CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.

PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021

For the convenience of readers and for information purpose only, the auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. In the event of any discrepancy between the English version and the original Chinese version or any differences in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.

DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021 PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying parent company only balance sheets of CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD. (the "Company") as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related parent company only statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the parent company only financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying parent company only financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the parent company only financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, and its parent company only financial performance and its parent company only cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing 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 parent company only financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Company's 2022 parent company only financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the parent company only financial statements as a whole and, in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters for the Company's 2022 parent company only financial statements are stated as follows:

Valuation of inventory

Description

Refer to Notes 4(12), 5(2) and 6(5) for a description of accounting policy on inventory valuation, accounting estimates and assumptions in relation to inventory and details of loss allowance.

The Company is mainly engaged in manufacturing and selling connectors and cable wires. Due to rapid technological innovations and fluctuations in market demand, there is a higher risk of inventory obsolescence. As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, the determination of net realisable value of inventories is subject to subjective judgment and uncertainties. Thus, we considered the valuation of inventory as a key audit matter.

As of December 31, 2022, the amount of inventories and allowance for inventory valuation losses were NT$122,275 thousand and NT$10,759 thousand, respectively.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures in respect of the above key audit matter:

1. Assessed the reasonableness of provision policies on and procedures of allowance for inventory valuation losses, including understanding the operation and nature of the industry, and the historical information of actual clearance of inventory, to judge the reasonableness and consistency of valuation policies on the inventory valuation losses.
2. Reviewed the stock count plan and observed the annual stock count event in order to assess the effectiveness of internal controls over obsolete inventory.
3. Verified management's appropriateness of the systematic logic used in the inventory aging report and confirmed whether the information was consistent with its policies.
4. Verified whether inventory valuation losses were calculated in accordance with its policies, and ascertained the adequacy of the allowance for inventory valuation losses.

Recognition of export sales revenue

Description

Refer to Note 4(26) for accounting policies on sales revenue recognition.

The Company is mainly engaged in manufacturing and selling connectors and cable wires, which were used in consumer PCs, automobile and communication market. The types of sales include domestic sales, export sales and warehouse sales. Revenue from export sales are recognised based on the terms of the contract. As the determination as to when the control of the products has transferred to customers involves management's subjective judgment, this may lead to improper revenue recognition. Thus, we considered the recognition of export sales revenue as a key audit matter.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the net amount of sales revenue was NT$1,510,291 thousand.

How our audit addressed the matter

We performed the following audit procedures in respect of the above key audit matter:

1. Obtained an understanding on the effectiveness of internal controls over the timing of revenue recognition.
2. Selected samples of export sales transactions and ascertained the consistency of the timing of export revenue recognition with the terms specified in the contracts.
3. Selected samples of receivable accounts and sent out confirmations to ascertain existence of export sales revenue.
4. Ascertained the reasonableness of revenue recognition timing against supporting documents of revenue from export sales during a certain period before and after the balance sheet date.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the parent company only financial statements

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the parent company only financial statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wu, Wei-Hao	Cheng, Ya-Huei

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

March 16, 2023

The accompanying parent company only financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. The standards, procedures and practices in the Republic of China governing the audit of such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying parent company only financial statements and report of independent accountants are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice.

As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, PricewaterhouseCoopers cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Assets	Notes	December 31, 2022 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2021 AMOUNT	%
	Current assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$ 647,031	21	$ 729,865	26
1110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	6(2)	11,492	-	1,794	-
1136	Financial assets at amortised cost - current	6(1)	145,000	5	113,064	4
1150	Notes receivable, net	6(4)	1,750	-	1,894	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(4)	476,428	16	324,043	11
1180	Accounts receivable due from related parties, net	6(4) and 7	3,942	-	2,941	-
1200	Other receivables	7	8,290	-	370	-
130X	Inventories	6(5)	111,516	4	70,484	2
1410	Prepayments		15,619	-	16,135	1
11XX	**Total current assets**		1,421,068	46	1,260,590	44
	Non-current assets					
1517	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current	6(3)	252,726	8	496,643	18
1550	Investments accounted for under equity method	6(6)	901,987	30	690,827	24
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(7)	456,090	15	381,254	13
1755	Right-of-use assets	6(8)	9,443	-	6,531	-
1780	Intangible assets		5,304	-	2,995	-
1840	Deferred tax assets	6(20)	16,685	1	16,232	1
1900	Other non-current assets		3,701	-	2,104	-
15XX	**Total non-current assets**		1,645,936	54	1,596,586	56
1XXX	**Total assets**		$ 3,067,004	100	$ 2,857,176	100

(Continued)

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Liabilities and Equity	Notes	December 31, 2022 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2021 AMOUNT	%
	Current liabilities					
2150	Notes payable		$ 1,763	-	$ 1,240	-
2170	Accounts payable		124,463	4	125,300	4
2180	Accounts payable to related parties	7	184,362	6	97,293	4
2200	Other payables	6(9)	94,739	3	76,228	3
2230	Current income tax liabilities	6(20)	67,085	2	33,425	1
2250	Provisions for liabilities - current		9,500	-	3,500	-
2280	Lease liabilities - current		5,110	-	3,449	-
2320	Long-term liabilities, current portion	6(10)	78,555	3	-	-
2399	Other current liabilities		22,747	1	25,448	1
21XX	**Total current liabilities**		588,324	19	365,883	13
	Non-current liabilities					
2530	Convertible bonds payable	6(10)	-	-	118,740	4
2570	Deferred tax liabilities	6(20)	44,176	2	42,090	1
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current		4,407	-	3,141	-
2600	Other non-current liabilities	6(11)	13,396	-	18,579	1
25XX	**Total non-current liabilities**		61,979	2	182,550	6
2XXX	**Total liabilities**		650,303	21	548,433	19
	Equity					
	Share capital	6(12)				
3110	Common stock		797,726	26	785,459	28
	Capital surplus	6(13)				
3200	Capital surplus		398,423	13	369,572	13
	Retained earnings	6(14)				
3310	Legal reserve		351,366	11	333,203	12
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		844,156	28	604,242	21
	Other equity interest	6(15)				
3400	Other equity interest		25,030	1	216,267	7
3XXX	**Total equity**		2,416,701	79	2,308,743	81
	Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognised contract commitments	9				
3X2X	**Total liabilities and equity**		$ 3,067,004	100	$ 2,857,176	100

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except for earnings per share amount)

			Year ended December 31			
			2022		2021	
	Items	Notes	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
4000	Operating revenue	6(16) and 7	$ 1,510,291	100	$ 1,140,544	100
5000	Operating costs	6(5)(18)(19) and 7	(968,666)	(64)	(748,544)	(65)
5900	Gross profit from operations		541,625	36	392,000	35
	Operating expenses	6(18)(19) and 7				
6100	Selling expenses		(88,303)	(6)	(78,138)	(7)
6200	Administrative expenses		(134,040)	(9)	(99,031)	(9)
6300	Research and development expenses		(39,357)	(3)	(36,069)	(3)
6450	Expected credit loss	12(2)	(1,091)	-	(40)	-
6000	Total operating expenses		(262,791)	(18)	(213,278)	(19)
6900	Operating profit		278,834	18	178,722	16
	Non-operating income and expenses					
7100	Interest income		3,994	-	3,811	-
7010	Other income	7	7,266	1	10,763	1
7020	Other gains and losses	6(17) and 7	28,068	2	(10,133)	(1)
7050	Finance costs		(1,198)	-	(3,699)	-
7070	Share of (loss)/profit of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for under equity method	6(6)	75,974	5	(5,294)	(1)
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		114,104	8	(4,552)	(1)
7900	**Profit before income tax**		392,938	26	174,170	15
7950	Income tax expense	6(20)	(70,966)	(5)	(27,735)	(2)
8200	**Profit for the year**		$ 321,972	21	$ 146,435	13
	Other comprehensive income (net)					
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
8311	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	6(11)	$ 4,208	1	$ 744	-
8316	Unrealised (losses) gains from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(3)	(41,788)	(3)	171,066	15
8330	Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(15)	(61,069)	(4)	63,805	5
8349	Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	6(20)	(842)	-	(149)	-
8310	Other comprehensive income (net) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(99,491)	(6)	235,466	20
	Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
8380	Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(15)	3,869	-	(2,040)	-
8399	Income tax related to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	6(20)	(798)	-	408	-
8360	Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss		3,071	-	(1,632)	-
8300	**Other comprehensive (loss) income for the year, net of tax**		($ 96,420)	(6)	$ 233,834	20
8500	**Total comprehensive income for the year**		$ 225,552	15	$ 380,269	33
	Earnings per share (in dollars)	6(21)				
9750	Basic earnings per share		$ 4.06		$ 2.02	
9850	Diluted earnings per share		$ 3.92		$ 1.82	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

			Capital Reserves					Retained Earnings		Other equity interest		
	Notes	Common stock	Capital surplus, additional paid-in capital	Capital surplus, treasury share transactions	Capital surplus - difference between proceeds on actual acquisition of or disposal of equity interest in a subsidiary and its carrying amount and changes in the ownership interest	Capital surplus, changes in equity of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	Capital surplus, share options	Legal reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealised gains (losses) from financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total equity
2021												
Balance at January 1, 2021		$ 718,391	$ 191,142	$ 8,509	$ 1,826	$ -	$ 9,555	$ 318,385	$ 545,466	($ 16,136)	$ 33,767	$ 1,810,905
Profit (loss) for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146,435	-	-	146,435
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	6(15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	595	(1,632)	234,871	233,834
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	147,030	(1,632)	234,871	380,269
Disposal of investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,603	-	(34,603)	-
Conversion of convertible bonds	6(10)	67,068	164,811	-	-	-	(6,271)	-	-	-	-	225,608
Appropriations and distribution of retained earnings:	6(14)											
Legal reserve		-	-	-	-	-	-	14,818	(14,818)	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(108,039)	-	-	(108,039)
Balance at December 31, 2021		$ 785,459	$ 355,953	$ 8,509	$ 1,826	$ -	$ 3,284	$ 333,203	$ 604,242	($ 17,768)	$ 234,035	$ 2,308,743
2022												
Balance at January 1, 2022		$ 785,459	$ 355,953	$ 8,509	$ 1,826	$ -	$ 3,284	$ 333,203	$ 604,242	($ 17,768)	$ 234,035	$ 2,308,743
Profit (loss) for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	321,972	-	-	321,972
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	6(15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,366	3,071	(102,857)	(96,420)
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	325,338	3,071	(102,857)	225,552
Disposal of investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(15)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91,451	-	(91,451)	-
Changes in equity of investment in associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(6)	-	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	-	74
Conversion of convertible bonds	6(10)	12,267	29,914	-	-	-	(1,135)	-	-	-	-	41,046
Capital surplus, changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries		-	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)
Appropriations and distribution of retained earnings:	6(14)											
Legal reserve		-	-	-	-	-	-	18,163	(18,163)	-	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(158,712)	-	-	(158,712)
Balance at December 31, 2022		$ 797,726	$ 385,867	$ 8,509	$ 1,824	$ 74	$ 2,149	$ 351,366	$ 844,156	($ 14,697)	$ 39,727	$ 2,416,701

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.
PARENT COMPANY ONLY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	Notes	Year ended December 31 2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		$ 392,938	$ 174,170
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
(Gain) loss on valuation of financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6(17)	93	(2,650)
Expected credit loss	12(2)	1,091	40
Share of profit (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	6(6)	(75,974)	5,294
Loss on disposal of investments	6(17)	2,275	-
Depreciation charges on property, plant and equipment (Including Right-of-use assets)	6(18)	19,663	19,654
Amortisation	6(18)	2,953	5,766
Dividend income		(7,266)	(10,620)
Interest income		(3,994)	(3,811)
Interest expense		1,198	3,699
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		(9,922)	1,526
Notes receivable, net		144	(856)
Accounts receivable		(153,476)	(157,034)
Accounts receivable due from related parties, net		(1,001)	230
Other receivables		-	10
Inventories		(41,032)	(7,867)
Prepayments		516	(3,151)
Changes in operating liabilities			
Notes payable		523	346
Accounts payable		(837)	38,240
Accounts payable to related parties		87,069	(49,809)
Other payables		19,862	7,696
Provisions for liabilities		6,000	(3,000)
Other current liabilities		(2,701)	(136)
Other non-current liabilities		(1,817)	(6,596)
Cash inflow generated from operations		236,305	11,141
Interest received		3,994	3,811
Interest paid		(206)	(194)
Dividends received		7,266	10,620
Payment of income tax		(35,562)	(28,936)
Income taxes refund		-	7,793
Net cash flows from operating activities		211,797	4,235
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Decrease in financial assets at amortised cost		(31,936)	11,329
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(72,871)	(27,560)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	23,186
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method		14,441	(26,100)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	6(22)	(91,337)	(38,508)
Increase in intangible assets		(5,262)	(2,974)
Increase in refundable deposits		(1,831)	(1,000)
Decrease in refundable deposits		234	800
Disposal of investment proceeds using the equity method		18,042	-
Dividends received in cash		39,100	65,793
Net cash flows (used in) from investing activities		(131,420)	4,966
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payments of lease liabilities	6(8)	(4,499)	(4,495)
Cash dividends paid	6(14)	(158,712)	(108,039)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(163,211)	(112,534)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(82,834)	(103,333)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		729,865	833,198
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		$ 647,031	$ 729,865

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these parent company only financial statements.

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.
NOTES TO THE PARENT COMPANY ONLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

1. History and Organisation

Chant Sincere Co., Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated as a company limited by shares under the provisions of the Company Act of the Republic of China (R.O.C.) in April 1986, and started operation in the same year. The Company is primarily engaged in the manufacturing, processing and sales of electronic components. The Company has been a listed company in the Taipei Exchange since December 20, 2002, and the Company's stocks were transferred to be listed in the Taiwan Stock Exchange since January 21, 2008.

2. The Date of Authorisation for Issuance of the Financial Statements and Procedures for Authorisation

These parent company only financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 16, 2023.

3. Application of New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations

(1) Effect of the adoption of new issuances of or amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC")

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC and became effective from 2022 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 3, 'Reference to the conceptual framework'	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment: proceeds before intended use'	January 1, 2022
Amendments to IAS 37, 'Onerous contracts—cost of fulfilling a contract'	January 1, 2022
Annual improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020	January 1, 2022

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company's assessment.

(2) Effect of new issuances of or amendments to IFRSs as endorsed by the FSC but not yet adopted by the Company

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Disclosure of accounting policies'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 8, 'Definition of accounting estimates'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 12, 'Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction'	January 1, 2023

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company's assessment.

(3) IFRSs issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

New standards, interpretations and amendments issued by IASB but not yet included in the IFRSs as endorsed by the FSC are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, 'Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture'	To be determined by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 16, 'Lease liability in a sale and leaseback'	January 1, 2024
IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2023
Amendment to IFRS 17, 'Initial application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – comparative information'	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Classification of liabilities as current or non-current'	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1, 'Non-current liabilities with covenants'	January 1, 2024

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company's assessment.

4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these parent company only financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

(1) Compliance statement

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

(2) Basis of preparation

A. Except for the following items, the parent company only financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention:

(a) Financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.

(b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income financial assets measured at fair value.

(c) Defined benefit liabilities recognised based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.

B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the "IFRSs") requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the parent company only financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Foreign currency translation

The parent company only financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollar, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

A. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

B. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the balance sheet date are recognised in profit or loss.

C. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through comprehensive income are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income. However, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

D. All other foreign exchange gains and losses based on the nature of those transactions are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'other gains and losses'.

(4) Classification of current and non-current items

A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets:

(a) Assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be realised, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;

(b) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;

(c) Assets that are expected to be realised within twelve months from the balance sheet date;

(d) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to settle liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.

B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:

(a) Liabilities that are expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle;

(b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;

(c) Liabilities that are to be settled within twelve months from the balance sheet date;

(d) Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than twelve months after the balance sheet date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

(5) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents refer to short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits that meet the definition above and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments in operations are classified as cash equivalents.

(6) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets that are not measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised and derecognised using settlement date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value and recognises the transaction costs in profit or loss. The Company subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value, and recognises the gain or loss in profit or loss.

D. The Company recognises the dividend income when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(7) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise equity securities which are not held for trading, and for which the Company has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognise changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.

C. The Company measured at fair value plus transaction cost on initial recognition, and measured at fair value in the subsequence. The changes in fair value of equity investments that were recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. The Company recognises the dividend income when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(8) Financial assets at amortised cost

A. Financial assets at amortised cost are those that meet all of the following criteria:

(a) The objective of the Company's business model is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows.

(b) The assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at amortised cost are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest method. A gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired.

D. The Company's time deposits which do not fall under cash equivalents are those with a short maturity period and are measured at initial investment amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(9) Accounts and notes receivable

A. Accounts and notes receivable entitle the Company a legal right to receive consideration in exchange for transferred goods or rendered services.

B. The short-term accounts and notes receivable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(10) Impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company recognises the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) if such credit risk has increased since initial recognition after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that includes forecasts. On the other hand, for accounts receivable or contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component, the Company recognises the impairment provision for lifetime ECLs.

(11) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when one of the following conditions is met:

A. The contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire.

B. The contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.

C. The contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred; however, the Company has not retained control of the financial asset.

(12) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted-average method. The costs of finished goods and work in progress, including raw materials, direct labor, other direct cost, and manufacturing expenses in relation to production, were amortised at actual capacity, and the difference between the actual capacity and the normal capacity was not much, however, borrowing cost was not included. The item by item approach is used in applying the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(13) Investments accounted for using equity method /subsidiaries, associates

A. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed, 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.

B. Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between companies within the Company are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.

C. The Company's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income. When the Company's share of losses in a subsidiary equals or exceeds its interest in the subsidiary, the Company continues to recognise losses in proportion to its ownership.

D. Changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the parent losing control of the subsidiary (transactions with non-controlling interests) are accounted for as equity transactions, i.e. transactions with owners in their capacity as owners. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity.

E. When the Company loses control of a subsidiary, the Company remeasures any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value. That fair value is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset or the cost on initial recognition of the associate or joint venture. Any difference between fair value and carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary are reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required if the related assets or liabilities were disposed of. That is, when the Company loses control of a subsidiary, all gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary should be reclassified from equity to profit or loss, if such gains or losses would be reclassified to profit or loss when the related assets or liabilities are disposed of.

F. Associates are all entities over which the Company has significant influence but not control. In general, it is presumed that the investor has significant influence, if an investor holds, directly or indirectly 20 percent or more of the voting power of the investee. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognised at cost.

G. The Company's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income. When the Company's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Company does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

H. When changes in an associate's equity do not arise from profit or loss or other comprehensive income of the associate and such changes do not affect the Company's ownership percentage of the associate, the Company recognises change in ownership interests in the associate in 'capital surplus' in proportion to its ownership.

I. Unrealised gains on transactions between the Company and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Company's interest in the associates. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Company.

J. In the case that an associate issues new shares and the Company does not subscribe or acquire new shares proportionately, which results in a change in the Company's ownership percentage of the associate but maintains significant influence on the associate, then 'capital surplus' and 'investments accounted for under the equity method' shall be adjusted for the increase or decrease of its share of equity interest. If the above condition causes a decrease in the Company's ownership percentage of the associate, in addition to the above adjustment, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are reclassified to profit or loss proportionately on the same basis as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of.

K. Upon loss of significant influence over an associate, the Company remeasures any investment retained in the former associate at its fair value. Any difference between fair value and carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

L. When the Company disposes its investment in an associate and loses significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate, are reclassified to profit or loss, on the same basis as would be required if the relevant assets or liabilities were disposed of. If it retains significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the associate are reclassified to profit or loss proportionately in accordance with the aforementioned approach.

M. When the Company disposes its investment in an associate and loses significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognised as capital surplus in relation to the associate are transferred to profit or loss. If it retains significant influence over this associate, the amounts previously recognised as capital surplus in relation to the associate are transferred to profit or loss proportionately.

N. In accordance with "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers", the profit or loss and other comprehensive income or loss presented on the parent company only financial statements are consistent with the profit or loss and the amortisation of other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent company presented on the consolidated financial statements. In addition, owner's equity presented on the parent company only financial statements is consistent with equity attributable to owners of parent presented in the consolidated financial statements.

(14) Property, plant and equipment

A. Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalised.

B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

C. Land is not depreciated. Other property, plant and equipment apply cost model and are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of property, plant, and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately.

D. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year-end. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', from the date of the change. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Buildings and structures	12 to 55 years
Machinery and equipment	3 to 6 years
Module equipment	2 to 3 years
Transportation equipment	2 to 5 years
Other equipment	3 to 5 years

(15) Leasing arrangements (lessee)－right-of-use assets/lease liabilities

A. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate. Lease payments are comprised of fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable.

The Company subsequently measures the lease liability at amortised cost using the interest method and recognises interest expense over the lease term. The lease liability is remeasured and the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset when there are changes in the lease term or lease payments and such changes do not arise from contract modifications.

C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost comprising the following:

(a) The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;

(b) Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date; and

(c)Any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee.

The right-of-use asset is measured subsequently using the cost model and is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the asset's useful life or the end of the lease term. When the lease liability is remeasured, the amount of remeasurement is recognised as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

(16) Intangible assets

Computer software is stated at cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 3 years.

(17) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. When the circumstances or reasons for recognising impairment loss for an asset in prior years no longer exist or diminish, the impairment loss is reversed. The increased carrying amount due to reversal should not be more than what the depreciated or amortised historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognised.

(18) Notes and accounts payable

A. Accounts payable are liabilities for purchases of raw materials, goods or services and notes payable are those resulting from operating and non-operating activities.

B. The short-term notes and accounts payable without bearing interest are subsequently measured at initial invoice amount as the effect of discounting is immaterial.

(19) Convertible bonds payable

Convertible bonds issued by the Company contain conversion options (that is, the bondholders have the right to convert the bonds into the Company's common shares by exchanging a fixed amount of cash for a fixed number of common shares) and redemption right. The Company classifies the bonds payable upon issuance as a financial asset or an equity instrument in accordance with the contract terms. They are accounted for as follows:

A. The embedded redemption right is recognised initially at net fair value as 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss'. They are subsequently remeasured and stated at fair value on each balance sheet date; the gain or loss is recognised as 'gain or loss on valuation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss'.

B. The host contracts of bonds are initially recognised at fair value. Any difference between the initial recognition and the redemption value is accounted for as the premium or discount on bonds payable and subsequently is amortised in profit or loss as an adjustment to 'finance costs' over the period of circulation using the effective interest method.

C. The embedded conversion options which meet the definition of an equity instrument are initially recognised in 'capital surplus—share options' at the residual amount of total issue price less the amount of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and bonds payable as stated above. Conversion options are not subsequently remeasured.

D. Any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance are allocated to each liability or equity component in proportion to the initial carrying amount of each abovementioned item.

E. When bondholders exercise conversion options, the liability component of the bonds (including bonds payable and 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss') shall be remeasured on the conversion date. The issuance cost of converted common shares is the total book value of the abovementioned liability component and 'capital surplus—share options'.

(20) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and reported in the net amount in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(21) Provisions

Provisions (including contingent liabilities from warranties) are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation on the balance sheet date, which is discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risksspecific to the obligation. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

(22) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in respect of service rendered by employees in a period and should be recognised as expense in that period when the employees render service.

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plans

For defined contribution plans, the contributions are recognised as pension expense when they are due on an accrual basis. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent of a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments.

(b) Defined benefit plans

i. Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Company in current period or prior periods. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The net defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of government bonds (at the balance sheet date) of a currency and term consistent with the currency and term of the employment benefit obligations.

ii. Remeasurements arising on defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as retained earnings.

iii. Past service costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

C. Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration

Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration are recognised as expense and liability, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as changes in estimates. If employee compensation is paid by shares, the Company calculates the number of shares based on the closing price at the previous day of the board meeting resolution.

(23) Income tax

A. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or items recognised directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.

C. Deferred tax is recognised, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the parent company only balance sheet. However, the deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

D. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. At each balance sheet date, unrecognised and recognised deferred tax assets are reassessed.

E. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(24) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or stock options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(25) Dividends

Dividends are recorded in the Company’s financial statements in the period in which they are resolved by the Company’s shareholders. Cash dividends are recorded as liabilities; stock dividends are recorded as stock dividends to be distributed and are reclassified to ordinary shares on the effective date of new shares issuance. Additionally, the Company authorised the Board of Directors to resolve with the attendance of two-thirds of directors and the agreement of over half of directors. The distributable dividends and bonus or all or some of legal reserve and capital surplus as regulated in the Company Act could be distributed in the form of cash, and the distribution should be reported to the shareholders.

(26) Revenue recognition

The Company is primarily engaged in the manufacturing and sales of connectors and cable wires. Sales are recognised when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

5. Critical Accounting Judgements, Assumptions and Key Sources of Estimate Uncertainty

The preparation of these parent company only financial statements requires management to make critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies and make critical assumptions and estimates concerning future events. Assumptions and estimates may differ from the actual results and are continually evaluated and adjusted based on historical experience and other factors. Such assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year; and the related information is addressed below:

(1) Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

None.

(2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions based on the expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances at the end of the balance sheet date. The resulting accounting estimates might differ from the actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below:

Evaluation of inventories

As inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, the Company must determine the net realisable value of inventories on balance sheet date using judgements and estimates. Due to the rapid technology innovation, the Company evaluates the amounts of normal inventory consumption, obsolete inventories or inventories without market selling value on balance sheet date, and writes down the cost of inventories to the net realisable value. Such an evaluation of inventories is principally based on the demand for the products within the specified period in the future. Therefore, there might be material changes to the evaluation.

As of December 31, 2022, the carrying amount of inventories was $111,516.

6. Details of Significant Accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Cash on hand and revolving funds	$ 1,110	$ 1,241
Checking accounts and demand deposits	200,871	434,818
Time deposits	445,050	293,806
Total	$ 647,031	$ 729,865

A. The Company transacts with a variety of financial institutions all with high credit quality to disperse credit risk, so it expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote.

B. The Company has no cash and cash equivalents pledged to others.

C. On December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company had time deposits with maturity over three months shown as "current financial assets at amortised cost" in the amounts of $145,000 and $113,064, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company recognised interest income from financial assets at amortised cost in the amounts of $745 and $889, respectively.

D. Information relating to current financial assets at amortised cost credit risk is provided in Note 12(2). The counterparties of the Company's investment certificates of deposit are financial institutions with good credit quality, so it expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote.

(2) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Items	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Current items:		
Financial assets held for trading		
Listed stocks	$ 1,116	$ 1,116
Derivative instrument - issuance of redemption of convertible bonds	118	180
Hybrid instrument - convertible Bonds	9,922	-
Valuation adjustment	336	498
Total	$ 11,492	$ 1,794

A. The Company recognised net profit (loss) amounting to loss of $93 and gain of $2,650 on financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

B. The Company has no financial assets at fair value through profit or loss pledged to others as collateral.

C. Information relating to credit risk is provided in Note 12(2).

(3) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Items	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Non-current items:		
Equity instruments		
Listed stocks	$ 188,555	$ 318,985
Unlisted stocks	20,772	3,236
Valuation adjustment	43,399	174,422
Total	$ 252,726	$ 496,643

A. The Company has elected to classify investment in ATTEND TECHNOLOGY INC. and Guangdong Quanjie Technology Co., Ltd. that are considered to be strategic investments as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of such investments amounted to $37,068 and $24,473 as at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

B. On January 5, 2022, the Company increased its shareholding ratio in GRAND-TEK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. As the Company's shareholding ratio has reached 20%, the Company has significant influence over GRAND-TEK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. Accordingly, the investment was transferred to investments accounted for using equity method from the acquisition date. Refer to Note 6(6).

C. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company had unrealised (loss) gain on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income due to changes in fair value in the amounts of ($41,788) and $171,066, respectively.

D. Amounts recognised in profit or loss in relation to financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are listed below:

	Year ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Dividend income recognised in profit or loss held at end of year	$ 7,199	$ 10,620

E. Details of the Company's financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged to others as collateral.

(4) Notes and accounts receivable

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Notes receivable	$ 1,750	$ 1,894
Accounts receivable	$ 477,559	$ 324,083
Accounts receivable due from related parties	3,942	2,941
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	(1,131)	(40)
	$ 480,370	$ 326,984

A. The ageing analysis of accounts receivable that were past due but not impaired is as follows:

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable
Not past due	$ 475,337	$ 1,750	$ 289,900	$ 1,894
Up to 30 days	981	-	6,538	-
31 to 90 days	3,579	-	30,586	-
91 to 180 days	492	-	-	-
Over 181 days	1,112	-	-	-
	$ 481,501	$ 1,750	$ 327,024	$ 1,894

The above ageing analysis was based on past due date.

B. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, accounts receivable and notes receivable were all arisen from contracts with customers. As of January 1, 2021, the balance of receivables from contracts with customers amounted to $171,258.

C. The Company does not hold any notes and accounts receivable as collaterals.

D. As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the Company's notes receivable was $1,750 and $1,894, and accounts receivable was $480,370 and $326,984, respectively.

E. Information relating to credit risk of accounts receivable and notes receivable is provided in Note 12(2).

(5) Inventories

	December 31, 2022		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	$ 20,092	($ 752)	$ 19,340
Work in progress	8,850	(63)	8,787
Finished goods	93,333	(9,944)	83,389
Total	$ 122,275	($ 10,759)	$ 111,516

	December 31, 2021		
	Cost	Allowance for valuation loss	Book value
Raw materials	$ 9,947	($ 392)	$ 9,555
Work in progress	11,735	(148)	11,587
Finished goods	51,843	(2,501)	49,342
Total	$ 73,525	($ 3,041)	$ 70,484

Recognised current expenses in relation to inventories:

	Year ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Cost of goods sold	$ 932,363	$ 743,940
Loss (gain) from reversal of decline in market value	9,118	(656)
Others	27,185	5,260
	$ 968,666	$ 748,544

(6) Investments accounted for using equity method

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Subsidiaries:		
COXOC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	$ 38,382	$ 37,824
CHANT SINCERE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	61,810	57,732
A&H INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	140,728	131,691
AXMoo Investment corp.	243,254	298,023
DAVID ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	72,670	73,003
Quan Jie Technology Co.,Ltd.	-	55,770
Associates:		
Guangdong Quanjie Technology Co., Ltd	-	36,784
GRAND-TEK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	345,143	-
	$ 901,987	$ 690,827

A. Subsidiaries

Please refer to Note 4(3) in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 for the information regarding the Company's subsidiaries.

B. Associates

(a) The basic information of the associates that are material to the Company is as follows:

Company name	Principal place of business	Shareholding ratio		Nature of relationship	Method of measurement
		December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021		
GRAND-TEK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Taiwan	23.15%	Not applicable (Note)	Strategic Investment	Equity method

Note：On January 5, 2022, the Company increased its shareholding ratio in GRAND-TEK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. As the Company's shareholding ratio has reached 20%, the Company has significant influence over GRAND-TEK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. Accordingly, the investment was transferred to investments accounted for using equity method from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(b) The summarised financial information of the associate that is material to the Group is as follows:

Balance sheet

	GRAND-TEK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	
	December 31, 2022	
Current assets	$	650,557
Non-current assets		489,861
Current liabilities	(	344,150)
Non-current liabilities	(	170,078)
Total net assets	$	626,190
Share in associate's net assets	$	144,963
Goodwill		199,233
Others		947
Carrying amount of the associate	$	345,143

	GRAND-TEK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	
	Year ended December 31, 2022	
Revenue	$	1,130,523
Profit for the year from continuing operations		123,044
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		3,664
Total comprehensive income	$	126,708
Dividends received from associates	$	14,882

(c) The Company’s material associate, GRAND-TEK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD., has quoted market prices. As of December 31, 2022, the fair value was $316,563.

(d)The carrying amount of the Company’s interests in all individually immaterial associates and the Company’s share of the operating results are summarised below:

	Year ended December 31			
	2022		2021	
Profit or loss for the year from continuing operations	($	2,054)	$	783
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-		-
Total comprehensive income	($	2,054)	$	783

(e) In the first quarter of 2022, the Company sold some of its shares in Guangdong Quanjie Technology Co., Ltd. and lost significant influence as the Company's shareholding ratio decreased to 19%. The carrying amount, which was transferred to investments accounted for using equity method on the date of disposal, was remeasured at its fair value and recognised as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, and the difference was recognised as loss on disposal of investment in the amount of $2,241.

C. The Company's share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 was loss of $75,974 and loss of $5,294, respectively, and were valued based on the investees' financial statements that were audited by other independent auditors.

D. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the amounts of $10,542 and $4,235 due to the unrealised loss which arose from up-stream transactions of purchasing from investees had been cancelled, respectively.

(7) Property, plant and equipment

	2022							
	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Moulding equipment	Transportation equipment	Other equipment	Unfinished construction and equipment under acceptance	Total
At January 1								
Cost	$ 225,391	$ 77,561	$ 18,797	$ 13,995	$ -	$ 3,341	$ 83,971	$ 423,056
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(22,587)	(8,606)	(9,063)	-	(1,546)	-	(41,802)
	$ 225,391	$ 54,974	$ 10,191	$ 4,932	$ -	$ 1,795	$ 83,971	$ 381,254
Opening net book amount as at January 1	$ 225,391	$ 54,974	$ 10,191	$ 4,932	$ -	$ 1,795	$ 83,971	$ 381,254
Additions	30,098	21,405	-	-	800	1,863	35,820	89,986
Disposals	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	24,516	43,340		-	(67,856)	-
Depreciation charge	-	(2,889)	(5,226)	(6,033)	(222)	(780)	-	(15,150)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	$ 255,489	$ 73,490	$ 29,481	$ 42,239	$ 578	$ 2,878	$ 51,935	$ 456,090
At December 31								
Cost	$ 255,489	$ 98,966	$ 40,508	$ 53,557	$ 800	$ 4,511	$ 51,935	$ 505,766
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(25,476)	(11,027)	(11,318)	(222)	(1,633)	-	(49,676)
	$ 255,489	$ 73,490	$ 29,481	$ 42,239	$ 578	$ 2,878	$ 51,935	$ 456,090

	2021						
	Land	Buildings and structures	Machinery and equipment	Moulding equipment	Other equipment	Unfinished construction and equipment under acceptance	Total
At January 1							
Cost	$ 225,391	$ 76,482	$ 20,731	$ 18,292	$ 5,146	$ 55,094	$ 401,136
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(19,908)	(7,912)	(11,336)	(2,548)	-	(41,704)
	$ 225,391	$ 56,574	$ 12,819	$ 6,956	$ 2,598	$ 55,094	$ 359,432
Opening net book amount as at January 1	$ 225,391	$ 56,574	$ 12,819	$ 6,956	$ 2,598	$ 55,094	$ 359,432
Additions	-	175	1,609	4,850	-	30,333	36,967
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	904	552	-	-	(1,456)	-
Depreciation charge	-	(2,679)	(4,789)	(6,874)	(803)	-	(15,145)
Closing net book amount as at December 31	$ 225,391	$ 54,974	$ 10,191	$ 4,932	$ 1,795	$ 83,971	$ 381,254
At December 31							
Cost	$ 225,391	$ 77,561	$ 18,797	$ 13,995	$ 3,341	$ 83,971	$ 423,056
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(22,587)	(8,606)	(9,063)	(1,546)	-	(41,802)
	$ 225,391	$ 54,974	$ 10,191	$ 4,932	$ 1,795	$ 83,971	$ 381,254

A. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, there were no borrowing costs capitalised as part of property, plant and equipment.

B. Property, plant and equipment had not impaired and were not pledged as collateral.

C. The significant components of buildings include main plants and hydropower construction, which are depreciated over 12~55 and 8 years, respectively.

(8) Lease transactions－lessee

A. The Company leases various assets including building and business vehicles. Rental contracts are typically made for periods of 2 to 5 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

B. The carrying amount of right-of-use assets and the depreciation charge are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	Book value	Book value
Buildings	$ 4,315	$ 4,454
Transportation equipment (Business vehicles)	5,128	2,077
	$ 9,443	$ 6,531

	Year ended December 31	
	2022	2021
	Depreciation charge	Depreciation charge
Buildings	$ 3,599	$ 3,599
Transportation equipment (Business vehicles)	914	910
	$ 4,513	$ 4,509

C. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the additions to right-of-use assets were $7,425 and $4,904, respectively.

D. Information on profit or loss in relation to lease contracts is as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Items affecting profit or loss		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	$ 196	$ 194
Expense on short-term lease contracts	389	256
Expense on leases of low-value assets	72	72

E. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company's total cash outflow for leases were $5,156 and $5,017, respectively.

(9) Other payables

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Salary and bonus payable	$ 36,477	$ 31,203
Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration payable	26,954	14,728
Accrued commission	7,369	3,513
Payable on machinery and equipment	6,550	7,901
Processing fees payable	3,242	2,996
Other accrued expenses	14,147	15,887
	$ 94,739	$ 76,228

(10) Convertible bonds payable

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Bonds payable	$ 79,292	$ 121,205
Less: Discount on bonds payable	(737)	(2,465)
Current portion	(78,555)	-
	$ -	$ 118,740

Issuance of domestic convertible bonds by the Company

The terms of the third domestic unsecured convertible bonds issued by the Company are as follows:

A. The Company issued $350,000, 0%, third domestic unsecured convertible bonds, as approved by the regulatory authority. The bonds mature 3 years from the issue date (November 4, 2020 ~ November 4, 2023) and will be redeemed in cash at face value at the maturity date. The Company will repay in one lump sum at 100.7519% of the convertible bonds' face value at the maturity date. The bonds were listed on the Taipei Exchange on November 4, 2020.

B. Starting from the next date of three months after the issuance of the convertible bonds, until the maturity date, excluding (1) the book closure period of common stock in accordance with laws; (2) fifteen business days before the book closure date for issuance of bonus shares, book closure date for cash dividends, book closure date for rights issue, until the record date; (3) capital reduction record date to the date before the first day of trading of the Company's stock after capital reduction; (4) the first date the Company changed the par value of the stock to the day before the first day of trading of the Company's stock when the stockholder acquires new stocks, the bondholders can request for the conversion of the convertible bonds into the Company's common stocks through the securities firm by notifying the Taiwan Depository Clearing Corporation (TDCC) at any time in accordance with the regulations.

C. The conversion price of the bonds is set up based on the pricing model in the terms of the bonds, and is subject to adjustments if the condition of the anti-dilution provisions occurs subsequently. The conversion price will be reset based on the pricing model in the terms of the bonds on each effective date regulated by the terms. If the reset conversion price is higher than the conversion price before the reset, the conversion price will not be adjusted.

D. From the next date of three months after the issuance of the convertible bonds to 40 days before the maturity date, if the Company's closing price of common share exceeded 30% of the current conversion price for 30 consecutive business days, or the balance of outstanding convertible bonds is lower than 10% of the initial total issuance amount, within the subsequent 30 business days or any time, the Company can send a registered mail of "redemption notice of bonds" with an expiry period of 30 days, and request the Taipei Exchange to issue an announcement regarding the redemption notice. Additionally, within 5 days after the effective date of bonds redemption, the Company could redeem by cash at face value or call back the outstanding convertible bonds.

E. Under the terms of the bonds, all bonds redeemed (including bonds repurchased from the Taipei Exchange), matured and converted are retired and not to be re-issued; all rights and obligations attached to the bonds are also extinguished.

F. As of December 31, 2022, the bonds totaling $271,300 had been converted into 7,934 thousand shares of common share.

(11) Pensions

A. (a) The Company has a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act, covering all regular employees' service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Labor Standards Act. Under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement. The Company and its domestic subsidiaries contribute monthly an amount equal to 4.7% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the independent retirement fund committee. Also, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by the end of December 31, every year. If the account balance is insufficient to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned method to the employees expected to qualify for retirement in the following year, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries will make contributions for the deficit by next March.

Effective from 2013, the Company has a funded defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the "Regulations on Pensions of Managers", covering all managers appointed by the Company. For hired managers who meet the regulation of retirement or post-employment, under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement.

(b) The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Present value of defined benefit obligations	($ 31,367)	($ 33,512)
Fair value of plan assets	17,971	14,933
Net defined benefit liability	($ 13,396)	($ 18,579)

(c) Movements in net defined benefit liabilities are as follows:

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
2022			
At January 1	($ 33,512)	$ 14,933	($ 18,579)
Current service cost	(104)	-	(104)
Interest (expense) income	(201)	90	(111)
	(33,817)	15,023	(18,794)
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	916	916
Change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Change in financial assumptions	1,705	-	1,705
Experience adjustments	745	-	745
	2,450	916	3,366
Pension fund contribution	-	2,032	2,032
Paid pension	-	-	-
At December 31	($ 31,367)	$ 17,971	($ 13,396)

	Present value of defined benefit obligations	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liability
2021			
At January 1	($ 33,962)	$ 8,191	($ 25,771)
Current service cost	(174)	-	(174)
Interest (expense) income	(102)	25	(77)
	(34,238)	8,216	(26,022)
Remeasurements:			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income or expense)	-	114	114
Change in demographic assumptions	(32)	-	(32)
Change in financial assumptions	891	-	891
Experience adjustments	(378)	-	(378)
	481	114	595
Pension fund contribution	-	6,848	6,848
Paid pension	245	(245)	-
At December 31	($ 33,512)	$ 14,933	($ 18,579)

(d) The Bank of Taiwan was commissioned to manage the Fund of the Company's and domestic subsidiaries' defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Fund's annual investment and utilisation plan and the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilisation of the Labor Retirement Fund" (Article 6: The scope of utilisation for the Fund includes deposit in domestic or foreign financial institutions, investment in domestic or foreign listed, over-the-counter, or private placement equity securities, investment in domestic or foreign real estate securitisation products, etc.). With regard to the utilisation of the Fund, its minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statements shall be no less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. If the earnings is less than aforementioned rates, government shall make payment for the deficit after being authorised by the Regulator. The Company and domestic subsidiaries have no right to participate in managing and operating that fund and hence the Company and domestic subsidiaries are unable to disclose the classification of plan assets fair value in accordance with IAS 19 paragraph 142. The composition of fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 is given in the Annual Labor Retirement Fund Utilisation Report announced by the government.

(e) The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Discount rate	1.30%	0.60%
Future salary increases	3.00%	3.00%

Future mortality rate was estimated based on the 6th Taiwan Standard Ordinary Experience Mortality Table.

Because the main actuarial assumption changed, the present value of defined benefit obligation is affected. The analysis was as follows:

	Discount rate		Future salary increases	
	Increase 25%	Decrease 25%	Increase 25%	Decrease 25%
December 31, 2022				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 574)	$ 592	$ 503	($ 491)

	Discount rate		Future salary increases	
	Increase 25%	Decrease 25%	Increase 25%	Decrease 25%
December 31, 2021				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 690)	$ 714	$ 612	($ 596)

The sensitivity analysis above is based on one assumption which changed while the other conditions remain unchanged. In practice, more than one assumption may change all at once.

The method of analysing sensitivity and the method of calculating net pension liability in the balance sheet are the same.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous period.

(f) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Company for the year ending December 31, 2023 amount to $296.

(g) As of December 31, 2022, the weighted average duration of the retirement plan is 8 years. The analysis of timing of the future pension payment was as follows:

Within 1 year	$	2,409
1 to 2 years		3,659
2 to 5 years		11,206
6 to 10 years		5,942
	$	23,216

B. Effective July 1, 2005, the Company has established a defined contribution pension plan (the "New Plan") under the Labor Pension Act (the "Act"), covering all regular employees with R.O.C. nationality. Under the New Plan, the Company contribute monthly an amount based on 6% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the employees' individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment. The pension costs under the defined contribution pension plans of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were $5,040 and $5,050, respectively.

(12) Share capital

As of December 31, 2022, the Company had authorised capital in the amount of $1,000,000 ($38,500 was reserved for the issuance of the conversion of employee stock options), and the paid-in capital was $797,726 with a par value of $10 (in dollars) per share, the Company had collected all the proceeds of issued shares.

Movements in the number of the Company's ordinary shares outstanding (in thousands of shares) are as follows:

	2022	2021
At January 1	78,546	71,839
Conversion of bonds	1,227	6,707
At December 31	79,773	78,546

(13) Capital surplus

Pursuant to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus arising from paid-in capital in excess of par value on issuance of common stocks and donations can be used to cover accumulated deficit or to issue new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, provided that the Company has no accumulated deficit. Further, the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act requires that the amount of capital surplus to be capitalised mentioned above should not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital each year. Capital surplus should not be used to cover accumulated deficit unless the legal reserve is insufficient.

(14) Retained earnings

A. Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxes and offset prior years' operating losses and then 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve. The remainder, if any, to be retained or to be appropriated shall be resolved by the stockholders at the stockholders' meeting. Additionally, the Company authorised the Board of Directors to resolve with the attendance of two-thirds of directors and the agreement of over half of directors. The distributable dividends and bonus or all or some of legal reserve and capital surplus as regulated in the Company Act could be distributed in the form of cash, and the distribution should be reported to the shareholders.

B. The Company's dividends distribution policies were as follows: as the Company was in growth stage, dividends distribution policies should necessarily base on the current and future investment environment, capital requirement, competition in domestic and foreign countries, capital budget and other factors and focus on securing shareholders' interest, balancing dividends and the Company's long-term financial plan. Distributions should be proposed by the Board of Directors in accordance with laws, and reported to the shareholders. For the distribution of shareholders' dividends, the cash dividends presented 20%~100% of total dividends, and the stock dividends presented 0%~80% of total dividends.

C. Except for covering accumulated deficit or issuing new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve shall not be used for any other purpose. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted, provided that the distribution of the reserve is limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.

D. In accordance with the regulations, the Company shall set aside special reserve from the debit balance on other equity items at the balance sheet date before distributing earnings. When debit balance on other equity items is reversed subsequently, the reversed amount could be included in the distributable earnings.

E. The Company recognised dividends distributed to owners amounting to $158,712 ($2 (in dollars) per share) and $108,039 ($1.5 (in dollars) per share) for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. On March 16, 2023, the Board of Directors proposed for the distribution of dividends from the 2022 earnings in the amount of $240,068 at $3 (in dollars) per share.

(15) Other equity items

	2022		
	Unrealised gains (losses) on valuation	Currency translation	Total
At January 1	$ 234,035	($ 17,768)	$ 216,267
Valuation adjustment	(102,857)	-	(102,857)
Cumulative gains reclassified to retained earnings due to derecognition	(91,451)	-	(91,451)
Currency translation differences:			
–Group	-	3,869	3,869
–Tax on Group	-	(798)	(798)
At December 31	$ 39,727	($ 14,697)	$ 25,030

	2021		
	Unrealised gains (losses) on valuation	Currency translation	Total
At January 1	$ 33,767	($ 16,136)	$ 17,631
Valuation adjustment	234,871	-	234,871
Cumulative gains reclassified to retained earnings due to derecognition	(34,603)	-	(34,603)
Currency translation differences:			
–Group	-	(2,040)	(2,040)
–Tax on Group	-	408	408
At December 31	$ 234,035	($ 17,768)	$ 216,267

(16) Operating revenue

	Year ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Revenue from contracts with customers	$ 1,510,291	$ 1,140,544

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Company derives revenue from the transfer of goods at a point in time in the following major product lines:

	Year ended December 31			
	Electronic connector	Cable wire	Others	Total
Revenue from external customer contracts	$ 788,747	$ 698,170	$ 23,374	$ 1,510,291
Timing of revenue at a point in time	$ 788,747	$ 698,170	$ 23,374	$ 1,510,291

	Year ended December 31			
	Electronic connector	Cable wire	Others	Total
Revenue from external customer contracts	$ 775,480	$ 350,115	$ 14,949	$ 1,140,544
Timing of revenue at a point in time	$ 775,480	$ 350,115	$ 14,949	$ 1,140,544

(17) Other gains and losses

	Year ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Net (losses) gains on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	($ 93)	$ 2,650
Net currency exchange gains (losses)	27,083	(14,460)
Losses on disposals of investments	(2,275)	-
Other income	3,353	1,677
Total	$ 28,068	($ 10,133)

(18) Expenses by nature

	Year ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Employee benefit expense	$ 184,535	$ 160,391
Depreciation charge	$ 19,663	$ 19,654
Amortisation charges on intangible assets	$ 2,953	$ 5,766

(19) Employee benefit expense

	2022	2021
Wages and salaries	$ 162,153	$ 138,691
Labour and health insurance fees	11,665	11,702
Pension costs	5,255	5,301
Other personnel expenses	5,462	4,697
	$ 184,535	$ 160,391

A. In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, a ratio of distributable profit of the current year, after covering accumulated losses, shall be distributed as employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration. The ratio shall not be lower than 5%~15% for employees' compensation and shall not be higher than 2% for directors' and supervisors' remuneration.

B. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, employees' compensation was accrued at \$21,392 and \$12,219, respectively; while directors' and supervisors' remuneration was accrued at \$5,562 and \$2,509, respectively. The aforementioned amounts were recognised in salary expenses.

The employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration were estimated and accrued based on 5% and 1% of distributable profit of current year as of the end of reporting period. The employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration resolved by the Board of Directors were \$21,392 and \$5,562, respectively, and the employees' compensation will be distributed in the form of cash.

Employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration for 2021 as resolved by the Board of Directors were in agreement with those amounts recognised in the 2021 financial statements.

Information about employees' compensation and directors' and supervisors' remuneration of the Company as approved by the Board of Directors will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(20) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

(a) Components of income tax expense:

	Year ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the year	\$ 71,522	\$ 39,078
Tax on undistributed surplus earnings	238	1,266
Prior year income tax overestimation	(787)	(1,009)
Total current tax	70,973	39,335
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(7)	(11,600)
Total deferred tax	(7)	(11,600)
Income tax expense	\$ 70,966	\$ 27,735

(b) The income tax (charge)/credit relating to components of other comprehensive income is as follows:

	Year ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	$ 842	$ 149
Currency translation differences	798	(408)
	$ 1,640	($ 259)

(c) The income tax charged/(credited) to equity during the period: None.

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit

	Year ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory tax rate	$ 78,880	$ 35,334
Effects from items adjusted in accordance with tax regulation	(8,046)	(7,856)
Change in assessment of realisation of deferred tax assets	681	-
Prior year income tax over estimation	(787)	(1,009)
Tax on undistributed surplus earnings	238	1,266
Income tax expense	$ 70,966	$ 27,735

C. Amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities as a result of temporary differences are as follows:

	2022			
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	December 31
Deferred tax assets:				
-Temporary differences:				
Loss on inventory	$ 608	$ 1,544	$ -	$ 2,152
Pension	4,645	(1,036)	(842)	2,767
Currency translation differences, net	4,864	-	(798)	4,066
Others	6,115	1,585	-	7,700
Subtotal	16,232	2,093	(1,640)	16,685
Deferred tax liabilities:				
-Temporary differences:				
Gains on investment	(38,449)	(2,668)	-	(41,117)
Others	(3,641)	582	-	(3,059)
	(42,090)	(2,086)	-	(44,176)
	($ 25,858)	$ 7	($ 1,640)	($ 27,491)

	2021			
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	December 31
Deferred tax assets:				
-Temporary differences:				
Loss on inventory	$ 739	($ 131)	$ -	$ 608
Pension	6,503	(1,709)	(149)	4,645
Currency translation differences, net	4,456	-	408	4,864
Others	6,273	(158)	-	6,115
Subtotal	17,971	(1,998)	259	16,232
Deferred tax liabilities:				
-Temporary differences:				
Gains on investment	(53,149)	14,700	-	(38,449)
Others	(2,539)	(1,102)	-	(3,641)
	(55,688)	13,598	-	(42,090)
	($ 37,717)	$ 11,600	$ 259	($ 25,858)

D. The Company's income tax returns through 2020 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.

(21) Earnings per share

	Year ended December 31, 2022		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 321,972	79,399	$ 4.06
Diluted earnings per share			
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation	-	349	
Convertible bonds	905	2,704	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 322,877	82,452	$ 3.92

	Year ended December 31, 2021		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (shares in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Basic earnings per share			
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent	$ 146,435	72,461	$ 2.02
Diluted earnings per share			
Assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares			
Employees' compensation		208	
Convertible bonds	2,804	9,154	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent plus assumed conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares	$ 149,239	81,823	$ 1.82

(22) Supplemental cash flow information

Investing activities with partial cash payments

	Year ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	$ 89,986	$ 36,967
Add: Opening balance of payable on equipment	7,901	9,442
Less: Ending balance of payable on equipment	(6,550)	(7,901)
Cash paid during the year	$ 91,337	$ 38,508

7. Related Party Transactions

(1) Names of related parties and relationship

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Company
COXOC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	The subsidiary of the Company
CHANT SINCERE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	The subsidiary of the Company
A&H INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	The subsidiary of the Company
DAVID ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	The subsidiary of the Company
Quan Jie Technology Co.,Ltd.	The subsidiary of the Company (Note 1)
Dongguan Quanrong Electronics Co., Ltd.	The second-tier subsidiary of the Company
Kunshan Chant Sincere Electronics Ltd.	The second-tier subsidiary of the Company
DON CONNEX ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	This company's chairman and the Company's chairman were within the second degree of relationship
QUAN HUNG CO., LTD.	This company's chairman and the Company's chairman were within the second degree of relationship
CHUAN WEI WIRE & CABLE CO., LTD.	This company's chairman and the Company's chairman were within the second degree of relationship

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Company
ATTEND TECHNOLOGY INC.	Other related party
ZHENG ZONG YUAN	Other related party
Guangdong Quanjie Technology Co., Ltd.	Associate (Note 2)
GRAND-TEK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Associate (Note 3)
Directors, supervisors, general manager and vice presidents, etc.	Key management personnel of the Company

Note 1: Quan Jie Technology Co.,Ltd. has completed liquidation in December 2022.

Note 2: On February 15, 2022, the Company sold some of the shares held and lost significant influence. As the Company's shareholding ratio decreased to 19%, the entity was not anymore considered a related party since that date.

Note 3: On January 5, 2022, the Company's shareholding ration increased to 20%. As the Company has significant influence over the entity, it became an associate since that date.

(2) Significant related party transactions

A. Operating revenue

	Year ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Other related parties	$ 5,369	$ 4,935
Subsidiaries	-	319
Total	$ 5,369	$ 5,254

The aforementioned sales were executed based on general prices and conditions, and were collected within 60~90 days after monthly billings.

B. Purchases

	Year ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Dongguan Quanrong Electronics Co., Ltd.	$ 521,431	$ 366,742
Subsidiaries	30,934	9,944
Associate	76	-
Other related parties	2,515	1,971
Total	$ 554,956	$ 378,657

The aforementioned purchases, except Dongguan Quanrong Electronics Co., Ltd. adopted cost-plus pricing approach and monthly billings, others were executed based on general prices and conditions, and were paid within 60~90 days after monthly billings.

C. Rent income

	Year ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Subsidiaries	$ -	$ 143

D. Operating expenses

	Year ended December 31 2022	Year ended December 31 2021
Subsidiaries	$ -	$ 219
Associate	13	-
Total	$ 13	$ 219

E. Other income

	Year ended December 31 2022	Year ended December 31 2021
Subsidiaries	$ 343	$ 343

F. Receivables from related parties:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Accounts receivable:		
Subsidiaries	$ 1,338	$ 1,290
Other related parties	2,604	1,651
	3,942	2,941
Other receivables		
Subsidiaries	8,290	370
Total	$ 12,232	$ 3,311

G. Accounts payable

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
COXOC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	$ 38,381	$ 37,824
Dongguan Quanrong Electronics Co., Ltd.	131,726	54,699
Subsidiaries	13,514	4,262
Other related parties	741	508
Total	$ 184,362	$ 97,293

H. Property transactions:

Acquisition of financial assets

				Year ended December 31, 2022	
	Accounts	No. of shares	Objects	Proceeds	Loss
ZHENG ZONG YUAN	Investments accounted for using equity method	21%	Guangdong Quanjie Technology Co., Ltd.	$ 17,141	$ 2,241

Year ended December 31, 2021: No such transaction.

(3) Key management compensation

	Year ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	$ 25,241	$ 19,235
Other long-term benefits	664	539
Total	$ 25,905	$ 19,774

8. Pledged Assets

None.

9. Significant Commitments and Contingencies

(1) Contingencies

None.

(2) Commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for at the balance sheet date but not yet incurred is as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Property, plant and equipment	$ 19,326	$ 17,569

10. Significant Disaster Loss

None.

11. Significant Events after the Balance Sheet Date

None.

12. Others

(1) Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. The Company monitors capital on the basis of the debt ratio. This ratio is calculated as total liabilities divided by total assets.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company's strategy, which was unchanged from 2021, was to maintain the gearing ratio below 40%. The debt ratios at December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Total liabilities	$ 650,303	$ 548,433
Total assets	3,067,004	2,857,176
Debt ratio	21%	19%

(2) Financial instruments

A. Financial instruments by category

	December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$	11,492	$	1,794
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Designation of equity instrument	$	252,726	$	496,643
Financial assets at amortised cost/Loans and receivables				
Cash and cash equivalents	$	647,031	$	729,865
Financial assets at amortised cost		145,000		113,064
Notes receivable		1,750		1,894
Accounts receivable due from related parties		480,370		326,984
Other receivables		8,290		370
Refundable deposits (shown as other non-current assets)		3,701		2,104
	$	1,286,142	$	1,174,281
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Notes payable	$	1,763	$	1,240
Accounts payable to related parties		308,825		222,593
Other payables		94,739		76,228
Corporate bonds payable (including current portion)		78,555		118,740
	$	483,882	$	418,801
Lease liability	$	9,517	$	6,590

B. Financial risk management policies

(a) The Company's book value of financial instruments not at fair value (including cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable, accounts receivable due from related parties, other receivables, notes payable, accounts payable, accounts payable to related parties, other payables) approximates its fair value. Additionally, Refer to Note 12(3) for fair value information of financial instruments measured at fair value.

(b) Risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (Company treasury) under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Company treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close cooperation with the Group's operating units. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas and matters, such as foreign exchange risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

C. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

Exchange rate risk

i. The Company's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations (the Company's and certain subsidiaries' functional currency: NTD; other certain subsidiaries' functional currency: RMB), which would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations.

ii. The Company operates internationally and is exposed to exchange rate risk arising from various currency, primarily with respect to the USD, RMB and HKD. Foreign exchange rate risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognised assets and liabilities and net investments in foreign operations.

iii. Management has set up a policy to require group companies to manage their foreign exchange risk against their functional currency. The companies are required to hedge their entire foreign exchange risk exposure with the Group treasury. The group companies used forward foreign exchange contracts through the Group treasury to manage the exchange rate risk arising from future commercial transactions, and recognised assets and liabilities. Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognised assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency.

iv. The Company has certain investments in foreign operations, whose net assets are exposed to foreign currency translation risk.

	December 31, 2022		
	Foreign currency amount(In thousands)	Exchange rate	Carrying amount(New Taiwan dollar)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 15,643	30.71	$ 480,397
RMB:NTD	35,119	4.41	154,875
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 6,846	30.71	$ 210,241
RMB:NTD	6,444	4.41	28,418

	December 31, 2021		
	Foreign currency amount(In thousands)	Exchange rate	Carrying amount(New Taiwan dollar)
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 14,429	27.68	$ 399,395
RMB:NTD	13,875	4.34	60,218
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	$ 3,741	27.68	$ 103,551
RMB:NTD	13,814	4.34	59,953

v. The unrealised exchange gain (loss) arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Company for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, amounted to $4,388 and $557, respectively.

vi. Analysis of foreign currency market risk arising from significant foreign exchange variation:

	Year ended December 31, 2022		
	Sensitivity analysis		
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or loss	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	3%	$ 14,412	-
RMB:NTD	3%	4,646	-
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	3%	$ 6,307	-
RMB:NTD	3%	853	-

	Year ended December 31, 2021		
	Sensitivity analysis		
	Degree of variation	Effect on profit or	Effect on other comprehensive income
(Foreign currency: functional currency)			
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	3%	$ 11,982	-
RMB:NTD	3%	1,807	-
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD:NTD	3%	$ 3,107	-
RMB:NTD	3%	1,799	-

Price risk

i. The Company’s equity securities, which are exposed to price risk, are the held financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Company diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Company.

ii. The Company’s investments in equity securities comprise shares and open-end funds issued by the domestic companies. The prices of equity securities would change due to the change of the future value of investee companies. If the prices of these equity securities had increased/decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 would have increased/decreased by $115 and $18, respectively, as a result of gains/losses on equity securities classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Other components of equity would have increased/decreased by $2,527 and $4,966, respectively, as a result of other comprehensive income classified as equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(b) Credit risk

i. Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss to the Company arising from default by the clients or counterparties of financial instruments on the contract obligations. The main factor is that counterparties could not repay in full the accounts receivable based on the agreed terms.

ii. The Company manages its credit risk taking into consideration the entire group's concern. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with a minimum rating of 'A' are accepted. According to the Company's credit policy, each local entity in the Company is responsible for managing and analysing the credit risk for each of their new clients before standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Internal risk control assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the Board of Directors. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.

iii. The Company adopts the assumption under IFRS 9, that is, the default occurs when the contract payments are past due over 181 days.

iv. The Company adopts following assumption under IFRS 9 to assess whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition:
If the contract payments were past due over 30 days based on the terms, there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition.

v. The following indicators are used to determine whether the credit impairment of debt instruments has occurred:
(i) It becomes probable that the issuer will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation due to their financial difficulties;
(ii) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties;
(iii) Default or delinquency in interest or principal repayments;
(iv) Adverse changes in national or regional economic conditions that are expected to cause a default.

vi. The Company classifies customer's accounts receivable, contract assets and rents receivable in accordance with credit rating of customer. The Company applies the modified approach using a provision matrix to estimate the expected credit loss.

vii. The Company wrote-off the financial assets, which cannot be reasonably expected to be recovered, after initiating recourse procedures. However, the Company will continue executing the recourse procedures to secure their rights.

viii. The Company used the forecastability of Taiwan Institute of Economic Research boom observation report to adjust historical and timely information to assess the default possibility of accounts receivable. On December 31, 2022 and 2021, the provision matrix is as follows:

	Not past due	1 to 30 days	31 to 90 days	91 to 180 days	Over 181 days	Total
December 31, 2022						
Expected loss rate	0%	0%	0%-0.03%	0%-3.46%	100%	
Total book value	$ 477,087	$ 981	$ 3,579	$ 492	$ 1,112	$ 483,251
Loss allowance	$ 1	$ -	$ 1	$ 17	$ 1,112	$ 1,131

	Not past due	1 to 30 days	31 to 90 days	91 to 180 days	Over 181 days	Total
December 31, 2021						
Expected loss rate	0%	0%-0.04%	0%-0.12%	0%	0%	
Total book value	$ 291,794	$ 6,538	$ 30,586	$ -	$ -	$ 328,918
Loss allowance	$ 1	$ 3	$ 36	$ -	$ -	$ 40

ix. Movements in relation to the Company applying the modified approach to provide loss allowance for accounts receivable are as follows:

	2022	
	Notes receivable	Accounts receivable
At January 1	$ -	$ 40
Provision for impairment	-	1,091
At December 31	$ -	$ 1,131

	2021	
	Notes receivable	Accounts receivable
At January 1	$ -	$ -
Provision for impairment	-	40
At December 31	$ -	$ 40

(c) Liquidity risk

i. Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating entities of the Company and aggregated by Company treasury. Company treasury monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the Company does not breach borrowing limits or covenants on any of its borrowing facilities. Such forecasting takes into consideration the Company's debt financing plans, covenant compliance, compliance with internal balance sheet ratio targets.

ii. Company treasury invests surplus cash in interest bearing current accounts and time deposits, choosing instruments with appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide sufficient headroom as determined by the above-mentioned forecasts. As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group held money market position of $790,921 and $841,688, respectively, that are expected to readily generate cash inflows for managing liquidity risk.

iii. The table below analyses the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities and net-settled or gross-settled derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date for non-derivative financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Non-derivative financial liabilities:

December 31, 2022	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years
Notes payable	$ 1,763	$ -	$ -	$ -
Accounts payable to related parties	286,972	22,033	-	-
Other payables	40,464	54,275	-	-
Lease liability	1,489	3,812	3,063	1,460
Bonds payable (including current portion)	220	79,072	-	-

Non-derivative financial liabilities:

December 31, 2021	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years
Notes payable	$ 1,240	$ -	$ -	$ -
Accounts payable to related parties	202,224	20,369	-	-
Other payables	42,472	33,756	-	-
Lease liability	1,045	2,535	2,726	488
Bonds payable	333	1,005	119,866	-

(3) Fair value information

A. The different levels that the inputs to valuation techniques are used to measure fair value of financial and non-financial instruments have been defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. A market is regarded as active where a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The fair value of the Company’s investment in listed stocks is included in Level 1.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. The fair value of the Company’s investment in derivative instruments is included in Level 2.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

B. The related information on financial and non-financial instruments measured at fair value by level on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities at December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

December 31, 2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity securities	$ 1,120	$ -	$ -	$ 1,120
Derivative instrument - issuance of redemption of convertible bonds	-	157	-	157
Hybrid instrument - convertible Bonds	10,215			10,215
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	215,658	-	37,068	252,726
Total	$ 226,993	$ 157	$ 37,068	$ 264,218

December 31, 2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity securities	$ 1,445	$ -	$ -	$ 1,445
Derivative instrument - issuance of redemption of convertible bonds	-	349	-	349
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity securities	472,170	-	24,473	496,643
Total	$ 473,615	$ 349	$ 24,473	$ 498,437

C. The methods and assumptions the Company used to measure fair value are as follows:

(a) The instruments the Company used market quoted prices as their fair values (that is, Level 1) are listed below by characteristics:

	Listed shares	Open-end fund	Corporate bond
Market quoted price	Closing price	Net asset value	Weighted average quoted price

(b) When assessing non-standard and low-complexity financial instruments, for example, debt instruments without active market, interest rate swap contracts, foreign exchange swap contracts and options, the Company adopts valuation technique that is widely used by market participants. The inputs used in the valuation method to measure these financial instruments are normally observable in the market.

(c) The valuation of derivative financial instruments is based on valuation model widely accepted by market participants, such as present value techniques and option pricing models. Forward exchange contracts are usually valued based on the current forward exchange rate.

D. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, there was no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2.

E. For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, there was no transfer into or out from Level 3.

F. Management segment is in charge of valuation procedures for fair value measurements being categorised within Level 3, which is to verify independent fair value of financial instruments. Such assessment is to ensure the valuation results are reasonable by applying independent information to make results close to current market conditions, confirming the resource of information is independent, reliable and in line with other resources and making any other necessary adjustments to the fair value.

G. The following is the qualitative information of significant unobservable inputs and sensitivity analysis of changes in significant unobservable inputs to valuation model used in Level 3 fair value measurement:

	Fair value at December 31, 2022	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity instrument					
Unlisted shares	$ 37,068	Market comparable approach	Price–earnings ratio, price-to-book ratio multiple and discount for lack of marketability	20%	The higher the multiple, the higher the fair value; the higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value.

	Fair value at December 31, 2021	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Non-derivative equity instrument					
Unlisted shares	$ 24,473	Market comparable approach	Price–earnings ratio, price-to-book ratio multiple and discount for lack of marketability	20%	The higher the multiple, the higher the fair value; the higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value.

H. The Company has carefully assessed the valuation models and assumptions used to measure fair value, thus, the valuation of fair value was reasonable. However, use of different valuation models or assumptions may result in different measurement.

(4) Others

Relative to the Covid-19 pandemic and pandemic prevention measures implemented by the government, the Company has taken necessary actions and continuously managed the related event. Based on the Company's assessment, the Covid-19 pandemic had no significant impact on the Company’s going-concern, assets impairment and finance risks.

13. Supplementary Disclosures

(1) Significant transactions information

A. Loans to others: None.

B. Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others: Refer to table 1.

C. Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures): Refer to table 2.

D. Acquisition or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost exceeding $300 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital: None.

E. Acquisition of real estate reaching NT$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

F. Disposal of real estate reaching NT$300 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

G. Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Refer to table 3.

H. Receivables from related parties reaching $100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Refer to table 4.

I. Trading in derivative instruments undertaken during the reporting periods: Refer to Note4 12(3).

J. Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting periods: Refer to table 5.

(2) Information on investees

Names, locations and other information of investee companies (not including investees in Mainland China)：Refer to table 6.

(3) Information on investments in Mainland China

A. For information of reinvestment in China area: Refer to Note 7.

B. Significant transactions, either directly or indirectly through a third area, with investee companies in the Mainland Area: Refer to table 5.

(4) Major shareholders information

Major shareholders information: Refer to table 8.

14. Operating segment information

Not applicable.

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.

Provision of endorsements and guarantees to others

Year ended December 31, 2022

Table 1

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

		Party being endorsed/ guaranteed												
Number	Endorser/guarantor	Company name	Relationship with the counterparty	Limit on endorsements/ guarantees provided for a single party (Note)	Maximum outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount as of December 31, 2022	Outstanding endorsement/ guarantee amount at December 31, 2022	Actual amount drawn down	Amount of endorsements/ guarantees secured with collateral	Ratio of accumulated endorsement/ guarantee amount to net asset value of the endorser/guarantor company	Ceiling on total amount of endorsements/ guarantees provided (Note)	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by parent company to subsidiary	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees by subsidiary to parent company	Provision of endorsements/ guarantees to the party in Mainland China	Footnote
0	CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.	Dongguan Quanrong Electronics Co., Ltd.	Subsidiaries	$ 725,010	$ 66,648 (RMB 15,000 thousand)	$ 65,886 (RMB 15,000 thousand)	$ 43,924 (RMB 10,000 thousand)	$ -	1.81	$ 1,208,351	Y	N	Y	

Note : The ceiling on total endorsements/guarantees amount shall not exceed 50% of the Company’s current assets. The ceiling on endorsements/guarantees amount to single party shall not exceed 20% of current net assets, however, the ceiling on endorsements/guarantees amount to single foreign affiliated company shall not exceed 30% of current net assets.

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.
Holding of marketable securities at the end of the period (not including subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)
December 31, 2022

Table 2

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Securities held by	Marketable securities	Relationship with the securities issuer	General ledger account	As of December 31, 2022 Number of shares	Book value	Ownership (%)	Fair value	Footnote
CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.	NORTHSTAR SYSTEMS CORPORATION	None.	Non-current financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	39,391 shares	$ -	0.09%	$ -	
"	ATTEND TECHNOLOGY INC.	Other related parties	Non-current financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	778,400 shares	23,336	9.73%	23,336	
"	MSP Engineering Co.,Ltd.	None.	Non-current financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	79 shares	-	13.17%	-	
"	NEXTRONICS ENGINEERING CORP.	None.	Non-current financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,340,821 shares	80,583	4.14%	80,583	
"	Fubon Financial Holding Co Ltd. - Preferred share	None.	Non-current financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	475,000 shares	28,690	-	28,690	
"	Fubon Financial Holding Co Ltd. - Preferred share B	None.	Non-current financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	21,922 shares	1,261	-	1,261	
"	Cathay Financial Holding Co. Ltd. - Preferred share	None.	Non-current financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	629,000 shares	35,601	-	35,601	
"	Cathay Financial Holding Co. Ltd. - Preferred share B	None.	Non-current financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	26,293 shares	1,436	-	1,436	
"	P-TWO INDUSTRIES INC.	None.	Non-current financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,192,000 shares	55,129	3.98%	55,129	
"	Guangdong Quanjie Technology Co., Ltd.	None.	Non-current financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	13,732	19.00%	13,732	
"	CVILUX CORPORATION	None.	Non-current financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	418,000 shares	12,958	0.53%	12,958	
"	Fubon Financial Holding Co Ltd.	None.	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	19,890 shares	1,120	0.00%	1,120	
"	NEXTRONICS ENGINEERING CORP.-Convertible Bond	None.	Current financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	90 lots	10,215	-	10,215	
AXMoo Investment Corp.	P-TWO INDUSTRIES INC.	None.	Current financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,300,439 shares	32,706	2.36%	32,706	
"	DRAYTEK CORP.	None.	Current financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	400,000 shares	10,080	0.44%	10,080	
"	G-SHANK ENTERPRISE CO., LTD.	None.	Current financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	300,000 shares	13,425	0.16%	13,425	
"	CASHBOX PARTYWORLD CO., LTD.	None.	Current financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	50,000 shares	4,315	0.04%	4,315	
"	ELITE ADVANCED LASER CORPORATION	None.	Current financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	180,000 shares	6,615	0.12%	6,615	
"	INNOLUX CORPORATION	None.	Current financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	543,000 shares	6,000	0.01%	6,000	
"	CVILUX CORPORATION	None.	Current financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	280,000 shares	8,680	0.35%	8,680	

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.

Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more

Year ended December 31, 2022

Table 3

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

			Transaction				Compared to third party transactions		Notes/accounts receivable (payable)		
Purchaser/seller	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Purchases (sales)	Amount	Percentage of total purchases (sales)	Credit term	Unit price	Credit term	Balance	Percentage of total notes/accounts receivable (payable)	Footnote
Dongguan Quanrong Electronics Co., Ltd.	CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.	Parent company	(Sales)	($ 521,431)	(28%)	Note 1	Note 1	Note 1	$ 131,726	23%	
"	Kunshan Chant Sincere Electronics Ltd.	Affiliated company	(Sales)	(274,955)	(15%)	Note 2	Note 2	Note 2	63,221	11%	

Note 1: The transaction price adopted cost-plus pricing approach as the pricing basis, and collected after monthly billings.
Note 2: The transaction price adopted cost-plus pricing approach as the pricing basis, and collected within 90 days after monthly billings.

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.
Receivables from related parties reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more
December 31, 2022

Table 4

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Creditor	Counterparty	Relationship with the counterparty	Balance as at December 31, 2022	Turnover rate	Overdue receivables		Amount collected subsequent to the balance sheet date	Allowance for doubtful accounts
					Amount	Action taken		
Dongguan Quanrong Electronics Co., Ltd.	CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.	Parent company	$ 131,726	5.59	Not applicable	Not applicable	$ 66,625	-

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.
Significant inter-company transactions during the reporting period
Year ended December 31, 2022

Table 5

Expressed in thousands of NTD

(Except as otherwise indicated)

Number (Note 1)	Company name	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction			
				General ledger account	Amount	Transaction terms	Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets (Note 3)
2	Dongguan Quanrong Electronics Co., Ltd.	CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.	2	Sales revenue	$ 521,431	Note 4	28%
2	Dongguan Quanrong Electronics Co., Ltd.	Kunshan Chant Sincere Electronics Ltd.	3	Sales revenue	274,955	Note 5	15%
1	COXOC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.	2	Accounts receivable	38,381	-	1%
2	Dongguan Quanrong Electronics Co., Ltd.	CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.	2	Accounts receivable	131,726	-	4%
2	Dongguan Quanrong Electronics Co., Ltd.	Kunshan Chant Sincere Electronics Ltd.	3	Accounts receivable	63,221	-	2%
5	DAVID ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.	2	Sales revenue	30,934	-	2%
4	Zhuhai David Electronics Company Limited	DAVID ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	2	Sales revenue	29,970	-	2%
5	DAVID ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.	2	Accounts receivable	13,514		0%
3	DAVID ELECTRONICS COMPANY (BVI)., LTD.	DAVID ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	2	Accounts receivable	46,004	-	1%
4	Zhuhai David Electronics Company Limited	DAVID ELECTRONICS COMPANY (BVI)., LTD.	3	Accounts receivable	25,762	-	1%

Note 1: The numbers filled in for the transaction company in respect of inter-company transactions are as follows:
(1) Parent company is ‘0’.
(2) The subsidiaries are numbered in order starting from ‘1’.

Note 2: Relationship between transaction company and counterparty is classified into the following three categories; fill in the number of category each case belongs to (If transactions between parent company and subsidiaries or between subsidiaries refer to the same transaction, it is not required to disclose twice. For example, if the parent company has already disclosed its transaction with a subsidiary, then the subsidiary is not required to disclose the transaction; for transactions between two subsidiaries, if one of the subsidiaries has disclosed the transaction, then the other is not required to disclose the transaction.):
(1) Parent company to subsidiary.
(2) Subsidiary to parent company.
(3) Subsidiary to subsidiary.

Note 3: Regarding percentage of transaction amount to consolidated total operating revenues or total assets, it is computed based on period-end balance of transaction to consolidated total assets for balance sheet accounts and based on accumulated transaction amount for the period to consolidated total operating revenues for income statement accounts.

Note 4: The transaction price adopted cost-plus pricing approach as the pricing basis, and collected after monthly billing.

Note 5: The transaction price adopted cost-plus pricing approach as the pricing basis, and collected in 90 days after monthly billings.

Note 6: For the year ended December 31, 2022, another side of transactions among the Company and subsidiaries were not disclosed due to the direction of transaction was in reversal. Additionally, the threshold of significant transactions was NT$ 10 million.

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.
Information on investees (not including investees in Mainland China)
Year ended December 31, 2022

Table 6

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investor	Investee	Location	Main business activities	Initial investment amount: Balance as at December 31, 2022	Initial investment amount: Balance as at December 31, 2021	Shares held as at December 31, 2022: Number of shares	Shares held as at December 31, 2022: Ownership (%)	Shares held as at December 31, 2022: Book value	Net income of investee for the year ended December 31, 2022	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2022	Footnote
CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.	COXOC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	British Virgin Islands	Manufacture, sales and service of electric plugs, electric sockets, plug adapters and connectors	$ 36,661	$ 36,661	117,547	100%	$ 38,382	$ 558	$ 558	Subsidiaries
"	CHANT SINCERE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	American Samoa	General investment business	6,764	6,764	210,000	100%	61,810	12,121	12,121	Subsidiaries
"	AxMoo Investment Corp.	Taiwan	General investment business	200,000	200,000	20,300,000	100%	243,254	6,734	6,734	Subsidiaries
"	DAVID ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	Taiwan	Manufacture, sales and process of conductor joints and connectors	19,054	19,054	4,236,042	86.89%	72,670	(516)	(448)	Subsidiaries
"	A&H INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	British Virgin Islands	General investment business	15,381	15,381	50,500	100%	140,728	41,988	31,445	Subsidiaries
"	Quan Jie Technology Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Manufacture and sales of electronic components	-	56,100	-	-	-	(60)	(49)	Subsidiaries
"	GRAND-TEK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	Taiwan	Research, manufacture and sales of high frequency connector wire, wireless communication integration subsystem	332,915	-	5,693,579	23.15%	345,143	123,044	26,787	Associate
DAVID ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	DAVID ELECTRONICS COMPANY (BVI)., LTD.	British Virgin Islands	Manufacture, process and sales of electronic components	89,937	89,937	2,000,339	100%	33,408	(243)	Not applicable	Second-tier subsidiary

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.
Information on investments in Mainland China
Year ended December 31, 2022

Table 7

Expressed in thousands of NTD
(Except as otherwise indicated)

Investee in Mainland China	Main business activities	Paid-in capital	Investment method	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of January 1, 2022	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland: Remitted to Mainland China	Amount remitted from Taiwan to Mainland: Remitted back to Taiwan	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2022	Net income of investeefor the year ended December 31, 2022	Ownership held by the Company (direct or indirect)	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2022	Book value of investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2022	Accumulated amount of investment income remitted back to Taiwan as of December 31, 2022	Footnote
Kunshan Chant Sincere Electronics Ltd.	Sales of electronic components	$ 6,679 (USD 210 thousand)	CNANT SINCERE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD. (Note 1)	$ 6,679 (USD 210 thousand)	$ -	$ -	$ 6,679 (USD 210 thousand)	$ 12,459	100%	$ 12,459 (Note 3)	$ 66,880	$ 36,305 (RMB 8,060 thousand)	
Dongguan Quanrong Electronics Co., Ltd.	Manufacture, process and sales of electronic	28,179 (USD 900 thousand)	A&H INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD. (Note 1)	$ 28,179 (USD 900 thousand)	-	-	28,179 (USD 900 thousand)	41,988	100%	41,988 (Note 3)	167,492	44,180 (RMB 10,000 thousand)	
Zhuhai David Electronics Company Limited	Manufacture and sales of electronic components	31,491 (USD 1,000 thousand)	DAVID ELECTRONICS COMPANY(BVI) LTD. (Note 1)	$ 31,491 (USD 1,000 thousand)	-	-	31,491 (USD 1,000 thousand)	16	86.89%	14	7,410	-	
Guangdong Quanjie Technology Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sales of electronic components	(Note 9)	(Note 9)	$ 27,479 (USD 886 thousand)	-	-	(Note 9)	(Note 9)	(Note 9)	(1,174)	(Note 9)	-	

Company name	Accumulated amount of remittance from Taiwan to Mainland China as of December 31, 2022	Investment amount approved by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA)	Ceiling on investments in Mainland China imposed by the Investment Commission of MOEA
CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.	$ 110,663 US$3,447 thousand (Note 4)	$ 105,857 US$3,447 thousand (Note 5, Note 6 and Note 8)	$ 1,456,599
DAVID ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	$ 49,254 US$1,638 thousand (Note 4)	$ 50,303 US$1,638 thousand (Note 5 and Note 7)	$ 80,000

Note 1: Through investing in an existing company in the third area, which then invested in the investee in Mainland China.
Note 2: Directly invest in a company in Mainland China.
Note 3: The financial statements were audited by R.O.C. parent company's CPA.
Note 4: The amount of New Taiwan dollars was exchanged based on historical exchange rate.
Note 5: The amount of New Taiwan dollars was exchanged based on the exchange rate at the balance sheet date.
Note 6: The amount approved by Investment Commission, MOEA, and the accumulated investment amount when the Company report to Investment Commission, MOEA was USD 3,447 thousand. The difference of USD 2,055 thousand between reported amount and the total investment amount of USD 1,392 thousand (210 thousand + 900 thousand + 282 thousand) in Kunshan Chant Sincere Electronics Ltd., Dongguan Quanrong Electronics Co., Ltd. and Zhongshan Quanjie Wire Co., Ltd. was shown in the statement of Information on investments in Mainland China, the reasons were as follows:

A. In 1990, Investment Commission, MOEA approved by the Tou-Shen-II-Zi Letter No. 89002369, (1990), that British Virgin Islands outward investor, COXOC ELECTRONICS CO.,LTD., could lease plants in Shenzhen-Fuyong-Huaide in Mainland China, it is "Yonglong Electronics and Metal Factory", invested and operated it with equipment and components in the amount of USD 1,000 thousand in the way of processing on order. This processing plants was disposed in 2008, the Company had not cancelled the registration in Mainland China to the Investment Commission until now.

B. In 2004, Investment Commission, MOEA approved by the Tou-Shen-II-Zi Letter No. 092039335, that British Virgin Islands outward investor, COXOC ELECTRONICS CO.,LTD., could lease plants in Shenzhen-Baoan-Songgang in Mainland China, it is "Quanxin Electronics and Metal Factory", invested and operated it with equipment and components in the amount of USD 640 thousand in the way of processing on order. This processing plants was disposed in 2013, the Company had not cancelled the registration in Mainland China to the Investment Commission until now.

C. On October 5, 2006, the Investment Commission, MOEA approved by the Tou-Shen-II-Zi Letter No. 09500325340, that British Virgin Islands outward investor, COXOC ELECTRONICS CO.,LTD., could receive plants from A&H INFORMATION CO., LTD. who leased plants in Shenzhen-Baoan-Songgang in Mainland China, it is "Quansheng electric and hardware factory", invested and operated it with equipment and components in the amount of USD 415 thousand in the way of processing on order. This processing plants was disposed in 2013, the Company had not cancelled the registration in Mainland China to the Investment Commission until now.

Note 7: There was a difference of USD 600 thousand between the amount of USD 1,400 thousand approved by the Investment Commission, MOEA, and the actual remitted amount of USD 800 thousand which was an investment in Hong Hsin Electronics (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. by DAVID ELECTRONICS CO., LTD. The reasons were as follows: (1) the subsidiary, David Electronics Co., (BVI) Ltd., invested with self-owned capital in the amount of $498.96 thousand, and (2) investing with Mainland China investments in T.D.C Electronics and Metal Factory which was appraised to be USD $101.04 thousand. This company had been disposed in December 2018, and had cancelled the registration on June 19, 2019 to the Investment Commission.

Note 8: In 2019, the Company directly invested in Zhongshan Quanjie Wire Co., Ltd. after the approval of the Investment Commission, MOEA by the Tou-Shen-II-Zi Letter No. 10800270660.
Note 9: In the first quarter of 2022, the Company sold some of shares held in Guangdong Quanjie Technology Co., Ltd. and lost significant impact due to the Company's shareholding ratio decreased to 19%. The carrying amount, which was transferred to investments accounted for using equity method on the date of disposal, was remeasured at its fair value and recognised as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.
Major shareholders information
December 31, 2022

Table 8

Name of major shareholders	Shares	
	Name of shares held	Ownership (%)
Wu RongChun	4,115,912	5.15%
Wu LianXi	4,005,942	5.02%

Note 1: The major shareholders' information was derived from the data using the Company issued common shares (including treasury shares) and preferred shares in dematerialised form which were registered and held by the shareholders above 5% on the last operating date of each quarter and was calculated by Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation. The share capital which was recorded on the financial statements may be different from the actual number of shares in dematerialised form due to the difference of calculation basis.

Note 2: If the aforementioned data contains shares which were kept in the trust by the shareholders, the data was disclosed as a separate account of the client which was set by the trustee. For shareholders who declare insider shareholdings with ownership greater than 10% in accordance with the Security and Exchange Act, the shareholdings include shares held by shareholders and those delivered to the trust over which shareholders have rights to determine the use of trust property. For information relating to insider shareholding declaration, refer to Market Observation Post System.

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 1

Items	Description	Amount	Maturity Date	interest rate
Cash:				
Cash on hand		$ 810		
Petty cash		300		
Cash in banks:				
Checking accounts		3,462		
Demand deposits - Foreign currency	USD 1,707 thousand, conversion rate: 30.71	52,434		
	RMB 7,026 thousand, conversion rate: 4.41	30,971		
	Others	257		
Demand deposits		113,747		
Time deposits - Foreign currency	RMB 28,006 thousand, conversion rate:4.41	123,450	2023/1/6~2023/2/28	1.30%~2.30%
Time deposits		321,600	2023/1/4~2023/3/26	0.19%~1.04%
Total		$ 647,031		

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF TRADE RECEIVABLES
DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 2

Client Item	Description	Amount	Note
General customers :			
Customer A		$ 345,747	
Customer B		24,961	
Others		106,851	Each individual customer balance did not exceed 5% of the account balance.
		477,559	
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts		(1,131)	
		476,428	
Related parties :			
Others		3,942	Each individual customer balance did not exceed 5% of the account balance.
		$ 480,370	

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF INVENTORIES
DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 3

Item	Description	Amount: Cost	Amount: Net Realizable Value	Note
Raw materials		$ 20,092	$ 20,158	Stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value with item-by-item approach.
Work in progress		8,850	12,116	〃
Finished goods		93,333	141,508	〃
		122,275	$ 173,782	
Allowance for valuation loss		(10,759)		
		$ 111,516		

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 4

Name	Beginning Balance		Addition		Decrease		Ending Balance			Market Value or Net Assets Value		Collateral
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Percentage of Ownership	Amount	Unit Price	Total Amount	
COXOC ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	117,547	$ 37,824	-	$ 558	-	$ -	117,547	100%	$ 38,382	$ 327	$ 38,382	None.
CHANT SINCERE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	210,000	57,732	-	12,878	-	(8,800)	210,000	100%	61,810	294	61,810	None.
AxMoo Investment corp.	20,300,000	298,023	-	8,909	-	(63,678)	20,300,000	100%	243,254	12	243,254	None.
DAVID ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.	4,236,042	73,003	-	115	-	(448)	4,236,042	86.89%	72,670	17	72,670	None.
A&H INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.	50,500	131,691	-	43,797	-	(34,760)	505,000	100%	140,728	2,787	140,728	None.
Quan Jie Technology Co.,Ltd.	5,610,000	55,770	-	-	(5,610,000)	(55,770)	-	-	-	-	-	None.
Guangdong Quanjie Technology Co., Ltd.	-	36,784	-	-	-	(36,784)	-	-	-	-	-	None.
GRAND-TEK TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.	-	-	5,700,579	360,598	(7,000)	(15,455)	5,693,579	23.15%	345,143	61	345,143	
		$ 690,827		$426,855		($215,695)			$ 901,987		$ 901,987	

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF TRADE PAYABLES
DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 5

Client Name	Description	Amount	Note
General customers :			
EI		$ 12,072	
YIC		11,805	
DGCHE		7,855	
DT		7,321	
Others		85,410	None of the balances of each remaining clients is greater than 5% of this account balance.
		124,463	
Related parties :			
Dongguan Quanrong Electronic Co., Ltd.		131,726	
COXOC ELECTRONIC CO.,LTD.		38,381	
Others		14,255	None of the balances of each remaining clients is greater than 5% of this account balance.
		184,362	
		$ 308,825	

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF OPERATING REVENUE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 6

Item	Volume	Amount	Note
Electronic connector	70,936 (Unit: in thousands of sets)	$ 804,567	
Cable wire	5,193 (Unit: in thousands of tubes)	707,288	
Others		23,653	
		1,535,508	
Less: Sales returns		(14,337)	
Sales discounts and allowances		(10,880)	
Operating revenue, net		$ 1,510,291	

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 7

Item	Amount
Beginning raw materials	$ 9,947
Add: Raw materials purchased in the year	115,536
Transferred from work in progress	51,456
Less: Raw material scrap	(146)
Transferred to expenses	(2,309)
Raw materials sold	(38,822)
Other adjustments	3
Ending raw materials	(20,092)
Raw materials used in the period	115,573
Direct labor	14,709
Manufacturing expense	62,717
Manufacturing cost	192,999
Beginning work in progress	11,735
Add: Purchased work in progress	21,109
Transfer from finished goods	33,162
Less: Work in progress scrap	(470)
Transferred to expenses	(1,209)
Transferred into raw materials	(51,456)
Semi-finished goods sold	(17,526)
Other adjustments	18
Ending work in Progress	(8,850)
Cost of finished goods	179,512
Beginning finished goods	51,843
Add: Purchase of finished goods	771,746
Other adjustments	(54)
Less: Transferred to expenses	248
Finished goods scrap	(785)
Transfer into work in progress	(33,162)
Ending finished goods	(93,333)
Manufacturing and selling costs	876,015
Cost of materials sold	38,822
Cost of semi-finished goods sold	17,526
Other operating costs	
Cost to sell modules	21,190
Loss of warranty cost	6,000
Income from sale of scraps	(5)
Gains on reversal of decline in market value	9,118
Operating costs	$ 968,666

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.
STATEMENT OF OPERATING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 8

Item	Description	Amount	Note
Selling expenses:			
Wages and salaries		$ 44,843	
Royalty income		9,552	
Other expenses		33,908	Each individual account balance did not exceed 5% of the account balance.
Subtotal		88,303	
Administrative expenses:			
Wages and salaries		$ 85,645	
Depreciation		8,952	
Other expenses		39,443	Each individual account balance did not exceed 5% of the account balance.
Subtotal		134,040	
Research and development expenses:			
Wages and salaries		$ 22,211	
Other expenses		17,146	Each individual account balance did not exceed 5% of the account balance.
Subtotal		39,357	
Expected credit impairment loss		1,091	
Total operating expenses		$ 262,791	

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT PERIOD EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, DEPRECIATION, DEPLETION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES BY FUNCTION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 9

Function / Nature	Year ended December 31, 2022			Year ended December 31, 2021		
	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total	Classified as Operating Costs	Classified as Operating Expenses	Total
Employee benefit expense						
Wages and salaries	14,469	142,122	156,591	25,784	110,398	136,182
Labour and health insurance fees	1,279	10,386	11,665	2,586	9,116	11,702
Pension costs	240	5,015	5,255	908	4,393	5,301
Directors' remuneration	-	5,562	5,562	-	2,509	2,509
Other personnel expenses	982	4,480	5,462	1,486	3,211	4,697
Depreciation expense	10,024	9,639	19,663	9,015	10,639	19,654
Amortisation expense	-	2,953	2,953	-	5,766	5,766

Note:

1. As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company had 177 and 159 employees, including 4 and 3 non-employee directors, respectively.
2. A company whose stock is listed for trading on the stock exchange or over-the-counter securities exchange shall additionally disclose the following information：
   (1) Average employee benefit expense in current year $1,035 thousand ((Total employee benefit expense in current year - Total directors' compensation in current year) / (Number of employees in current year - Number of non-employee directors in current year)).
   Average employee benefit expense in previous year was NT$1,012 (Total of employees' benefit expenses - total remunerations of directors of the previous year/ number of the employees - numbers of directors no concurring employees of the previous year).
   (2) Average employees salaries in current year was $905 thousand (Total employee salaries in current year / (Number of employees in current year - Number of non-employee directors in current year)).
   Average employees salaries in previous year was $873 (Total employee salaries in previous year / (Number of employees in previous year–Number of non-employee directors in previous year)).

CHANT SINCERE CO., LTD.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CURRENT PERIOD EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, DEPRECIATION, DEPLETION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES BY FUNCTION (Cont.)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

Statement 9

(3) Adjustments of average employees salaries was +3.67% ((Average employee salaries in current year - Average employee salaries in previous year) / Average employee salaries in previous year).

(4) For the year ended December 31, 2022, supervisors' remuneration was $0 , and was $0 for the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company set up an audit committee to replace the supervisor on June 2020.

(5) Details of compensation policy is as follows:

1. Employees and managers:

All salaries and remuneration could be divided into fixed and variable rewards and compensations,

A. Setting fixed rewards and compensations:

i. According to the price index level of economic market,

ii. According to the salaries rank of each competency, job level and position in the salaries investigation report of electronic component industry and the same industry.

B. Setting variable rewards and compensations:

i. Distributed 5%-15% of net income before taxes as employees' (including managers') compensation.

ii. Distributed encouraging rewards according to the Company's operating performance regulations and profit status.

2. Directors and supervisors (supervisors had been changed to be the audit committee in June 2020)

Distributed not higher than 2% of net income before taxes as directors' remuneration.