	**23,101**	**156,836**

(Continued)

	Land	Buildings	Other equipment	Total
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 6,644	57,333	11,391	75,368
Depreciation	4,922	44,946	7,254	57,122
Effect of movement in exchange rate	(27)	(276)	(82)	(385)
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ 11,539**	**102,003**	**18,563**	**132,105**
Carrying amount:				
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$ 206,265**	**58,009**	**62,197**	**326,471**
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ 203,342**	**47,880**	**62,623**	**313,845**
Balance at January 1, 2021	**$ 209,330**	**71,463**	**69,665**	**350,458**

(9) Intangible assets

The cost and amortization of the intangible assets of the Group were as follows:

	Patent and trademark
Costs:	
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 84,829
Disposals	(1,144)
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$ 83,685**
Balance at December 31, 2021 (also the opening balance)	**$ 84,829**
Accumulated amortization:	
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 82,091
Amortization	361
Disposals	(1,144)
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$ 81,308**
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 81,725
Amortization	366
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ 82,091**
Carrying value:	
Balance at December 31, 2022	**$ 2,377**
Balance at December 31, 2021	**$ 2,738**
Balance at January 1, 2021	**$ 3,104**

(i) Recognition of amortization

The amortization of intangible assets is included in the statement of comprehensive income under the operating expenses, please refer to note 12(1).

(ii) Collaterals

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group did not provide any intangible assets as collateral for its loans.

(Continued)

(10) Short-term borrowings

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Unsecured bank loans	$ 80,000	5,000
Secured bank loans	319,000	319,000
Total	**$ 399,000**	**324,000**
Unused credit facilities	**$ 56,000**	**432,520**
Range of interest rates	**1.33%~1.97%**	**0.85%~1.5%**

For the collateral for bank loan, please refer to note 8

(11) other payables

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Payables on equipment	$ 155,245	161,639
Payables on employee compensation and directors' and supervision' remuneration	103,794	102,905
Payroll and bonus payables	63,363	68,626
Other	84,026	90,925
	$ 406,428	**424,095**

(12) Lease liabilities

The carrying amount of lease liabilities of the Group is:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Current	**$ 32,888**	**46,165**
Non-current	**$ 92,590**	**67,600**

For the maturity analysis, please refer to note 6(21).

The amounts recognized in profit or loss by the Group were as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Interest expense on lease liabilities	**$ 3,478**	**3,302**
Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities	**$ 305**	**243**
Expenses relating to short-term leases	**$ 250**	**795**
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets, excluding short-term leases of low-value assets	**$ 150**	**158**

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

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Total cash outflow for leases	**$ 50,552**	**56,271**

(Continued)

(i) Real estate leases

The Group leases land and buildings for its office space. The leases of land typically run for a period of 36 to 50 years, and office space typically run for a period of 2 to 4 years.

Some leases of office buildings contain extension options exercisable by the Group up to one year before the end of the non-cancellable contract period. These leases are negotiated and monitored by local management, and accordingly, contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The extension options held are exercisable only by the Group and not by the lessors. In which lessee is not reasonably certain to use an optional extended lease term, payments associated with the optional period are not included within lease liabilities.

(ii) Other leases

The Group leases nitrogen storage equipment, with lease terms of 3 to 15 years.

(13) Long-term borrowings

The details were as follows:

	December 31, 2022			
	Currency	**Rate**	**Maturity date**	**Amount**
Unsecured bank loans	USD6,500	6.38%	2024/12/19	$ 199,550
Less: current portion				(46,050)
Total				**$ 153,500**
Unused long-term credit lines				**-**

(14) Employee benefits

(i) Defined benefit plans

Reconciliation of defined benefit obligation at present value and plan asset at fair value is as follows:

	December 31, 2022	**December 31, 2021**
Present value of the defined benefit obligations	$ (8,979)	(9,362)
Fair value of plan assets	14,097	12,944
Net defined benefit liabilities	**$ 5,118**	**3,582**

The Group makes defined benefit plan contributions to the pension fund account with Bank of Taiwan that provides pensions for employees upon retirement. Plans (covered by the Labor Standards Law) entitle a retired employee to receive retirement benefits based on years of service and average monthly salary for the six months prior to retirement.

(Continued)

1) Composition of plan assets

The Group allocates pension funds in accordance with the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund, and such funds are managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor. With regard to the utilization of the funds, minimum earnings shall be no less than the earnings attainable from two-year time deposits with interest rates offered by local banks.

The Group's Bank of Taiwan labor pension reserve account balance amounted to $14,097 thousand as of December 31, 2022. For information on the utilization of the labor pension fund assets, including the asset allocation and yield of the fund, please refer to the website of the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor.

2) Movements in present value of the defined benefit obligations

The movement in present value of the defined benefit obligations for the Group were as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	**2021**
Defined benefit obligations on January 1	$ 9,362	8,810
Current interest cost	47	33
Remeasurements loss (gain)		
—Actuarial loss arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	244
—Actuarial gain arising from changes in financial assumptions	(321)	(75)
—Actuarial loss arising from changes in experience adjustments	(109)	1,623
Benefits paid	-	(1,273)
Defined benefit obligations on December 31	**$ 8,979**	**9,362**

3) Movements of defined benefit plan assets

The movements in the present value of the defined benefit plan assets for the Group were as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	**2021**
Fair value of plan assets at 1, January	$ 12,944	13,970
Interest income	64	53
Remeasurements gain (loss):		
—Return on plan assets excluding interest income	1,089	194
Benefits paid	-	(1,273)
Fair value of plan assets at 31, December	**$ 14,097**	**12,944**

(Continued)

4) Expenses recognized in profit or loss

The expenses recognized in profit or loss for the Group were as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2022	2021
Current interest costs	$ 47	33
Net interest of net assets for defined benefit obligations	(64)	(53)
	$ (17)	**(20)**
Operating expense	**$ (17)**	**(20)**

5) Actuarial assumptions

The principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date were as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2022	2021
Discount rate	1.125 %	0.500 %
Future salary increase rate	2.000 %	2.000 %

The expected allocation payment to be made by the Group to the defined benefit plans for the one-year period after the reporting date is $260 thousand.

The weighted average lifetime of the defined benefits plans is 5.6 years.

6) Sensitivity analysis

If the actuarial assumptions had changed, the impact on the present value of the defined benefit obligation shall be as follows:

	Influences of defined benefit obligations Increased0.25%	Decreased0.25%
December 31, 2022		
Discount rate	$ (124)	127
Future salary increasing rate	123	(121)
December 31, 2021		
Discount rate	$ (150)	153
Future salary increasing rate	148	(146)

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown above. The method used in the sensitivity analysis is consistent with the calculation of pension liabilities in the balance sheets.

There is no change in the method and assumptions used in the preparation of sensitivity analysis in 2022 and 2021.

(Continued)

(ii) Defined contribution plans

The Group allocates 6% of each employee's monthly wages to the labor pension personal account at the Bureau of Labor Insurance in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Pension Act. Under these defined contribution plans, the Group allocates a fixed amount to the Bureau of Labor Insurance without additional legal or constructive obligation.

The pension costs incurred from the contributions to the Bureau of the Labor Insurance amounted to $24,410 thousand and $23,384 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

(15) Income taxes

(i) Income taxes (benefits)

The amount of income tax for 2022 and 2021 was as follow:

	For the year ended December 31, 2022	2021
Current tax expense		
Current period	$ 51,672	47,156
Adjustment for prior periods	(8,869)	7,377
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(30,175)	14,582
Income tax expense	$ 12,628	69,115

The amount of income tax expense (benefits) recognized in other comprehensive income in 2022 and 2021 was as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2022	2021
Exchange differences on currency translation of foreign operations	$ 8,574	(2,823)

Reconciliation of income tax expense before income tax in 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2022	2021
Profit before income tax	$ 98,190	299,861
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	$ 19,638	59,972
Effect of tax rates in foreign jurisdiction	(7,824)	3,822
5% surtax on unappropriated retained earnings	10,893	13,592
Change inunrecognized temporary differences and others	(1,210)	(15,648)
Prior years income tax adjustment	(8,869)	7,377
Income tax expense	$ 12,628	69,115

(Continued)

(ii) Deferred tax assets and liabilities

1) Unrecognized deferred tax assets

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

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
The carryforward of unused tax losses	$ 81,809	77,562
Tax effect of deductible temporary differences	16,478	15,603
	$ 98,287	**93,165**

The R.O.C. Income Tax Act allows net losses, as assessed by the tax authorities, to offset taxable income over a period of ten years for local tax reporting purposes. Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Group can utilize the benefits therefrom.

As at December 31 2022, the Group's unused tax losses for which no deferred tax assets were recognized are as follows:

Year of loss	Unutilized business loss	Expiry year
2013~2022	$ 369,443	2023~2032

2) Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

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

Deferred Tax Assets	January 1, 2021	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	December 31, 2021	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	December 31, 2022
Inventory devaluation loss	$ 6,488	-	-	6,488	-	-	6,488
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations and other	24,517	(3,258)	2,823	24,082	809	(8,574)	16,317
	$ 31,005	**(3,258)**	**2,823**	**30,570**	**809**	**(8,574)**	**22,805**

Deferred Tax Liabilities	January 1, 2021	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	December 31, 2021	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	December 31, 2022
Equity method recognized the gain of foreign subsidiaries	**$ 55,710**	**11,324**	**-**	**67,034**	**(29,366)**	**-**	**37,668**

(iii) The Group's tax returns for the years through 2021 were assessed by the Tax Authorities.

(16) Capital and other equity

(i) Ordinary Shares

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the number of authorized ordinary shares was $2,600,000 thousand shares with par a value of $10 per share (both of them reserved $100,000 thousand for the issue of employee stock option certificates, and $200,000 thousand for the issuance of convertible corporate bonds). The actual paid-in capital is $1,824,799 thousand.

(Continued)

(ii) Capital surplus

The balances of capital surplus were as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Additional paid-in capital	$ 787,281	787,281
Changes of equities on associates	13,492	13,492
Changes of equities on subsidiaries	6,560	6,560
Employee share options	23,887	23,887
	$ 831,220	**831,220**

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

(iii) Retained earnings

The Company's Articles of Incorporation stipulates that Company's net earnings should first be used to offset the prior years' deficits, if any, before paying any income taxes. Of the remaining balance, 10% is to be appropriated as legal reserve, and then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be distributed according to the distribution plan proposed by the Board of Directors and submitted to the stockholders’ meeting for approval.

The Company's dividend policy is determined in accordance with the Company law and the Company's articles of association, and is determined by the Company's capital and financial structure, operating conditions, surplus, the nature of the industry and the cyclical factors. The cash dividend is not less than 50% of the total dividends for the year, and can be adjusted according to the flexibility of internal and external environmental changes.

1) Legal reserve

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

(Continued)

2) Special reserve

By choosing to apply the exemptions granted under IFRS 1 during the Company's first-time adoption of IFRSs endorsed by the FSC, the accumulating conversion adjustments under shareholders' equity, transferred on the conversion date, resulted in an increase in retained earnings of $109,388 thousand. However, on the conversion date, the actuarial gains and losses will be recognized immediately. The retained earnings incurred from the retained surplus of $4,917 thousand, and the expected cost of the employee's accumulated paid leave, will be reduced by $1,771 thousand. The conversion date was based on the first time adoption of the IFRSs endorsed by the FSC. The net increase in retained earnings amounted to $102,700 thousand, which resulted in the loss of the original account $(90,258) thousand and the retained surplus of $12,442 thousand. According to the Ruling 1010012865 issued by the FSC on April 6, 2012, a net increase in retained earnings, due to the first-time adoption of the IFRSs endorsed by the FSC, shall be reclassified as a special reserve during earnings distribution, and when the relevant asset is use, disposed, or reclassified, this special reserve shall be reversed as distributable earnings proportionately. In the first half of the year 2016 and the second half of the year of 2015, the special surplus reserve amounted to $2,681 thousand and $4,206 thousand, respectively, due to the sales of Yeh Chiang Kunshan and the disposal of Yeh Chiang Dongguan. The carrying amount of special reserve both amounted to $5,555 thousand as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

In accordance with the requirements issued by the FSC, a portion of earnings shall be allocated as special reserve during earnings distribution. If the Company has already reclassified a portion of earnings to special reserve under the preceding subparagraph, it shall make supplemental allocation of special reserve for any difference between the amount it has already allocated and the amount of the current-period total net reduction of other shareholders' equity. An equivalent amount of special reserve shall be allocated from the after-tax net profit in the period, plus items other than after-tax net profit in the period, that are included in the undistributed current-period earnings and the undistributed prior-period earnings. A portion of undistributed prior-period earnings shall be reclassified to special earnings reserve (and does not qualify for earnings distribution) to account for cumulative changes to the net reduction of other shareholders' equity pertaining to prior periods. Amounts of subsequent reversals pertaining to the net reduction of other shareholders' equity shall qualify for additional distributions.

3) Earnings distribution

The Company was appropriated (reversals) as legal reserve and special reserve and did not distribute any dividends in 2022 and 2021, with the resolution approved during the shareholders' meeting held on the June 15, 2022 and August 26, 2021, respectively.

(Continued)

(iv) Other comprehensive income accumulated in reserves, net of tax

		Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
Balance at January 1, 2022	$	(162,387)	36,175
Exchange differences on foreign operations		49,595	-
Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	(22,124)
Balance at December 31, 2022	$	**(112,792)**	**14,051**
Balance at January 1, 2021	$	(144,670)	17,193
Exchange differences on foreign operations		(17,717)	-
Unrealized gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	32,524
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	(13,542)
Balance at December 31, 2021	$	**(162,387)**	**36,175**

(17) Earnings per share

The calculation of basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

		For the year ended December 31, 2022	2021
Basic earnings per share:			
Profit to ordinary shareholders of the Company for the year	$	**84,796**	**234,794**
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares (in thousands)		**182,480**	**182,480**
Basic earnings per share (TWD)	$	**0.46**	**1.29**
Diluted earnings per share:			
Profit to ordinary shareholders of the Company for the year	$	**84,796**	**234,794**
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares (diluted) (in thousands)		182,480	182,480
Impact of dilution of potential common stock - employee compensation (thousand shares)		116	1,152
Weighted-average number of ordinary shares (in thousands)		**182,596**	**183,632**
Diluted earnings per share (TWD)	$	**0.46**	**1.28**

(Continued)

(18) Revenue from contracts with customers

(i) Details of revenue

For details on revenue, please refer to note 14.

(ii) Contract balance

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	January 1, 2021
Contract liabilities	$ 6,855	6,329	10,132

For details on notes and trade receivables and loss allowance, please refer to note 6(3).

The contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received from customer,for which revenue is recognized when products are delivered to customers. The amount ofrevenue recognized for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 that was included in the contract liabilities balance at the beginning of the period was $3,702 thousand and $7,338 thousand, respectively.

(19) Employee compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration

First, in accordance with the articles of incorporation the Company should contribute no less than 10% of the profit as employee compensation and less than 2% as directors' and supervisors' remuneration when there is profit for the year. Second, board of shareholders amended the Articles of incorporation the Company in August 26, 2021 , which should contribute 10% to 1% of the profit as employee compensation and less than 2% as directors' and supervisors' remuneration when there is profit for the year. However, if the Company has accumulated deficits, the profit should be reserved to offset the deficit. The recipients of shares and cash may include the employees of the Company's affiliated companies who meet certain conditions.

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company estimated its employee remuneration at $2,340 thousand and $2,782 thousand, and directors' and supervisors' remuneration both at $0. The estimated amounts mentioned above are calculated based on the net profit before tax, excluding the remuneration of employees, directors and supervisors of each period, multiplied by the percentage of remuneration of employees, directors and supervisors as specified in the Company's Articles. These remunerations were expensed under operating expenses during 2022 and 2021. If there would be any changes after the reporting date, the changes shall be accounted for as changes in accounting estimates and recognized as profit or lost in the following year. If, however, the shareholders determine that the employee remuneration is to be distributed through stock dividends, the calculation, based on the shares, shall be calculated using the stock price on the day before the shareholders' meeting. The related information can be accessed from the Market Observation Post System website.The amounts, as stated in the consolidated financial statements, are identical to those of the actual distributions for 2022 and 2021.

(Continued)

(20) Other gain and losses, net

	For the year ended December 31, 2022	2021
Subsidy revenue	$ 5,435	41,378
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	68,954	(17,256)
Losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment	(3,960)	(6,149)
Dividend income	1,251	641
Gain on financial assets at fair value though profit or loss	279	227
Other	25,661	22,007
	$ 97,620	**40,848**

(21) Financial instruments

(i) Credit risk

1) Concentration of credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum amount exposed to credit risk. The customers of the Group are mainly concentrated in the downstream heat pipe module factory of the computer industry. As of the end of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the total amount of notes and trade receivables deriving from the top five customers of the Group's operating income was $341,296 thousand and $526,912 thousand. They accounted for 63% and 67% of the net amount of notes and trade receivables, respectively. To reduce the concentration of credit risk, the Group continuously evaluates the credit status of its customers and collectability of notes and trade receivables, and provides an allowance for doubtful accounts.

2) Receivables securities

For credit risk exposure of notes and trade receivables, please refer to note 6(3).

Other financial assets at amortized cost was details of impairment losses, please refer to note 6(6) time deposits (recorded in other current assets).

All of these financial assets are considered to have low risk, and thus, the impairment provision recognized during the period was limited to 12 months expected losses. Regarding how the financial instruments are considered to have low credit risk, please refer to note 4(7). No loss allowances were recognized under financial assets at amortized cost.

(Continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk

The following table shows the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements.

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	1 years	2-5 years	5 years
December 31, 2022					
Non derivative financial liabilities					
Short-term borrowings	$ 399,000	400,448	400,448	-	-
Long-term borrowings(including portion due within one year)	199,550	218,963	57,902	161,061	-
Notes and trade payables	143,405	143,405	143,405	-	-
Lease liabilities-current and non-current	125,478	140,604	36,646	63,844	40,114
Other payable (including related parties)	598,928	599,285	599,285	-	-
Gurantee deposit received (recorded in other curent liabilities portion)	1,014	1,014	1,014	-	-
	$ 1,467,375	**1,503,719**	**1,238,700**	**224,905**	**40,114**
December 31, 2021					
Non derivative financial liabilities					
Short-term borrowings	$ 324,000	324,358	324,358	-	-
Notes and trade payables	175,887	175,887	175,887	-	-
Lease liabilities-current and non-current	113,765	128,440	48,537	34,046	45,857
Other payable (including related parties)	687,986	690,033	690,033	-	-
Gurantee deposit received (recorded in other curent liabilities portion)	1,694	1,694	1,694	-	-
	$ 1,303,332	**1,320,412**	**1,240,509**	**34,046**	**45,857**

The Group does not expect the cash flows included in the maturity analysis to occur significantly earlier or at significantly different amounts.

(iii) Market risk

1) Exposure to foreign currency risk

a) The Group's significant exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows:

	December 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	TWD	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	TWD
Financial assets						
Monetary items						
CNY	$ 60,342	4.408	265,985	7,217	4.344	31,349
USD	22,430	30.71	688,840	24,470	27.68	677,318
Financial liabilities						
Monetary items						
USD	7,297	30.71	224,098	912	27.68	25,256

(Continued)

b) Sensitivity analysis

Exposure to foreign currency risk arises from the translation of the foreign currency exchange gains and losses on cash and cash equivalents, notes and trade receivables, and notes and trade payables that are denominated in foreign currency. A strengthening (weakening) of 5% of the NTD against the USD and CNY as at December 31, 2022 and 2021 would have increased (decreased) the net profit before tax by $36,536 thousand and $34,171 thousand, respectively. The analysis is performed on the same basis for prior year.

c) Foreign exchange gain and loss on monetary items

Since the Group uses several of currency, the information on foreign exchange gain (loss) on monetary items is disclosed by total amount. For years 2022 and 2021, foreign exchange gain (loss) (including realized and unrealized portions) amounted to$68,954 thousand and $(17,256) thousand, respectively.

2) Other market price risk

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the sensitivity analyses for the changes in the securities price at the reporting date were performed using the same basis for the profit and loss as illustrated below:

	For the year ended			
	2022		2021	
Prices of securities at the reporting date	**Other comprehensive income after tax**	**Net income**	**Other comprehensive income after tax**	**Net income**
Increasing 10% (listed stocks) and 1% (mutual funds)	$ 1,504	410	3,345	708
Decreasing 10% (listed stocks) and 1% (mutual funds)	$ (1,504)	(410)	(3,345)	(708)

(iv) Interest rate analysis

Please refer to the notes on liquidity risk management and interest rate exposure of the Group's financial assets and liabilities.

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the exposure to the interest rate risk of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments on the reporting date. Regarding assets with variable interest rates, the analysis is based on the assumption that the amount of assets outstanding at the reporting date was outstanding throughout the year. The rate of change is expressed as the interest rate which increases or decreases by 1% when reporting management internally, which also represents the Group management's assessment of the reasonably possible interest rate change.

If the interest rate increases/ decreases by 1%, the Group’s net income will decrease / increase by $4,788 thousand and $2,592 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, with all other variable factors remaining constant. This is mainly due to the Group’s borrowing at variable rates.

(Continued)

(v) Fair value of financial instruments

1) Fair value hierarchy

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (available for-sale financial assets) is measured on a recurring basis. The carrying amount and fair value of the Group' s financial assets and liabilities, including the information on fair value hierarchy were as follows; however, except as described in the following paragraphs, for financial instruments not measured at fair value whose carrying amount is reasonably close to the fair value, lease liabilities disclosure of fair value information is not required:

	December 31, 2022				
	Book	Fair Value			
	Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Beneficiary Certificates	$ 41,044	41,044	-	-	41,044
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Stocks in listed companies	15,035	15,035	-	-	15,035
Stocks non-listed cabinet companies (domestic)	7,813	-	-	7,813	7,813
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,018,322	-	-	-	-
Notes and trade receivables	541,143	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets - current	184,491	-	-	-	-
Refundable deposits (recorded in current assets and non-current assets)	9,603	-	-	-	-
Total	**$ 1,817,451**	**56,079**	**-**	**7,813**	**63,892**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost					
Short-term borrowings	$ 399,000	-	-	-	-
Long-term borrowings (including portion due within one year)	199,550	-	-	-	-
Notes and trade payables	143,405	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities-current and non-current	125,478	-	-	-	-
Other payable (including related parties)	598,928	-	-	-	-
Guarantee deposits received	1,014	-	-	-	-
	$ 1,467,375	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

(Continued)

	December 31, 2021				
	Book Value	Fair Value: Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Beneficiary Certificates	$ 70,765	70,765	-	-	70,765
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Stocks in listed companies	33,449	33,449	-	-	33,449
Stocks non-listed cabinet companies (domestic)	11,523	-	-	11,523	11,523
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	627,550	-	-	-	-
Notes and trade receivables	782,281	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets - current	102,342	-	-	-	-
Refundable deposits (recorded in current assets and non-current assets)	10,415	-	-	-	-
	$ 1,638,325	104,214	-	11,523	115,737
Financial liabilities at amortized cost					
Short-term borrowings	$ 324,000	-	-	-	-
Notes and trade payables	175,887	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities-current and non-current	113,765	-	-	-	-
Other payable (including related parties)	687,986	-	-	-	-
Guarantee deposits received	1,694	-	-	-	-
	$ 1,303,332	-	-	-	-

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

a) If financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, and equity instruments with quoted prices in active markets are available, the market price is established as the fair value.

b) If quoted prices in active markets are not available, the market comparable company method are used to estimate fair value, that is assessed by the pee stock price ratio.

3) Transfer between Level 1 and Level 3

There were no transfers from one level to another for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

4) Quantified information on significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) used in fair value measurement

(Continued)

The Group's financial instruments that use Level 3 inputs to measure fair value are "financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive - equity investments".

The equity investments without an active market that use Level 3 inputs to measure fair value due to the use of significant unobservable inputs. The significant unobservable inputs of the equity investments are independent, therefore, there is no correlation.

Quantified information of significant unobservable inputs was as follows:

Item	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive - equity investments without an active market	Market Method (comparable to the price and net value ratio of the listed (cabinet) company's peers)	• Price and net value ratio multiplier (As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 were 0.86-1.21 and 1.16-1.46) • Lack of market liquidity discount (As of December 31 2022 and 2021 were both 20%)	• The higher the price and net value ratio multiplier, the higher the fair value • The higher the lack of market liquidity discount, the lower the fair value

5) Reconciliation of level 3 fair values

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - Equity instruments without an active market		
Balance at January 1	$ 11,523	5,358
Total gain or loss - recognized in other comprehensive	(3,710)	6,165
Balance at December 31	**$ 7,813**	**11,523**

(Continued)

6) Fair value measurements in Level 3 – sensitivity analysis of reasonably possible alternative assumptions

For fair value measurements in Level 3, changing one or more of the assumptions to reflect reasonably possible alternative assumptions would have the following effects:

			Other comprehensive income	
	Input value	**Change up or down**	**Favourable**	**Unfavourable**
December 31, 2022				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Price and net value ratio multiplier	10%	$ 781	(781)
	Market liquidity discount	5%	$ 391	(391)
December 31, 2021				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Price and net value ratio multiplier	10%	$ 1,152	(1,152)
	Market liquidity discount	5%	$ 576	(576)

The favorable and unfavorable effects represent the changes in fair value, and fair value is based on a variety of unobservable inputs calculated using a valuation technique. The analysis above only reflects the effects of changes in a single input, and it does not include the interrelationships with another input.

(22) Financial risk management

(i) Overview

The Group have exposures to the following risks from its financial instruments:

1) credit risk

2) liquidity risk

3) market risk

The following likewise discusses the Group's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing the above mentioned risks. For more disclosures about the quantitative effects of these risks exposures, please refer to the respective notes in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

(ii) Structure of risk management

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

(iii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's bank deposits, trade receivables and guarantees.

1) Group's bank deposits

The exposure to credit risk for the bank deposits, and other financial instruments is measured and monitored by the Group's finance department. The Group only deals with banks, corporate organizations, and financial institutions with good credit rating. The Group does not expect any counterparty above fails to meet its obligations hence there is no significant credit risk arising from these counterparties.

2) Trade receivables

The Group continuously evaluate the financial status. Please refer to Note 6 (21) of the financial report.

3) Guarantees

The Group's policy is to provide financial guarantees only to wholly owned subsidiaries. For details of the guarantee provided by the Group of December 31, 2022 and 2021, please refer to Note 13.

(iv) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it always has sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

Liquidity risk of the Group is monitored through its corporate financial department which tracks the development of the actual cash flow position for the Group and uses input from a number of sources in order to forecast the overall liquidity position both on a short and long term basis. Corporate financial invest surplus cash in money market deposits and short term investments with appropriate maturities to ensure sufficient liquidity is available to meet liabilities when due. The Group manages sufficient cash and cash equivalents so as to cope with its operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

(v) Market risk

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

(Continued)

The Group in order to manage market risk. All such transactions are carried out within the guidelines set by the Board of Directors and are subject to the monitor from internal audit office.

(i) Currency risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk on sales, purchases, and borrowings that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of the Group's entities. The currencies used in these transactions are the USD and CNY.

In respect of other monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, the Group ensures that its net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by buying foreign exchange option or forward exchange contracts when necessary to address short-term imbalances.

The Group is not hedges its investment in foreign subsidiaries.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Bank deposits and short-term loans of the Company are financial assets and liabilities subject to floating interest rates, so changes in market interest rates will cause the effective interest rate of bank deposits and short-term borrowings to change accordingly, and cause a wave of future cash flows move.

(iii) Other market price risk

The primary goal of the Group's investment strategy is to maximize investment returns. In accordance with this strategy, certain investments are designated as at fair value through profit or loss because their performance is actively monitored and they are managed on a fair value basis.

(23) Capital management

The board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor, and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Capital consists of share capital, capital surplus, retained earnings, and other equity interest. The board of directors managing its capital is to safeguard the capacity to continue as a going concern, to provide a return on shareholders, and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The debt-to-capital ratio at the reporting date is as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Total liabilities	$ 1,562,731	1,392,486
Total equity	$ 3,605,993	3,490,210
Debt-to-equity ratio on December 31	43.34%	39.90%

As of December 31, 2022, the Group had not changed its capital management method.

(24) Financing activites of non-cash transactions

The Group's financing activities which did not affect the current cash flow in the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

(Continued)

	January 1, 2022	Cash flow	Non-Cash changes: Changes in lease payments	Non-Cash changes: Foreign exchange movement	Others	December 31, 2022
Short-term borrowings	$ 324,000	75,000	-	-	-	399,000
Lease liabilities	113,765	(46,369)	56,680	1,402	-	125,478
Guarantee deposites received	1,694	(680)	-	-	-	1,014
Other payable-related parties	261,585	(75,655)	-	4,563	1,009	191,502
Long-term borrowings (including portion due within one year)	-	199,550	-	-	-	199,550
Total	$ 701,044	151,846	56,680	5,965	1,009	916,544

	January 1, 2021	Cash flow	Non-Cash changes: Changes in lease payments	Non-Cash changes: Foreign exchange movement	Others	December 31, 2021
Short-term borrowings	$ 82,000	242,000	-	-	-	324,000
Lease liabilities	143,983	(51,773)	20,968	587	-	113,765
Guarantee deposites received	1,050	644	-	-	-	1,694
Other payable-related parties	263,282	(2,424)	-	-	727	261,585
Total	$ 490,315	188,447	20,968	587	727	701,044

7 Related-party transactions:

(1) Names and relationship with related parties

Name of related party	Relationship with the Group
Zhongshan Wei Li Textile Co., Ltd. (Zhongshan Wei Li)	The supervisor of the entity's parent company is the Company's chairman
Ping Ding Shan Bellevuecity Construction Co., Ltd. (Ping Ding Shan Bellevuecity)	The chairman of the entity's parent company is the Company's chairman
WANG, TAI-KUANG	The chairman of the Company

(2) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel compensation comprised:

	For the year ended December 31, 2022	For the year ended December 31, 2021
Short-term employee benefits	$ 4,730	4,763

(3) Other related party transactions

The amounts prepaid by the Group by related parties for operating expense were respectively $998 thousand and $2,306 thousand and accounted to trade payable-related parties at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

(Continued)

On December 31, 2022 and 2021, subsidiaries of the Group, Yeh Xian Weiqiang and Ping Ding Shan Yeh Chiang, borrow the amount from Ping Ding Shan Bellevuecity for operating turnover were $176,319 thousand and $260,640 thousand. The interest rate was both 4.35%, respectively. The interest expense was $11,062 thousand and $10,754 thousand, respectively. Until the end of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the amount of other accounts payable-related parties, which including principal and interest were $177,758 thousand and $261,585 thousand, respectively.

On December 31, 2022, subsidiay of the Group, Vietnam Yeh Chiang, borrow the amount from Wang, Tai-Kuang for operating turnover were $13,200 thousand. The interest rate was 6.5%, respectively. The interest expense was $528 thousand, respectively. Until the end of December 31, 2022, the amount of other accounts payable-related parties, which including principal and interest were $13,744 thousand, respectively.

8 Pledged assets:

The carrying values of pledged assets were as follows:

Pledged assets	Account	Pledged to secure	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Time deposits	Other non-current assets	Litigation deposit guarantee	$ 7,000	7,000
Property and plant	Property, plant and equipment	Bank loan	95,042	95,173
			$ 102,042	102,173

9 Significant Commitments and Contingencies:

(a) The Group's unrecognized contractual commitments for property, plant and equipment were as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Property, plant and equipment	$ 204,674	323,980

(b) For the financial loan credits, export bills and financial commodity trading credits, the details of the opening guarantee notes were as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
The opening guarantee notes	$ 847,485	852,880

10 Losses due to major disasters: none

11 Subsequent events: none

(Continued)

12 Other:

(1) A summary of current-period employee benefits, depreciation, and amortization, by function, is as follows:

By function / By item	For the year ended December 31					
	2022			2021		
	Cost of Sales	Operating Expenses	Total	Cost of Sales	Operating Expenses	Total
Employee benefits						
Salary	625,761	109,250	735,011	656,387	113,952	770,339
Labor and health insurance	4,858	6,461	11,319	4,360	6,189	10,549
Pension	16,421	7,972	24,393	16,098	7,266	23,364
Remuneration of directors	-	320	320	-	285	285
Others	1,897	6,909	8,806	2,870	9,513	12,383
Depreciation	196,730	56,772	253,502	171,578	62,775	234,353
Amortization (Note)	-	361	361	-	2,811	2,811

(Note) Amortization expenses included intangible assets amounting to $366 thousand and other non-current assets amounting to $2,445 thousand in 2021.

(2) In 2010, the Group entered into an agreement with Unimax Investment Services Ltd. (Unimax) for the purchase of spotlights, wherein Davinci Industrial Inc. (Davinci) was responsible for the manufacturing and sales of the said product. However, there were defects found in the products, resulting in the Group to return them to Unimax for repair. Unimax, on the other hand, refused to comply with the Group's request, which prompted the Group to terminate their agreement and proceeded in filing a lawsuit against Unimax to the Taipei District Court. Furthermore, since Davinci was also involved the case, the Group filed another lawsuit against Davinci to the Taipei District Court on December 12, 2012, demanding for a compensation claim of $41,055 thousand. The Taiwan Taipei District Court ruled that the Group shall provide $7,344 thousand as payments for security in litigation, court costs, and execution fee. In accordance with Ruling No. 1716 of 2019 received on January 10, 2020, the Supreme Court revoked the original decision and reversed the case to the Taiwan High Court for rehearing, and the first rehearing has been in process. The first rehearing at Taiwan High Court has been ruled again in February 8, 2023 in ruling No. 109- Geng-13 that Davinci should pay US$506 thousand to the Group with interest at 5% of the annual interest rate from December 21, 2012 until the settlement date, other appeals and the additional appeals were dismissed. Since the Group have only won partially of the lawsuits, the Group decided to re-appoint the lawyer to lodge an appeal against Taiwan High Court's ruling No. 109- Geng-13 to Supreme Court.

(Continued)

13 Other disclosures:

(1) Information on significant transactions

The following is the information on significant transactions required by the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" for the Group:

(i) Loans to other parties:

Number	Name of lender	Name of borrower	Account name	Related party	Highest balance of financing to other parties during the period	Ending balance	Actual usage amount during the period	Range of interest rates during the period	Purposes of fund financing for the borrower (Note 3)	Transaction amount for business between two parties	Reasons for short-term financing	Loss allowance	Collateral		Individual funding loan limits	Maximum limit of fund financing
													Item	Value		
0	The Company	Zhongshan Weiqiang	Other receivable - related parties	Yes	760,437	716,300	467,248	0~2%	2	-	Business operation	-	None	-	1,419,175 (Note 1)	1,419,175 (Note 2)
0	The Company	Ye Xian Weiqiang	Other receivable - related parties	Yes	329,078	110,200	-	0~2%	2	-	Business operation	-	None	-	1,419,175 (Note 1)	1,419,175 (Note 2)
0	The Company	Ping Ding Shan Yeh Chiang	Other receivable - related parties	Yes	244,380	52,896	44,080	0~2%	2	-	Business operation	-	None	-	1,419,175 (Note 1)	1,419,175 (Note 2)
0	The Company	Vietnam Yeh Chiang	Other receivable - related parties	Yes	96,645	-	-	0~2%	2	-	Business operation	-	None	-	1,419,175 (Note 1)	1,419,175 (Note 2)
1	Taiwan Lighting	So BrightElectronics	Other receivable - related parties	Yes	9,000	-	-	0~2%	2	-	Business operation	-	None	-	79,414 (Note 1)	79,414 (Note 2)

Note 1: Limit of financing amount for individual counter-party shall not exceed 40% of latest financial statements of the Company's and Taiwan Lighting's net asset audited.

Note 2: Limit of total financing amount shall not exceed 40% of latest financial statements of the Company's and Taiwan Lighting's net asset audited.

Note 3: The entry method for the loadning of fund is as follows:

1. For business transaction, please fill in 1.
2. Necessary for short-term financing, please fill in 2.

Note 4: The relevant transaction and ending balance are eliminated financial statement.

(ii) Guarantees and endorsements for other parties:

(In Thousands of USD)

No.	Name of guarantor	Counter-party of guarantee and endorsement		Limitation on amount of guarantees and endorsements for a specific enterprise (Note 1)	Highest balance for guarantees and endorsements during the period	Balance of guarantees and endorsements as of reporting date	Actual usage amount during the period	Property pledged for guarantees and endorsements (Amount)	Ratio of accumulated amounts of guarantees and endorsements to net worth of the latest financial statements	Maximum amount for guarantees and endorsements (Note 2)	Parent company endorsements/ guarantees to third parties on behalf of subsidiary	Subsidiary endorsements/ guarantees to third parties on behalf of parent company	Endorsements/guarantees to third parties on behalf of companies in Mainland China
		Name	Relationship with the Company										
0	The Company	Taiwan Lighting	Subsidiary	709,587	90,000	90,000	-	-	2.54 %	1,419,175	Y	N	N
0	The Company	Excel Rainbow	Subsidiary	709,587	32,215 USD 1,000	30,710 USD 1,000	-	-	0.87 %	1,419,175	Y	N	N
0	The Company	So Bright Electronics	Subsidiary	709,587	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	0.14 %	1,419,175	Y	N	N
0	The Company	Ye Xien Weiqiang	Subsidiary	709,587	225,505 USD 7,000	214,970 USD 7,000	199,615 USD 6,500	-	6.06 %	1,419,175	Y	N	Y
0	The Company	Vietnam Yeh Chiang	Subsidiary	709,587	225,505 USD 7,000	-	-	-	- %	1,419,175	Y	N	N

Note 1: The amount of endorsements/ guarantees for any single entity shall not exceed 20% of latest financial statements of the Company's net assets audited.

Note 2: Limit of total endorsed/ guaranteed amount shall not exceed 40% of latest financial statements of the Company's net assets audited.

(Continued)

(iii) Securities held as of December 31, 2022 (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures):

Name of holder	Category and name of security	Relationship with company	Account title	Ending balance				Highest Percentage of ownership (%)	Note
				Shares/ Units (thousands)	Carrying value	Percentage of ownership (%)	Fair value		
Taiwain Lighting	Mutual Fund- Union Money Market Fund	None	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,059	41,044	- %	41,044	- %	
The Company	Common stock of ASUSTeK Computer Inc.	None	Non-current financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1	194	- %	194	- %	
The Company	Common stock of Powerchip Semiconductor Manufacturing Corporation	None	"	466	14,841	- %	14,841	- %	
The Company	Common stock of Powerchip Technology Coporation	None	"	330	7,813	- %	7,813	- %	

(iv) Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding the lower of TWD300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None .

(v) Acquisition of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of TWD300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None.

(vi) Disposal of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of TWD300 million or 20% of the capital stock: None.

(vii) Related-party transactions for purchases and sales with amounts exceeding the lower of TWD300 million or 20% of the capital stock

(In Thousands of USD and CNY)

Name of company	Related party	Nature of relationship	Transaction details				Transactions with terms different from others		Notes/Accounts receivable (payable)		Note
			Purchase/Sale	Amount	Percentage of total purchases/sales	Payment terms	Unit price	Payment terms	Ending balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	
Excel Rainbow	The Company	Parent Company	Sales	679,525 (USD22,811)	100 %	Open account 90 days account	-	No significant different	41,824 (USD1,362)	100 %	Note 1
Zhongshan Weiqiang	Excel Rainbow	Subsidiary of The Company	Sales	325,433 (USD10,924)	25 %	Open account 90 days account	-	No significant different	15,686 (USD511)	7 %	Note 1
Ye Xian Weiqiang	ZhongshanWeiqiang	Subsidiary of The Company	Sales	459,831 (CNY103,968)	85 %	Open account 90 days account	-	No significant different	39,618 (CNY8,988)	80 %	Note 1
Ping Ding Shan Yeh Chiang	Ye Xian Weiqiang	Subsidiary of The Company	Sales	187,422 (CNY42,376)	30 %	Open account 90 days account	-	No significant different	99,259 (CNY22,518)	50 %	Note 1
Ping Ding Shan Yeh Chiang	ZhongshanWeiqiang	Subsidiary of The Company	Sales	153,081 (CNY34,612)	25 %	Open account 90 days account	-	No significant different	82,302 (CNY18,671)	41 %	Note 1
Ping Ding Shan Yeh Chiang	Excel Rainbow	Subsidiary of The Company	Sales	279,329 (US9,377)	45 %	Open account 90 days account	-	No significant different	18,805 (USD612)	9 %	Note 1

Note 1: The relevant transaction and ending balance are eliminated financial statement.
Note 2: Assets and revenue were recognized by company in one-way.

(Continued)

(viii) Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding the lower of TWD100 million or 20% of the capital stock

(In Thousands of CNY)

Name of company	Counter-party	Nature of relationship	Ending balance	Turnover rate	Overdue		Amounts received in subsequent period	Allowance for bad debts
					Amount	Action taken		
The Company	Zhongshan Weiqiang	Parent Subsidiary	467,248 (CNY106,000)	Note 1	-	-	-	-

Note 1: Loan to other parties, so it uncalculated turnover rates.
Note 2: The relevant transaction and ending balance are eliminated financial statement.

(ix) Trading in derivative instruments: None.

(x) Business relationships and significant intercompany transactions:

No.	Name of company	Name of counter-party	Nature of relationship	Intercompany transactions			
				Account name	Amount	Trading terms	Percentage of the consolidated net revenue or total assets
0	The Company	Zhongshan Weiqiang	1	Other receivable	467,248	Receipt on due date with an annual interest rate of 2%	9%
0	The Company	Ping Ding Shan Yeh Chiang	1	Other receivable	44,080	Receipt on due date with an annual interest rate of 2%	1%
1	Excel Rainbow	The Company	2	Sales	679,525	Open account 90 days account	32%
1	Excel Rainbow	The Company	2	Receivable	41,824	Open account 90 days account	1%
2	Zhongshan Weiqiang	Excel Rainbow	3	Sales	325,433	Open account 90 days account	16%
3	Ye Xian Weiqiang	Zhongshan Weiqiang	3	Sales	459,831	Open account 90 days account	22%
3	Ye Xian Weiqiang	Zhongshan Weiqiang	3	Receivable	39,618	Open account 90 days account	1%
3	Ye Xian Weiqiang	Ping Ding Shan Yeh Chiang	3	Sales	10,967	Open account 90 days account	1%
3	Ye Xian Weiqiang	Excel Rainbow	3	Sales	74,763	Open account 90 days account	4%
4	Ping Ding Shan Yeh Chiang	Ye Xian Weiqiang	3	Sales	187,422	Open account 90 days account	9%
4	Ping Ding Shan Yeh Chiang	Ye Xian Weiqiang	3	Receivable	99,259	Open account 90 days account	2%
4	Ping Ding Shan Yeh Chiang	Zhongshan Weiqiang	3	Sales	153,081	Open account 90 days account	7%
4	Ping Ding Shan Yeh Chiang	Zhongshan Weiqiang	3	Receivable	82,302	Open account 90 days account	2%
4	Ping Ding Shan Yeh Chiang	Excel Rainbow	3	Sales	279,329	Open account 90 days account	13%

Note 1: The information of number are as follow:
1. The number 0 represents the parent company.
2. The subsidiaries are numbered in order from number 1.

Note 2: The types of relationships with traders are as follows:
1. The parent company to the subsidiary.
2. The subsidiary to the parent company.
3. The subsidiary to the subsidiary.

Note 3: The relevant transactions and ending balance are eliminated in consolidated financial statement.
Note 4: The transactions with an amount incurred from Sales, Account receivable and other receivable of more than 1% of the operating revenue or assets.

(Continued)

(2) Information on investees (excluding information on investees in Mainland China):

(In Thousands of USD and shares)

Name of investor	Name of investee	Location	Main businesses and products	Original investment amount: December 31, 2022	Original investment amount: December 31, 2021	Balance as of December 31, 2022: Shares	Balance as of December 31, 2022: Percentage of wnership	Balance as of December 31, 2022: Carrying value	Highest Percentage of wnership	Net income (losses) of investee	Share of profits/losses of investee	Note
The Company	YCTSC	Samoa	Overseas investment activities	1,313,703 USD42,322	1,313,703 USD42,322	2,219	100.00 %	1,636,300 USD53,282	100.00 %	(144,076) (USD(4,836))	(144,076) (USD(4,836))	Note 1
The Company	YCTBC	B.V.I.	International trade	73,333 USD2,557	73,333 USD2,557	2,406	100.00 %	10,756 USD350	100.00 %	(30) (USD(1))	(30) (USD(1))	Note 1
The Company	Excel Rainbow	Seychelles	International trade	70,520 USD2,155	70,520 USD2,155	2,155	100.00 %	3,922 USD128	100.00 %	(287) (USD(10))	(287) (USD(10))	Note 1
The Company	Taiwan Lighting	Taipei City	Lighting facilities	176,110	176,110	17,611	100.00 %	198,536	100.00 %	10,795	10,795	Note 1
The Company	So Bright Electronics	Taoyuan City	Lighting facilities	63,904	63,904	2,773	60.29 %	26,669	60.29 %	819	492	Note 1
The Company	Yu Cheng Materials	Taipei City	Sales and manufacturing of electronic parts andcomponents	136,784	136,784	13,678	81.80 %	180,533	81.80 %	2,407	1,969	Note 1
The Company	Taiwan New Thermal System	Taipei City	Sales and manufacturing of heat pipes	68,000	68,000	5,448	99.06 %	33,723	99.06 %	386	382	Note 1
The Company	Quaser Machine	Taichung City	Production and sales of Machinery and equipment	398,770	398,770	12,434	22.63 %	401,134	22.63 %	108,881	16,837	
The Company	Vietnam Yeh Chiang	Vietnam	Sales and manufacturing of heat pipes	267,265 USD9,000	173,830 USD6,000	-	100.00 %	266,326 USD8,672	100.00 %	(2,435) (USD(82))	(2,435) (USD(82))	Note 1
YCTSC	YCTCC	Cayman	Overseas investment activities	USD 23,828	USD 23,828	1,244	100.00 %	1,144,070 USD37,254	100.00 %	(78,080) (USD(2,621))	(78,080) (USD(2,621))	Note 1
YCTSC	YCTYXCC	Cayman	Overseas investment activities	USD 18,000	USD 18,000	900	100.00 %	477,233 USD15,540	100.00 %	(66,015) (USD(2,216))	(66,015) (USD(2,216))	Note 1

Note 1: The relevant transactions and ending balance are eliminated financial statement.

(3) Information on investment in Mainland China:

(i) The names of investees in Mainland China, the main businesses and products, and other information

(In Thousands of USD)

Name of investee	Main businesses and products	Total amount of capital surplus	Method of investment	Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2022	Investment flows: Outflow	Investment flows: Inflow	Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2022	Net income (losses) of the investee	Percentage of ownership	Highest percentage of ownership	Investment income (losses)	Book value	Accumulated remittance of earnings in current period
Zhongshan Weiqiang	Sales and manufacturing of heat pipes and BGA	598,845 USD19,500	Note 1	598,845 USD19,500	-	-	598,845 USD19,500	(90,621) (USD3,042)	100 %	100 %	(85,738) (USD2,866)	717,263 USD23,356	-
ZhuHai Weiqiang	Sales and manufacturing of heat pipes and bumpping	15,355 USD500	Note 1	15,355 USD500	-	-	15,355 USD500	(238) (USD8)	100 %	100 %	(238) (USD8)	15,478 USD504	-
Ping Ding Shan Yeh Chiang	Sales and manufacturing of heat pipes	153,550 USD5,000	Note 1	153,550 USD5,000	-	-	153,550 USD5,000	8,848 USD297	100 %	100 %	8,848 USD297	352,674 USD11,484	-
Ye Xian Weiqiang	Sales and manufacturing of heat pipes	552,780 USD18,000	Note 1	552,780 USD18,000	-	-	552,780 USD18,000	(65,895) (USD2,212)	100 %	100 %	(65,895) (USD2,212)	478,001 USD15,565	-

(Continued)

(ii) Limitation on investment in Mainland China:

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2022	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment
1,320,530 (USD43,000 thousand)	1,320,530 (USD43,000 thousand)	2,128,762

Note1: Investment in companies in Mainland China through YCTSC in the third regions.

Note2: The investment income (loss) recognition denominated in foreign currencies are translated into New Taiwan Dollars using the average rates at 29.79 from January 1 to December 31, 2022; Other investment amounts denominated in foreign currencies are translated into New Taiwan Dollars using the spot rate at 30.71

Note3: The financial statements of the Company were audited by the Taiwan parent company audit team.

Note4: The relevant transactions and ending balance are eliminated financial statement.

Note5: The limitation on investment in Mainland China is caculated with 60% of the combined net equity.

(iii) Significant transactions

The significant Group transactions with the subsidiary in Mainland China, which were eliminated in the preparation of consolidated financial statements, are disclosed in "information on significant transactions".

(4) Major shareholders:

Shareholding Shareholder's Name	Shares	Percentage
Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank entrusted investing account (Rayman Inc. Samoa)	19,141,784	10.48 %
Feng Lei Investing Co. Ltd.	18,904,000	10.35 %
Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank entrusted investing account (Hai-De Share Control Inc.)	18,321,000	10.04 %
Advance Program Ltd.	17,945,181	9.83 %
Supercap Industrial Co., Ltd.	17,056,602	9.34 %
Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank entrusted investing account (Kao-Wei Investing Inc.)	16,181,000	8.86 %
Bellevuecity Construction Co., Ltd.	15,677,236	8.59 %
Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank entrusted investing account (Weichiang Ltd. Samoa)	15,281,493	8.37 %
Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank entrusted investing account (Vuitton Ltd. Samoa)	12,142,000	6.65 %

(Continued)

14 Segment information:

(1) General and segment information

The reportable segments are the Group's strategic divisions. They offer different products and services, and are managed separately because they require different technology and marketing strategies. Most of the strategic divisions were acquired separately. The management of the acquired divisions remains employed by the Group. The Group's main operating decision makers at least quarterly reviews of the internal management reports of each strategic division. No segment's assets were provide to the operating decision makers, therefore, no disclosure is required of the Group. In addition, the Segment's gains and losses are measured by using the net profit before tax, which are used as a basis for assessing the Segment's performance. The construction of each department in the Group is as follows:

Heat pipe Segment: Includes the related high-tech heat pipe components and Solder balls production and marketing business.

Lighting Segment: Includes LED lighting products and lighting equipment production and marketing business.

(2) The Group's operating segment information and reconciliation are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2022			
	Heat pipe business	Lighting business	Reconcilliation and elimination	Total
Total revenue	$ 1,826,828	265,659	-	2,092,487
Depreciation and amortization expense	$ 247,997	5,866	-	253,863
Segment before tax profit	$ 86,578	11,612	-	98,190
Segment assets	$ 4,848,784	322,898	(2,958)	5,168,724
Segment liabilities	$ 1,485,564	80,125	(2,958)	1,562,731

	For the year ended December 31, 2021			
	Heat pipe business	Lighting business	Reconcilliation and elimination	Total
Total revenue	$ 2,273,562	286,005	-	2,559,567
Depreciation and amortization expense	$ 230,634	6,530	-	237,164
Segment before tax profit	$ 277,468	22,393	-	299,861
Segment assets	$ 4,545,583	338,301	(1,188)	4,882,696
Segment liabilities	$ 1,309,605	84,069	(1,188)	1,392,486

(Continued)

(3) Corporate information

(i) Product and service information

Revenue from the external customers of the Group was as follows:

Product and services		For the year ended December 31, 2022	2021
Heat pipe product	$	1,826,828	2,273,562
Lighting device		265,659	286,005
	$	**2,092,487**	**2,559,567**

(ii) Geographic information

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

		For the year ended December 31, 2022	2021
Revenue from external customers:			
China	$	1,444,720	1,914,866
Singapore		316,793	345,027
Taiwan		265,560	289,717
Other countries		65,414	9,957
	$	**2,092,487**	**2,559,567**

		December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Non-current assets:			
China	$	2,090,520	2,114,964
Taiwan		126,098	119,344
Vietnam		222,145	116,705
	$	**2,438,763**	**2,351,013**

The above non-current assets include property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, and right-of-use asset not including financial instruments and other non-current assets rights.

(Continued)

(iii) Major customers

The total revenue of the Group is from the important customer amount of the heat pipe business unit:

	For the year ended December 31, 2021	
	2022	**2021**
Shuanghong	$ 480,902	652,663
Aavid Thermalloy	404,174	479,945
Chaun-Choung Technology	226,463	259,880
	$ 1,111,539	**1,392,488**

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