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**FUSHENG PRECISION CO., LTD.
AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEARS ENDED
DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021**

Address: 3F., No. 172, Sec. 2, Nanjing E. Rd., Zhongshan Dist., Taipei City, Taiwan(R.O.C.)

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The reader is advised that these consolidated financial statements have been prepared originally in Chinese. In the event of a conflict between these financial statements and the original Chinese version or difference in interpretation between the two versions, the Chinese language financial statements shall prevail.

Independent Auditors' Report Translated from Chinese

To Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively the "Group") as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies (collectively "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of other auditors (please refer to the Other Matter paragraph), the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and their consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, in conformity with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed and became effective by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company and its subsidiaries in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China (the "Norm"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Norm. Based on our audits and the reports of other auditors, 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 2022 consolidated financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Recognition of Operating Revenue

Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries recognized operating revenue in the amount of NTD 33,716,308 thousand in 2022. As the Group had a large number of customers and products were sold to domestic and international markets involving various transaction terms, the reasonableness of its judgment when the obligation performance is satisfied will have a material impact on the revenue recognition, we therefore determined this a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included but not limited to, understanding the process design of estimating the allowance for inventory valuation loss, testing the effectiveness of related control, selecting samples to recheck the unit cost of inventory, observing the process of inventory counts, assessing the accuracy of the inventory aging intervals provided by the Group through analytical procedures to make sure that the inventory aging schedule was appropriate; selecting samples to review related certificates to verify the correctness of the net realizable value that management used with respect to different inventory type.

We also assessed the adequacy of disclosures of operating revenues. Please refer to Notes 4 and 6 to the Group's financial statements.

Inventory valuation

The net carrying value of inventory as of December 31, 2022 for Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries amounted to \$4,338,048 thousand, which accounted for 19.22% of total assets and was significant to the consolidated financial statements. Allowance for inventory valuation losses was measured by lower of cost and net realizable value and the valuation of which involved the management's significant judgement, we have therefore determined valuation on inventory a key audit matters.

Our audit procedures included but not limited to, understanding the process design of estimating the allowance for inventory valuation loss, testing the effectiveness of related control, selecting samples to recheck the unit cost of inventory, observing the process of inventory counts, assessing the accuracy of the inventory aging intervals provided by the Group through analytical procedures to make sure that the inventory aging schedule was appropriate; selecting samples to review related certificates to verify the correctness of the net realizable value that management used with respect to different inventory type.

We also consider the appropriateness of disclosure of inventories. Please refer to Notes 5 and 6 of the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Other Matter — Making Reference to the Audits of Component Auditors

We did not audit the consolidated financial statements of certain consolidated subsidiaries, which reflected total assets of \$504,048 thousand and \$512,888 thousand, constituting 2.23% and 2.96% of consolidated total assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and total operating revenues of \$703,509 thousand and \$721,173 thousand, constituting 2.09% and 3.11% of the consolidated net income before tax for the years ended December 31 2022 and 2021, respectively.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance, including audit committee, are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Company and its subsidiaries.

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

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

As part of an audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of 2022 consolidated financial statements and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's 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.

Other

We have audited and expressed unqualified opinions including Other Matter paragraph in the parent company only financial statements of the Company as of and for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Yang, Chih-Huei
Chang, Chiao-Ying
Ernst & Young, Taiwan
March 24, 2023

Notice to Readers

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

Accordingly, the accompanying consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the management, Ernst & Young 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.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statement Originally Issued in Chinese
FUSHENG PRECISION CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
December 31, 2022 and 2021
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets	Notes	As of December 31,	
		2022	2021
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4,6(1)	\$4,508,094	\$1,538,125
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	4,6(2)	159,459	179,166
Financial assets measured at amortized cost - current	4,6(3),6(18),8	210,930	285,808
Notes receivable, net	4,5,6(4),6(18)	5,974	13,278
Accounts receivable, net	4,5,6(5),6(18),7	5,642,285	3,921,026
Other receivable		265,437	315,625
Current income tax assets		22,838	-
Inventories, net	4,5,6(6)	4,338,048	4,714,896
Prepayments		292,398	222,340
Other current assets		16,185	6,899
Total current assets		15,461,648	11,197,163
Non-current assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	4,6(2),6(11)	2,228	1,762
Financial assets measured at amortized cost- non-current	4,6(3),6(18),8	518	130,074
Property, plant and equipment	4,6(7),7,8	5,014,764	4,349,271
Right-of-use assets	4,6(19),7	670,793	294,418
Net investment property	4,	9,466	9,308
Intangible assets	4,6(8)	687,706	712,320
Deferred tax assets	4,5,6(23)	135,792	130,333
Prepayment for equipment	7	79,007	148,672
Refundable deposits		54,586	89,636
Other non-current assets-others		454,617	262,764
Total non-current assets		7,109,477	6,128,558
Total assets		\$22,571,125	\$17,325,721

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English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statement Originally Issued in Chinese
FUSHENG PRECISION CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
December 31, 2022 and 2021
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Liability and Equity	Notes	As of December 31,	
		2022	2021
Current liabilities			
Short-term loans	4,6(9),8	\$1,429,139	\$2,629,657
Contract liabilities	4	145,888	233,068
Notes payable	4	222	-
Accounts payable	4	3,453,719	3,298,528
Other payables	6(10),7	1,746,711	1,410,543
Current income tax liabilities	4,5,6(23)	960,528	557,788
Current provisions	4,5,6(14)	34,770	27,956
Lease liabilities - current	4,6(19),6(21),7	31,784	67,670
Long-term liabilities - current portion	6(12)	20,206	6,113
Other current liabilities		22,160	35,724
Total current liabilities		7,845,127	8,267,047
Non-current liabilities			
Bonds Payable	4,6(11)	1,447,614	-
Long-term loans	6(12)	-	19,867
Non-current provisions	4,5,6(14)	9,724	9,410
Deferred tax liabilities	4,5,6(23)	81,484	98,664
Lease liabilities - non-current	4,6(19),6(21),7	336,108	146,545
Net defined benefit liabilities	4,5,6(13)	82,637	204,267
Guarantee deposits		5,663	6,144
Other non-current liabilities		4,432	1,007
Total non-current liabilities		1,967,662	485,904
Total liabilities		9,812,789	8,752,951
Equity	4,6(15)		
Common stock		1,310,300	1,310,300
Advance stock		314	-
Certificate of entitlement to new shares from convertible bond		1,932,929	1,665,067
Retained earnings			
Legal reserve		1,530,772	1,295,039
Special reserve		630,454	604,273
Unappropriated retained earnings		6,562,732	3,564,781
Total retained earnings		8,723,958	5,464,093
Other components of equity	4		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(421,540)	(630,454)
Total equity attributable to stockholders of the parent		11,545,961	7,809,006
Non-controlling interests	6(15)	1,212,375	763,764
Total equity		12,758,336	8,572,770
Total liabilities and equity		\$22,571,125	\$17,325,721

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statement Originally Issued in Chinese
FUSHENG PRECISION CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Accounting Items	Notes	For the years ended December 31,	
		2022	2021
Operating revenues	4,6(17),7	\$33,716,308	\$23,215,008
Operating costs	6(6),6(8),6(13),6(19), 6(20),7	(25,101,104)	(17,746,010)
Gross profit		<u>8,615,204</u>	<u>5,468,998</u>
Operating expenses	4,6(8),6(13),6(19), 6(20),7		
Sales and marketing expenses		(615,138)	(508,096)
General and administrative expenses		(1,624,086)	(1,253,969)
Research and development expenses		(613,170)	(551,658)
Expected credit losses	6(18)	(1,359)	(15,112)
Total operating expenses		<u>(2,853,753)</u>	<u>(2,328,835)</u>
Net operating income		<u>5,761,451</u>	<u>3,140,163</u>
Non-operating income and expenses	4,6(21),7		
Interest income		40,291	14,845
Other income		200,864	343,391
Other gains and losses		518,153	(274,110)
Finance costs		(63,309)	(26,564)
Share of loss of associates and joint ventures		-	(1,447)
Total non-operating income and expenses		<u>695,999</u>	<u>56,115</u>
Income from continuing operations before income tax		6,457,450	3,196,278
Income tax expenses	4,5,6(23)	<u>(1,341,522)</u>	<u>(666,382)</u>
Net income from continuing operations		<u>5,115,928</u>	<u>2,529,896</u>
Other comprehensive income(loss)	4,6(22)		
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of defined benefit pension plans		38,861	(7,147)
Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently		(7,772)	
	6(23)		1,429
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		227,178	(33,839)
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		<u>258,267</u>	<u>(39,557)</u>
Total comprehensive income		<u>\$5,374,195</u>	<u>\$2,490,339</u>
Net income attributable to:			
Stockholders of the parent		\$4,801,205	\$2,362,987
Non-controlling interests	6(15)	314,723	166,909
		<u>\$5,115,928</u>	<u>\$2,529,896</u>
Comprehensive income attributable to:			
Stockholders of the parent		\$5,041,139	\$2,331,149
Non-controlling interests	6(15)	333,056	159,190
		<u>\$5,374,195</u>	<u>\$2,490,339</u>
Earnings per share(NT\$):	6(24)		
Earnings per share - basic		<u>\$36.64</u>	<u>\$18.03</u>
Earnings per share - diluted		<u>\$35.57</u>	<u>\$17.99</u>

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statement Originally Issued in Chinese
FUSHENG PRECISION CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGE IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Total equity attributable to owners of parent									
	Capital			Retained earnings			Other Components of Equity			
	Common stock	Certificate of entitlement to new shares from convertible bond	Additional paid-in capital	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance as of January 1,2021	\$1,310,300	\$-	\$1,664,358	\$1,183,976	\$569,208	\$2,218,377	\$(604,273)	\$6,341,946	\$648,726	\$6,990,672
Appropriation and distribution of 2020 retained earnings										
Legal reserve				111,063		(111,063)		-		-
Special reserve					35,065	(35,065)		-		-
Cash dividends						(864,798)		(864,798)		(864,798)
Net income in 2021						2,362,987		2,362,987	166,909	2,529,896
Other comprehensive income,net of tax in 2021						(5,657)	(26,181)	(31,838)	(7,719)	(39,557)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	2,357,330	(26,181)	2,331,149	159,190	2,490,339
Share-based compensation			709					709		709
Changes in non-controlling interests									(44,152)	(44,152)
Balance as of December 31,2021	\$1,310,300	\$-	\$1,665,067	\$1,295,039	\$604,273	\$3,564,781	\$(630,454)	\$7,809,006	\$763,764	\$8,572,770
Balance as of January 1,2022	\$1,310,300	\$-	\$1,665,067	\$1,295,039	\$604,273	\$3,564,781	\$(630,454)	\$7,809,006	\$763,764	\$8,572,770
Appropriation and distribution of 2021 retained earnings										
Legal reserve				235,733		(235,733)		-		-
Special reserve					26,181	(26,181)		-		-
Cash dividends						(1,572,360)		(1,572,360)		(1,572,360)
Due to recognition of equity component of convertible bonds issued			235,330					235,330		235,330
Net income in 2022						4,801,205		4,801,205	314,723	5,115,928
Other comprehensive income,net of tax in 2022						31,020	208,914	239,934	18,333	258,267
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	4,832,225	208,914	5,041,139	333,056	5,374,195
Conversion of convertible bonds		314	6,664					6,978		6,978
Changes in subsidiariys' ownership interest			14,693					14,693		14,693
Share-based compensation			11,175					11,175	1,995	13,170
Changes in non-controlling interests									113,560	113,560
Balance as of December 31,2022	\$1,310,300	\$314	\$1,932,929	\$1,530,772	\$630,454	\$6,562,732	\$(421,540)	\$11,545,961	\$1,212,375	\$12,758,336

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statement Originally Issued in Chinese
FUSHENG PRECISION CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income before tax	\$6,457,450	\$3,196,278
Adjustments:		
Income and expense that not affecting cash flow:		
Depreciation	709,835	597,686
Amortization	41,138	43,541
Expected credit losses	1,359	15,112
Loss/(Gains) on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	17,391	(1,660)
Interest expenses	63,309	26,564
Interest income	(40,291)	(14,845)
Dividend income	(6,139)	(6,137)
Share-based compensation	13,170	709
Share of loss of associates and joint ventures	-	1,447
Gains on disposal of property, plan and equipment	(1,703)	(2,160)
Gains on disposal of investments accounted for using equity method	-	(4,656)
Gains on lease modification	(3,411)	(731)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(Increase) in notes receivable,net	7,304	(4,617)
Increase in accounts receivable,net	(1,723,972)	(164,169)
Decrease/(Increase) in other receivable	50,188	(105,297)
Decrease/(Increase) in inventories,net	376,848	(1,812,319)
Increase in prepayments	(70,058)	(67,490)
(Increase)/Decrease in other current assets	(9,286)	4,117
(Decrease)/Increase in contract liabilities	(87,180)	204,530
Increase/(Decrease) in notes payable	222	(317)
Increase in accounts payable	155,191	280,987
Increase in other payables	331,655	299,892
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	6,307	(59,005)
(Decrease)/Increase in other current liabilities	(13,564)	4,221
(Decrease)/Increase in net defined benefit liabilities	(82,769)	25,269
Cash generated from operations	6,192,994	2,456,950
Interest received	40,291	14,845
Interest paid	(44,216)	(18,658)
Income tax paid	(992,031)	(573,772)
Net cash provided by operating activities	5,197,038	1,879,365

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English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statement Originally Issued in Chinese
FUSHENG PRECISION CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	(240,021)	(271,318)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets measured at amortized cost	446,082	148,252
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(666,203)	(285,120)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	668,800	341,280
Proceeds from disposal of investments accounted for using equity method	-	24,066
Adjusting initial price of the acquired subsidiary	-	28,900
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(1,506,405)	(971,958)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	24,834	25,890
Decrease/(Increase) in refundable deposits	35,050	(71,198)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(10,064)	(12,238)
Decrease/(Increase) in other non-current assets	120,583	(199,956)
Increase in prepayment for equipment	(156,517)	(104,437)
Dividends received	6,139	6,137
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,277,722)	(1,341,700)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Increase in short-term loans	6,784,233	8,927,598
Decrease in short-term loans	(8,087,218)	(8,490,859)
Proceeds from issuing bonds	1,680,102	-
Decrease in long-term loans	(8,294)	(3,641)
(Decrease)/Increase in guarantee deposits	(1,045)	391
Cash payments for the principal portion of the lease liability	(66,556)	(74,549)
Increase/(Decrease) in other non-current liabilities	3,425	(66)
Cash dividends paid	(1,572,360)	(864,798)
Changes in non-controlling interests	127,200	(44,152)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,140,513)	(550,076)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	191,166	(22,639)
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents, net	2,969,969	(35,050)
Cash and cash equivalents, at beginning of the year	1,538,125	1,573,175
Cash and cash equivalents, at end of the year	\$4,508,094	\$1,538,125

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese
FUSHENG PRECISION CO., LTD.
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless Otherwise Specified)

1. History and organization

- (1) Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd. (The Company) was established by Coöperatieve Valiant APO Global U.A. on September 14, 2010.
- (2) To work in line with the parent company, Coöperatieve Valiant APO Global U.A., to engage in re-organization and specialization to enhance competitiveness and efficiency of management, the Company's board of directors ("Board of Directors") approved on September 14, 2010 the proposed deal to divide and assign the Sporting Goods Divisions (SGD) and Precision Products Divisions (PPD) of Fu Sheng Industrial CO., Ltd. under "Business Mergers and Acquisitions Act" and "Company Act", effective November 1, 2010. The assets, liabilities, all rights and obligations of SGD and PPD, including the existing factories, equipment and employees, were assigned to Fusheng Precision upon completion of the division and assignment. The Company will continue to operate its business.
- (3) The Company's first public offering was approved in October 2017 and its shares were first traded on the emerging stock market on November 30, 2017. The Company's common shares were publicly listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) on December 18, 2018. The Company's registered office and the main business location are at 3F., No. 172. Sec. 2, Nanjing E. Rd., Zhongshan Dist., Taipei City, Taiwan (R.O.C.) and No. 9, Xingzhong St., Taoyuan Dist., Taoyuan City 330, Taiwan (R.O.C.).

2. Date and procedures of authorization of financial statements for issue

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group") for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 24, 2023.

3. Newly issued or revised standards and interpretations

- (1) Changes in accounting policies resulting from applying for the first time certain standards and amendments

The Group applied for the first time International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and Interpretations issued, revised or amended which are recognized by Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC") and become effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

- (2) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) which are endorsed by FSC, but not yet adopted by the Group as at the end of the reporting period are listed below.

Item	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by IASB
A	Disclosure Initiative – Accounting Policies – Amendments to IAS 1	1 January 2023
B	Definition of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to IAS 8	1 January 2023
C	Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12	1 January 2023

A. Disclosure Initiative – Accounting Policies – Amendments to IAS 1

The amendments improve accounting policy disclosures that to provide more useful information to investors and other primary users of the financial statements.

B. Definition of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to IAS 8

The amendments introduce the definition of accounting estimates and included other amendments to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors to help companies distinguish changes in accounting estimates from changes in accounting policies.

C. Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to IAS 12

The amendments narrow the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of IAS 12 so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

The abovementioned standards and interpretations were issued by IASB and endorsed by FSC so that they are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. The abovementioned standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Group.

- (3) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by IASB which are not endorsed by FSC, and not yet adopted by the Group as at the end of the reporting period are listed below.

Items	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by IASB
A	IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements” and IAS 28 “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures” – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures	To be determined by IASB
B	IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
C	Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Amendments to IAS 1	January 1, 2024
D	Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16	January 1, 2024
E	Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to IAS 1	January 1, 2024

A. IFRS 10“Consolidated Financial Statements” and IAS 28“Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures” – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures

The amendments address the inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is contributed to an associate or a joint venture. IAS 28 restricts gains and losses arising from contributions of non-monetary assets to an associate or a joint venture to the extent of the interest attributable to the other equity holders in the associate or joint ventures. IFRS 10 requires full profit or loss recognition on the loss of control of the subsidiary. IAS 28 was amended so that the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized in full.

IFRS 10 was also amended so that the gains or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of a subsidiary that does not constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized only to the extent of the unrelated investors’ interests in the associate or joint venture.

B. IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”

IFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects (including recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements). The core of IFRS 17 is the General (building block) Model, under this model, on initial recognition, an entity shall measure a group of insurance contracts at the total of the fulfilment cash flows and the contractual service margin. The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at the end of each reporting period shall be the sum of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims.

Other than the General Model, the standard also provides a specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the Variable Fee Approach) and a simplified approach (Premium Allocation Approach) mainly for short-duration contracts.

IFRS 17 was issued in May 2017 and it was amended in 2021 and 2022. The amendments include deferral of the date of initial application of IFRS 17 by two years to annual beginning on or after January 1, 2023 (from the original effective date of January 1, 2021); provide additional transition reliefs; simplify some requirements to reduce the costs of applying IFRS 17 and revise some requirements to make the results easier to explain. IFRS 17 replaces an interim Standard – IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts – from annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

C. Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Amendments to IAS 1

These are the amendments to paragraphs 69-76 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial statements and the amended paragraphs related to the classification of liabilities as current or non-current.

D. Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16

The amendments add seller-lessees additional requirements for the sale and leaseback transactions in IFRS 16, thereby supporting the consistent application of the standard.

E. Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to IAS 1

The amendments improved the information companies provide about long-term debt with covenants. The amendments specify that covenants to be complied within twelve months after the reporting period do not affect the classification of debt as current or non-current at the end of the reporting period.

The abovementioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB have not yet endorsed by FSC at the date when the Group's financial statements were authorized for issue, the local effective dates are to be determined by FSC. As the Group is still currently determining the potential impact of the standards and interpretations listed under A, C, D, and E, it is not practicable to estimate their impact on the Group at this point in time. The remaining new or amended standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Group.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies

(1) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the periods ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers ("the Regulations").

(2) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars ("NT\$") unless otherwise stated.

(3) Basis of consolidation

Preparation principle of consolidated financial statement

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- A. power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- B. exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- C. the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- A. the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- B. rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- C. the Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the acquisition date, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using uniform accounting policies. All intra-group balances, income and expenses, unrealized gains and losses and dividends resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a change of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

Total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

If the Group loses control of a subsidiary, it:

- A. derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
- B. derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest;
- C. recognizes the fair value of the consideration received;
- D. recognizes the fair value of any investment retained;
- E. recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss; and
- F. reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss.

The consolidated entities are listed as follows:

Name of the investors	Name of subsidiaries	Nature of Business	Percentage of ownership (%)	
			December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
The Company	Sharphope Company Ltd.	Investment holding	100%	100%
The Company	Vision International Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of golf club head	100% (Note4)	100%
The Company	Gainsmart Group Ltd.	Investment holding	100%	100%
The Company	World Gate Holdings Ltd.	Investment holding	100%	100%
The Company	NFT Technology CO., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of medical equipment and automotive parts	69.74%	69.74%
The Company	Crosspace Co., Ltd.	Selling pure titanium tableware and kitchenware	100%	100%
The Company	Minson Integration, Inc.	R&D and sales of shoes, helmets and protective gear for ice hockey, cross-country motorcycles, baseball, skiing and other sports	82.81% (Note1,5)	85% (Note1)
Sharphope Company Ltd.	Extensor World Trading Ltd. (Hong Kong)	International trade	100%	100%
Gainsmart Group Ltd.	FS-North America, Inc.	Investment holding	100%	100%
FS-North America, Inc.	FS-Precision Tech Co., LLC.	Manufacture and sale of medical equipment and automotive parts	100%	100%
World Gate Holdings Ltd.	Zhong Shan Worldmark Sporting Goods Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of golf club head	100%	100%
World Gate Holdings Ltd.	Zhong Shan LongXing Precision Machinery Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of sports equipment, automotive parts, molds and other products	100%	100%
World Gate Holdings Ltd.	Zhong Shan Aubo Precision Technology Co., Ltd.	Researching and developing and manufacturing of hardware, plastics and printing of packaging	52.5%	52.5%
Zhong Shan Aubo Precision Technology Co., Ltd.	Zhong Shan Aubo Metal Surface Treatment Co., Ltd.	Anodizing process	100%	100%
Zhong Shan Aubo Precision Technology Co., Ltd.	AUBO (VIET NAM) PRECISION TECHNOLOGY COMPANY LIMITED	Manufacture hardware and plastics	100%	100%
Zhong Shan Aubo Precision Technology Co., Ltd.	AUBO PRECISION (HONG KONG) CO., LIMITED	International trade	100%	100%
Zhong Shan Worldmark Sporting Goods Ltd.	Zhong Shan Dingxing Vacuum Technology Co., Ltd.	Research, development and manufacturing of vacuum technology products, vacuum coating processing and sports equipment, metal products import and export business	100%	100%

Name of the investors	Name of subsidiaries	Nature of Business	Percentage of ownership (%)	
			December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Minson Integration, Inc.	MENXON ENTERPRISES	Manufacture and sale of ice	100%	100%
	(THAILAND) COMPANY	hockey shoes and	(Note1)	(Note1)
	LIMITED	motocross boots		
Minson Integration, Inc.	MINONE ENTERPRISES	Manufacture and sale of	100%	100%
	COMPANY LIMITED	motocross boots, skates and	(Note1,2,3)	(Note1)
		sports protective gear		
Minson Integration, Inc.	MINSON ENTERPRISES	Manufacture and sale of	100%	100%
	(THAILAND) COMPANY	motocross boots and	(Note1)	(Note1)
	LIMITED	protective gear and in-line skates		
Minson Integration, Inc.	MINTECH ENTERPRISES	Manufacture , R&D and sale	100%	100%
	COMPANY LIMITED	of plastic injection parts,	(Note1)	(Note1)
		sports helmets and various footwear, protective gear		

(Note1) In order to expand the sporting goods business layout, diversify operations, and improve operating performance, the Company acquire Minson Integration, Inc. and its subsidiaries' equity in the amount of \$1,331,100 thousand, and set November 30, 2020 as the acquisition base date. Please refer to Note 6(25) for more details.

(Note2) MINONE ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED reduced THB90,000 thousand capital to cover losses, which was passed by the board of directors on December 17, 2021.

(Note3) In order to improve the financial structure and enrich the working capital, Minson Integration, Inc. was approved by the board of directors to increase the capital of the subsidiary MINONE ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED by THB120,000 thousand on January 21, 2022.

(Note4) Given the rapid revenue growth of Vision International Co., Ltd. ("Vision"), the Company's board of directors approved Vision to execute seasoned equity offering for US\$15,000 thousand. The Company and Sharphope Co. Ltd. will invest for US\$5,200 thousand and US\$9,800 thousand respectively. After the performing issuance of stock, Vision's total amount capital will be up to US\$26,000 thousand. As of financial report date, the Company paid US\$5,200 thousand to invest in Vision and the registration of change was completed. However the investment of US\$9,800 thousand from Sharphope Co., Ltd. has not been paid, and the registration of change has not been completed yet.

(Note5) In order to enrich the working capital and strengthen the financial structure, Minson Integration, Inc. was approved by the board of directors on June 17, 2022. The capital increase base date was set on July 15, 2022 to issue 7,000 thousand new shares. The issue price per share was NT\$75, totaling NT\$525,000 thousand, and 10.86% was reserved in accordance with the Company Act, and 760 thousand shares were purchased by employees. The Company's board of directors approved on June 21, 2022, and plans to subscribe the shares according to the original shareholding ratio. The number of subscribed shares was 5,304 thousand shares; the total subscription amount was \$397,800 thousand and the shareholding ratio after subscription was 82.81%.

(4) Foreign currency transactions

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in NT dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group entities at their respective functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency closing rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

All exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items are taken to profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for the following:

- A. Exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings for an acquisition of a qualifying asset to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs are included in the borrowing costs that are eligible for capitalization.
- B. Foreign currency items within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* are accounted for based on the accounting policy for financial instruments.
- C. Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation is recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(5) Translation of financial statements in foreign currency

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into NT dollars at the closing rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their income and expenses are translated at an average rate for the period. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income. On the disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation, recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the separate component of equity, is reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the gain or loss on disposal is recognized.

On the partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation that does not result in a loss of control, the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is re-attributed to the non-controlling interests in that foreign operation. In partial disposal of an associate or joint arrangement that includes a foreign operation that does not result in a loss of significant influence or joint control, only the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

Any goodwill and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and expressed in its functional currency.

(6) Current and non-current distinction

An asset is classified as current when:

- A. The Group expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle
- B. The Group holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading
- C. The Group expects to realize the asset within twelve months after the reporting period
- D. The asset is cash or cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

- A. The Group expects to settle the liability in its normal operating cycle
- B. The Group holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading
- C. The liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period
- D. The Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(7) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid time deposits (including ones that have maturity within three months) or investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(8) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” are recognized initially at fair value plus or minus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

A. Financial instruments: Recognition and Measurement

The Group accounts for regular way purchase or sales of financial assets on the trade date.

The Group classified financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss considering both factors below:

- (a) the Group’s business model for managing the financial assets and
- (b) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met and presented as note receivables, trade receivables financial assets measured at amortized cost and other receivables etc., on balance sheet as at the reporting date:

- (a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
- (b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost (the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount and adjusted for any loss allowance) and is not part of a hedging relationship. A gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, through the amortization process or in order to recognize the impairment gains or losses.

Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:

- (a) purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.
- (b) financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

- (a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
- (b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Recognition of gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are described as below:

- (a) A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognized or reclassified.
- (b) When the financial asset is derecognized the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.
- (c) Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:
 - i. Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.
 - ii. Financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

Besides, for certain equity investments within the scope of IFRS 9 that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies, the Group made an irrevocable election to present the changes of the fair value in other comprehensive income at initial recognition. Amounts presented in other comprehensive income shall not be subsequently transferred to profit or loss (when disposal of such equity instrument, its cumulated amount included in other components of equity is transferred directly to the retained earnings) and these investments should be presented as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income on the balance sheet. Dividends on such investment are recognized in profit or loss unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of investment.

Financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets were classified as measured at amortized cost or measured at fair value through other comprehensive income based on aforementioned criteria. All other financial assets were measured at fair value through profit or loss and presented on the balance sheet as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Such financial assets are measured at fair value, the gains or losses resulting from remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss which includes any dividend or interest received on such financial assets.

B. Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial asset measured at amortized cost.

The Group measures expected credit losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

- (a) an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- (b) the time value of money; and
- (c) reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The loss allowance is measures as follow:

- (a) At an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses: the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition or the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. In addition, the Group measures the loss allowance for a financial asset at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that condition is no longer met.
- (b) At an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses: the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition or financial asset that is purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset.
- (c) For trade receivables or contract assets arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 15, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.
- (d) For lease receivables arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 16, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

At each reporting date, the Group needs to assess whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition by comparing the risk of a default occurring at the reporting date and the risk of default occurring at initial recognition. Please refer to Note 12 for further details on credit risk.

C. Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized when:

- (a) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired
- (b) The Group has transferred the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset have been transferred
- (c) The Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received or receivable including any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss.

D. Financial liabilities and equity

Classification between liabilities or equity

The Group classifies the instrument issued as a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability, and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. The transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for as a deduction from equity (net of any related income tax benefit) to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities measured at amortized cost upon initial recognition.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include interest bearing loans and borrowings that are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method after initial recognition. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or transaction costs.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor), such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

Compound instruments

The Group evaluates the terms of the convertible bonds issued to determine whether it contains both a liability and an equity component. Furthermore, the Group assesses if the economic characteristics and risks of the put and call options contained in the convertible bonds are closely related to the economic characteristics and risk of the host contract before separating the equity element.

For the liability component excluding the derivatives, its fair value is determined based on the rate of interest applied at that time by the market to instruments of comparable credit status. The liability component is classified as a financial liability measured at amortized cost before the instrument is converted or settled.

For the embedded derivative that is not closely related to the host contract (for example, if the exercise price of the embedded call or put option is not approximately equal on each exercise date to the amortized cost of the host debt instrument), it is classified as a liability component and subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it qualifies for an equity component. The equity component is assigned the residual amount after deducting from the fair value of the instrument as a whole the amount separately determined for the liability component. Its carrying amount is not remeasured in the subsequent accounting periods. If the convertible bond issued does not have an equity component, it is accounted for as a hybrid instrument in accordance with the requirements under IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the convertible bond based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognized.

On conversion of a convertible bond before maturity, the carrying amount of the liability component being the amortized cost at the date of conversion is transferred to equity.

E. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(9) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- A. In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- B. In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

(10) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value item by item.

Costs incurred in bringing each inventory to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

Raw materials - Purchase cost on a weighted average cost basis.

Finished goods and work in progress - Cost of direct materials and labor and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Rendering of services is accounted in accordance with IFRS 15 and not within the scope of inventories.

(11) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located and borrowing costs for construction in progress if the recognition criteria are met. 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 is depreciated separately. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Group recognized such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized in accordance with the derecognition provisions of IAS 16 “Property, plant and equipment”. When a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic lives of the following assets:

Buildings	1~45 years
Machinery and equipment	1~10 years
Other equipment	1~16 years

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

The assets’ residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

(12) Investment property

The Group's owned investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing of an investment property. Subsequent to initial recognition, other than those that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale (or are included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with IFRS 5 "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations", investment properties are measured using the cost model in accordance with the requirements of IAS 16 "Property, plant and equipment" for that model. If investment properties are held by a lessee as right-of-use assets and is not held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5, investment properties are measured in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 16.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic lives of the following assets:

Buildings	20 years
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Investment properties are derecognized when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

The Group transfers properties to or from investment properties according to the actual use of the properties.

The Group transfers to or from investment properties when there is a change in use for these assets. Properties are transferred to or from investment properties when the properties meet, or cease to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use.

(13) Leases

The Group assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time, the Group assesses whether, throughout the period of use, has both of the following:

- A. the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset;
and
- B. the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

For a contract that is, or contains, a lease, the Group accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract. For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components. The relative stand-alone price of lease and non-lease components shall be determined on the basis of the price the lessor, or a similar supplier, would charge the Group for that component, or a similar component, separately. If an observable stand-alone price is not readily available, the Group estimates the stand-alone price, maximising the use of observable information.

Group as a lessee

Except for leases that meet and elect short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Group recognizes right-of-use asset and lease liability for all leases which the Group is the lessee of those lease contracts.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate. At the commencement date, the lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:

- A. fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- B. variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- C. amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- D. the exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- E. payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability on an amortised cost basis, which increases the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability by using an effective interest method; and reduces the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the right-of-use asset at cost. The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises:

- A. the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- B. any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- C. any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and
- D. an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

For subsequent measurement of the right-of-use asset, the Group measures the right-of-use asset at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. That is, the Group measures the right-of-use applying a cost model.

If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option, the Group depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the Group depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

The Group applies IAS 36 “Impairment of Assets” to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

Except for those leases that the Group accounted for as short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Group presents right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the balance sheet and separately presents lease-related interest expense and depreciation charge in the statements comprehensive income.

For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Group elects to recognize the lease payments associated with those leases as an expense on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis.

Group as a lessor

At inception of a contract, the Group classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. At the commencement date, the Group recognizes assets held under a finance lease in its balance sheet and present them as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease.

For a contract that contains lease components and non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract applying IFRS 15.

The Group recognizes lease payments from operating leases as rental income on either a straight-line basis or another systematic basis. Variable lease payments for operating leases that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as rental income when incurred.

(14) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is its fair value as of the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in profit or loss for the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each financial year. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Relationship of customer

The cost of customer relationship incurs as a result of merger and acquisition and is amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of 7 to 10 years.

Technology and Know-how

The cost of technology and know-how incurs as a result of merger and acquisition and is amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of 7 years.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising from business combinations is not amortized, and is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or change in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If an event occurs or circumstances change which indicates that the goodwill is impaired, an impairment loss is recognized. Goodwill impairment losses cannot be reversed once recognized.

Computer software

The cost of computer software is amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life (1 to 20 years).

A summary of the policies applied to the Group's intangible assets is as follows:

	Relationship of customer	Technology and Know-how	Goodwill	Computer software
Useful lives	Finite	Finite	Unsure	Finite
Amortization method used	Amortized on a straight- line basis over the estimated useful life	Amortized on a straight- line basis over the estimated useful life	Unamortized	Amortized on a straight- line basis over the estimated useful life
Internally generated or acquired	Acquired	Acquired	Acquired	Acquired

(15) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset in the scope of IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets" may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's ("CGU") fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been an increase in the estimated service potential of an asset which in turn increases the recoverable amount. However, the reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

A cash generating unit, or groups of cash-generating units, to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually at the same time, irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment. If an impairment loss is to be recognized, it is first allocated to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash generating unit (group of units), then to the other assets of the unit (group of units) pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit (group of units). Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods for any reason.

An impairment loss of continuing operations or a reversal of such impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(16) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probably that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Provision for decommissioning, restoration and rehabilitation costs

The provision for decommissioning, restoration and rehabilitation costs arose on construction of a property, plant and equipment. Decommissioning costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognized as part of the cost of that particular asset. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the decommissioning liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognized as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of decommissioning are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

Other provision

According to management's judgement and other known reasons, the expected employee occupational injury expenses were recognized as miscellaneous expenses and estimated related provisions.

(17) Share-based payment transactions

The cost of equity-settled transactions between the Group and its subsidiaries is recognized based on the fair value of the equity instruments granted. The fair value of the equity instruments is determined by using an appropriate pricing model.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognized, together with a corresponding increase in other capital reserves in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled. The cumulative expense recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The income statement expense or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period.

No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for equity-settled transactions where vesting is conditional upon a market or non-vesting condition, which are treated as vesting irrespective of whether or not the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

Where the terms of an equity-settled transaction award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognized for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognized for the award is recognized immediately. This includes any award where non-vesting conditions within the control of either the entity or the employee are not met. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award, and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new awards are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

The cost of restricted stocks issued is recognized as salary expense based on the fair value of the equity instruments on the grant date, together with a corresponding increase in other capital reserves in equity, over the vesting period. The Group recognized unearned employee salary which is a transitional contra equity account; the balance in the account will be recognized as salary expense over the passage of vesting period.

(18) Revenue recognition

The Group's revenue arising from contracts with customers are primarily related to sale of goods and rendering of services. The accounting policies are explained as follow:

Sale of goods

The Group manufactures and sells goods. Sales are recognized when control of the goods is transferred to the customer and the goods are delivered to the customers. The main product of the Group is golf club head and revenue is recognized based on the consideration stated in the contract.

For some of services contracts, part of the consideration was received from customers upon signing the contract, and the Group has the obligation to provide the services subsequently; accordingly, these amounts are recognized as contract liabilities.

The period between the transfers of contract liabilities to revenue is usually within one year, thus, no significant financing component is arised.

Rendering of services

The Group provides technology services. These services recognize revenue based on the content of the relevant agreement. Most of the contractual considerations of the Group are collected evenly throughout the contract period.

(19) Post-employment benefits

All regular employees of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries are entitled to a pension plan that is managed by an independently administered pension fund committee. Fund assets are deposited under the committee's name in the specific bank account and hence, not associated with the Company and its domestic subsidiaries. Therefore, fund assets are not included in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Pension benefits for employees of the overseas subsidiaries are provided in accordance with the respective local regulations.

For the defined contribution plan, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries will make a monthly contribution of no less than 6% of the monthly wages of the employees subject to the plan. The Company recognizes expenses for the defined contribution plan in the period in which the contribution becomes due. Overseas subsidiaries and branches make contribution to the plan based on the requirements of local regulations.

Post-employment benefit plan that is classified as a defined benefit plan uses the Projected Unit Credit Method to measure its obligations and costs based on actuarial assumptions. Re-measurements, comprising of the effect of the actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest) and the return on plan assets, excluding net interest, are recognized as other comprehensive income with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings in the period in which they occur. Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- A. the date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- B. the date that the Group recognizes restructuring-related costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset, both as determined at the start of the annual reporting period, taking account of any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payment.

(20) Income taxes

Income tax expense (income) is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Current income tax relating to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss.

The income tax for undistributed earnings is recognized as income tax expense in the subsequent year when the distribution proposal is approved by the Shareholders' meeting.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- A. Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- B. In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

- A. Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- B. In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized accordingly.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

(21) Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are measured at acquisition date fair value. For each business combination, the acquirer measures any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are accounted for as expenses in the periods in which the costs are incurred and are classified under administrative expenses.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as of the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at the acquisition-date fair value. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability, will be recognized in accordance with IAS 9 "Financial Instruments" either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. However, if the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it should not be remeasured until it is finally settled within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured as the amount of the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the non-controlling interest over the net fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If this aggregate is lower than the fair value of the net assets acquired, the difference is recognized in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is so allocated represents the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purpose and is not larger than an operating segment before aggregation.

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative recoverable amounts of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

5. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements require management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumption and estimate could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

(1) Pension benefits

The cost of post-employment benefit and the present value of the pension obligation under defined benefit pension plans are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. These include the determination of the discount rate and change of the future salary etc..

(2) Share-based payment transactions

The Group measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 6.

(3) Income tax

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Group establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective countries in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective Group company's domicile.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all carryforward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available or there are sufficient taxable temporary differences against which the unused tax losses, unused tax credits or deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The amount of deferred tax assets determined to be recognized is based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and taxable temporary differences together with future tax planning strategies.

(4) Accounts receivables—estimation of impairment loss

The Group estimates the impairment loss of accounts receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The credit loss is the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due under the contract (carrying amount) and the cash flows that expects to receive (evaluate forward looking information). However, as the impact from the discounting of short-term receivables is not material, the credit loss is measured by the undiscounted cash flows. Where the actual future cash flows are lower than expected, a material impairment loss may arise. Please refer to Note 6 for more details.

(5) Inventories

Estimates of net realisable value of inventories take into consideration that inventories may be damaged, become wholly or partially obsolete, or their selling prices have declined. The estimates are based on the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made. Please refer to Note 6 for more details.

(6) Provisions

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

(7) Impairment of non-financial assets — goodwill

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date less incremental costs that would be directly attributable to the disposal of the asset or cash generating unit. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows projections are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the cash generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the different cash generating units, including a sensitivity analysis, are further explained in Note 6.

6. Contents of significant accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	As of December 31,	
	2022	2021
Cash on hand	\$2,051	\$1,675
Checking and savings accounts	4,457,148	1,512,411
Time deposits	48,895	24,039
Total	<u>\$4,508,094</u>	<u>\$1,538,125</u>

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

	As of December 31,	
	2022	2021
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss:		
Preferred stocks	\$159,459	\$179,166
Unlisted stocks	1,400	1,400
Convertible bond redemption	446	-
US dollar aggressive funds	382	362
Total	<u>\$161,687</u>	<u>\$180,928</u>
Current	\$159,459	\$179,166
Non-current	2,228	1,762
Total	<u>\$161,687</u>	<u>\$180,928</u>

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss were not pledged.

(3) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

	As of December 31,	
	2022	2021
Time deposits	\$67,725	\$286,293
Repatriated Offshore Funds (Note)	143,723	129,589
Total	<u>\$211,448</u>	<u>\$415,882</u>
Current	\$210,930	\$285,808
Non-current	518	130,074
Total	<u>\$211,448</u>	<u>\$415,882</u>

Note: The Group applied to be applicable under the "The Management, Utilization, and Taxation of Repatriated Offshore Funds Act"(hereinafter "the Act") in April 2020 and was approved to open a segregated foreign exchange deposit account by National Taxation Bureau of the Northern Area, Ministry of Finance. The repatriation of overseas investment income of US\$10,000 thousand is subject to an 8% withholding tax rate. After paying the income tax of US\$800 thousand, the remaining amount of US\$9,200 thousand (equivalent to NTD\$258,980 thousand) and the current interest revenue of US\$28 thousand (equivalent to NTD\$777 thousand) , according to the Act, was deemed funds that have not engaged in substantial investment and financial investment, and can only be withdrawn over a period of three years upon the expiry of five full years. The Group actually withdrew US\$4,520 thousand (equivalent to NTD\$132,775 thousand) for related substantial investments for the years ended December 31, 2021. Due to the need for funds, the Group canceled its application for the aforementioned tax incentives with the Ministry of Economy Affairs in December, 2022 and was approved. Subsequently, in February, 2023, the Group obtained a consent letter from the National Taxation Bureau and is expected to lift the deposit period limit after paying the taxes owed in accordance with the law. This funds was recognized as current assets. Please refer to Note6(23) for further information about making up for unpaid taxes.

The Group classified certain financial assets as financial assets measured at amortized cost. Please refer to Note 6(18) for more details on loss allowance and Note 8 for more details on financial assets measured at amortized cost under pledge. Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk.

(4) Notes receivables

	As of December 31,	
	2022	2021
Notes receivables arising from operating activities (total carrying amount)	\$5,974	\$13,278
Less: loss allowance	-	-
Total	<u>\$5,974</u>	<u>\$13,278</u>

Notes receivables were not pledged.

The Group follows the requirement of IFRS 9 to assess the impairment. Please refer to Note 6(18) for more details on loss allowance and Note 12 for details on credit risk.

(5) Accounts receivable, net

	As of December 31,	
	2022	2021
Accounts receivable (total carrying amount)	\$5,664,167	\$3,940,314
Less: loss allowance	(22,504)	(19,790)
Subtotal	5,641,663	3,920,524
Accounts receivable — related parties (total carrying amount)	622	502
Less: loss allowance	-	-
Subtotal	622	502
Total	\$5,642,285	\$3,921,026

Accounts receivable were not pledged.

Accounts receivable are generally on 30-90 day terms. The total carrying amount of trade receivable as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 were \$5,670,763 thousand and \$3,954,094 thousand, respectively. Please refer to Note 6(18) for more details on loss allowance of accounts receivable for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021. Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk management.

(6) Inventories

	As of December 31,	
	2022	2021
Raw materials	\$1,228,731	\$1,211,842
Work in progress	1,235,270	1,620,211
Finished goods	874,018	1,047,051
Goods	12,006	6,162
Inventories in transit	988,023	829,630
Total	\$4,338,048	\$4,714,896

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group recognized \$25,101,104 thousand and \$17,746,010 thousand, respectively, in operating cost, including the (reversal of) / write-down of inventories of \$(7,613) thousand and \$51,519 thousand, respectively. The reversal is due to disposal of slow-moving inventories.

No inventories were pledged.

(7) Property, plant and equipment

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Others	Construction in progress and equipment awaiting examination	Total
Cost:						
As of January 1, 2022	\$1,269,492	\$2,035,573	\$3,719,147	\$659,082	\$294,417	\$7,977,711
Additions	-	266,617	616,579	103,914	519,295	1,506,405
Disposals	-	(2,618)	(118,233)	(20,422)	(1,305)	(142,578)
Transfers	-	2,848	406,290	36,411	(770,020)	(324,471)
Exchange differences	9,990	66,852	164,658	18,172	9,125	268,797
As of December 31, 2022	<u>\$1,279,482</u>	<u>\$2,369,272</u>	<u>\$4,788,441</u>	<u>\$797,157</u>	<u>\$51,512</u>	<u>\$9,285,864</u>
As of January 1, 2021	\$1,129,901	\$2,112,458	\$3,162,467	\$658,669	\$126,929	\$7,190,424
Additions	101,845	5,323	639,176	73,048	152,566	971,958
Acquisitions through business combinations (adjustments)	50,420	-	-	-	-	50,420
Disposals	-	-	(137,384)	(21,668)	-	(159,052)
Transfers	-	(48,057)	109,096	(42,978)	13,739	31,800
Exchange differences	(12,674)	(34,151)	(54,208)	(7,989)	1,183	(107,839)
As of December 31, 2021	<u>\$1,269,492</u>	<u>\$2,035,573</u>	<u>\$3,719,147</u>	<u>\$659,082</u>	<u>\$294,417</u>	<u>\$7,977,711</u>
Depreciation and impairment:						
As of January 1, 2022	\$-	\$1,143,131	\$2,066,907	\$418,402	\$-	\$3,628,440
Depreciation	-	80,836	469,144	89,262	-	639,242
Disposals	-	(2,578)	(96,839)	(20,030)	-	(119,447)
Transfers	-	-	(7,074)	(3)	-	(7,077)
Exchange differences	-	33,295	81,949	14,698	-	129,942
As of December 31, 2022	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$1,254,684</u>	<u>\$2,514,087</u>	<u>\$502,329</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$4,271,100</u>
As of January 1, 2021	\$-	\$1,147,403	\$1,845,000	\$378,108	\$-	\$3,370,511
Depreciation	-	82,214	365,745	74,789	-	522,748
Disposals	-	-	(114,506)	(20,816)	-	(135,322)
Transfers	-	(64,599)	6,604	(6,508)	-	(64,503)
Exchange differences	-	(21,887)	(35,936)	(7,171)	-	(64,994)
As of December 31, 2021	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$1,143,131</u>	<u>\$2,066,907</u>	<u>\$418,402</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$3,628,440</u>
Net carrying amount as of:						
December 31, 2022	<u>\$1,279,482</u>	<u>\$1,114,588</u>	<u>\$2,274,354</u>	<u>\$294,828</u>	<u>\$51,512</u>	<u>\$5,014,764</u>
December 31, 2021	<u>\$1,269,492</u>	<u>\$892,442</u>	<u>\$1,652,240</u>	<u>\$240,680</u>	<u>\$294,417</u>	<u>\$4,349,271</u>

Components of building that have different useful lives are main building structure, fire protection engineering, air conditioning units and elevators, which are depreciated respectively by their useful lives.

There were no capitalized borrowing costs of construction in progress for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Please refer to Note 8 for more details on property, plant and equipment under pledge.

(8) Intangible assets

	Relationship of customer	Technology and Know-how	Goodwill	Computer software	Total
Cost:					
As of January 1, 2022	\$136,000	\$103,000	\$499,617	\$74,555	\$813,172
Addition-acquired separately	-	-	-	10,064	10,064
Transfers	-	-	-	4,959	4,959
Exchange differences	-	-	449	2,242	2,691
As of December 31, 2022	<u>\$136,000</u>	<u>\$103,000</u>	<u>\$500,066</u>	<u>91,820</u>	<u>\$830,886</u>
As of January 1, 2021	\$136,000	\$125,000	\$549,968	\$58,849	\$869,817
Addition-acquired separately	-	-	-	12,238	12,238
Acquisitions through business combinations(adjustments)	-	(22,000)	(50,256)	-	(72,256)
Derecognition	-	-	-	(247)	(247)
Transfers	-	-	-	4,141	4,141
Exchange differences	-	-	(95)	(426)	(521)
As of December 31, 2021	<u>\$136,000</u>	<u>\$103,000</u>	<u>\$499,617</u>	<u>\$74,555</u>	<u>\$813,172</u>
Amortization and impairment:					
As of January 1, 2022	\$25,700	\$22,499	\$-	\$52,653	\$100,852
Amortization	14,800	14,715	-	11,623	41,138
Exchange differences	-	-	-	1,190	1,190
As of December 31, 2022	<u>\$40,500</u>	<u>\$37,214</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$65,466</u>	<u>\$143,180</u>
As of January 1, 2021	\$10,000	\$6,785	\$-	\$35,519	\$52,304
Amortization	15,700	15,714	-	12,127	43,541
Derecognition	-	-	-	(247)	(247)
Transfers	-	-	-	367	367
Other changes	-	-	-	3,071	3,071
Exchange differences	-	-	-	1,816	1,816
As of December 31, 2021	<u>\$25,700</u>	<u>\$22,499</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$52,653</u>	<u>\$100,852</u>
Net carrying amount as of:					
December 31, 2022	<u>\$95,500</u>	<u>\$65,786</u>	<u>\$500,066</u>	<u>\$26,354</u>	<u>\$687,706</u>
December 31, 2021	<u>\$110,300</u>	<u>\$80,501</u>	<u>\$499,617</u>	<u>\$21,902</u>	<u>\$712,320</u>

Amortization expense of intangible assets under the statement of comprehensive income:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Operating costs	<u>\$969</u>	<u>\$1,878</u>
Sales and marketing expenses	<u>\$13</u>	<u>\$214</u>
General and administrative expenses	<u>\$33,930</u>	<u>\$32,491</u>
Research and development expenses	<u>\$6,226</u>	<u>\$8,958</u>

(9) Short-term loans

	Interest Rates (%)	As of December 31,	
		2022	2021
Unsecured bank loans	0.95%~ 5.9%	\$1,429,139	\$2,539,661
Secured bank loans	-	-	89,996
Total		<u>\$1,429,139</u>	<u>\$2,629,657</u>

The Group's unused short-term lines of credits amounted to \$9,545,236 thousand, and \$8,174,622 thousand, as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Please refer to Note 8 for more details on land and buildings pledged as security for short-term loans.

(10) Other payables

	As of December 31,	
	2022	2021
Salaries payable	\$976,395	\$885,212
Accrued expenses	456,543	334,370
Bonuses payable	128,909	64,972
Interest payable	153	640
Other payable—other	184,711	125,349
Total	<u>\$1,746,711</u>	<u>\$1,410,543</u>

(11) Bonds payable

Domestic convertible bonds payable

	As of December 31,	
	2022	2021
Liability component:		
Principal amount	\$1,493,800	\$-
Discounts on bonds payable	(46,186)	-
Subtotal	1,447,614	-
Less: current portion	-	-
Net	<u>\$1,447,614</u>	<u>\$-</u>
Embedded derivative (Recognized in “Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current”)	<u>\$446</u>	<u>\$-</u>
Equity component (Recognized in “Equity - Additional paid-in capital”)	<u>\$235,330</u>	<u>\$-</u>

On April 11, 2022, the Company issued zero coupon unsecured convertible bonds. The actual fund raised amounted to a total of \$1,680,102 thousand. The terms of the convertible bonds were evaluated to include a liability component, embedded derivatives (a call option and a put option) and an equity component (an option for conversion into issuer's ordinary shares). The terms of the bonds are as follows:

Issue amount: NTD\$1,500,000 thousand with issue price at par value of \$100 thousand per bond.

Coupon rate: 0%

Period: April 11, 2022 ~ April 11, 2025

Important redemption clauses:

- a. The Company may redeem the bonds at par value, in whole or in part, after 3 months of the issuance and prior to 40th day before maturity date, if the closing price of the Company's ordinary shares on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) for 30 consecutive trading days is at least 130% of the conversion price.
- b. The Company may redeem the bonds, in whole, at the early redemption conversion price if the amount of the company's outstanding shares is lower than the conversion price by 10% of the original total issuance amount during the period from the date after 3 months of the issuance and prior to 40th day before maturity date.

Terms of Exchange:

- a. Underlying Securities: Common shares of the Company.
- b. Exchange Period: The bonds are exchangeable at any time on or after July 12, 2022 and prior to April 11, 2025 into common shares of the Company.
- c. Exchange Price and Adjustment: The exchange price was set at NTD\$210 per share when the shares were issued. The exchange price will be subject to adjustments upon the occurrence of certain events set out in the indenture. As of December 31, 2022, the exchange price was adjusted to NT\$197.2 per share as dividends were issued for the year in accordance with the terms of the offering.
- d. Redemption on the Maturity Date: On the maturity date, the Company will redeem the bonds that remain outstanding at the principal amount.

As of December 31, 2022, the bonds already exchanged amount to \$6,200 thousand.

(12) Long-term loans

Details of long-term loans as of December 31, 2022 are as follows:

Lenders	As of December 31, 2022	Interest Rate (%)	Maturity date and terms of repayment
Bank of China secured bank loans	\$20,206	4.00%	The terms of repayment are from May 29, 2020 to May 28, 2023, repayment of 5% of the principal and interest are paid quarterly from May 29, 2021.
Subtotal	\$20,206		
Less: current portion	(20,206)		
Total	\$-		

Details of long-term loans as of December 31, 2021 are as follows:

Lenders	As of December 31, 2021	Interest Rate (%)	Maturity date and terms of repayment
Bank of China secured bank loans	\$25,980	4.15%	The terms of repayment are from May 29, 2020 to May 28, 2023, repayment of 5% of the principal and interest are paid quarterly from May 29, 2021.
Subtotal	25,980		
Less: current portion	(6,113)		
Total	<u>\$19,867</u>		

(13) Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plan

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries adopt a defined contribution plan in accordance with the Labor Pension Act of the R.O.C. Under the Labor Pension Act, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries will make monthly contributions of no less than 6% of the employees' monthly wages to the employees' individual pension accounts. The Company and its domestic subsidiaries have made monthly contributions of 6% of each individual employee's salaries or wages to employees' pension accounts.

Subsidiaries located in the People's Republic of China will contribute social welfare benefits based on a certain percentage of employees' salaries or wages to the employees' individual pension accounts.

Pension benefits for employees of overseas subsidiaries are provided in accordance with the local regulations.

Expenses under the defined contribution plan for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were \$251,823 thousand and \$203,070 thousand, respectively.

Defined benefits plan

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries adopt a defined benefit plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act of the R.O.C. The pension benefits are disbursed based on the units of service years and the average salaries in the last month of the service year. Two units per year are awarded for the first 15 years of services while one unit per year is awarded after the completion of the 15th year. The total units shall not exceed 45 units. Under the Labor Standards Act, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries contribute an amount equivalent to 2% of the employees' total salaries and wages on a monthly basis to the pension fund deposited at the Bank of Taiwan in the name of the administered pension fund committee. Before the end of each year, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries assess the balance in the designated labor pension fund. If the amount is inadequate to pay pensions calculated for workers retiring in the same year, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries will make up the difference in one appropriation before the end of March the following year.

The Ministry of Labor is in charge of establishing and implementing the fund utilization plan in accordance with the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund. The pension fund is invested in-house or under mandate, based on a passive-aggressive investment strategy for long-term profitability. The Ministry of Labor establishes checks and risk management mechanism based on the assessment of risk factors including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk, in order to maintain adequate manager flexibility to achieve targeted return without over-exposure of risk. With regard to utilization of the pension fund, the minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statement shall not be less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. Treasury Funds can be used to cover the deficits after the approval of the competent authority. As the Company does not participate in the operation and management of the pension fund, no disclosure on the fair value of the plan assets categorized in different classes could be made in accordance with paragraph 142 of IAS 19. The Group expects to contribute \$17,865 thousand to its defined benefit plan during the 12 months beginning after December 31, 2022.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, the durations of the defined benefits plan obligation of the subsidiaries under the Group were different. The latest years of maturity both are expected at 2031.

Pension costs recognized in profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Current period service costs	\$7,495	\$8,377
Interest income or expense	1,412	1,474
Settlement from the plan	(683)	-
Total	<u>\$8,224</u>	<u>\$9,851</u>

Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021	As of January 1, 2021
Defined benefit obligation	\$178,390	\$370,582	\$322,383
Fair value of plan assets	<u>(95,753)</u>	<u>(166,315)</u>	<u>(168,796)</u>
Net defined benefit liabilities, noncurrent recognized on the consolidated balance sheets	<u>\$82,637</u>	<u>\$204,267</u>	<u>\$153,587</u>

Reconciliation of liability (asset) of the defined benefit plan is as follows:

	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Benefit liability (asset)
As of January 1, 2021	\$322,383	\$(168,796)	\$153,587
Current period service costs	8,377	-	8,377
Net interest expense (income)	2,315	(841)	1,474
Subtotal	333,075	(169,637)	163,438
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset):			
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	7,677	-	7,677
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(3,693)	-	(3,693)
Experience adjustments	4,944	-	4,944
Return on plan assets	-	(1,781)	(1,781)
Subtotal	8,928	(1,781)	7,147
Liabilities assumed (acquired) in a business combination	48,641	-	48,641
Payments from the plan	(19,052)	19,052	-
Contributions by employer	(1,006)	(13,949)	(14,955)
Exchange differences	(4)	-	(4)
As of December 31, 2021	370,582	(166,315)	204,267
Current period service costs	7,495	-	7,495
Net interest expense (income)	2,488	(1,076)	1,412
Settlement from the plan	(13,124)	12,441	(683)
Subtotal	367,441	(154,950)	212,491
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset):			
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(7,524)	-	(7,524)
Experience adjustments	(20,954)	-	(20,954)
Return on plan assets	-	(10,383)	(10,383)
Subtotal	(28,478)	(10,383)	(38,861)
Payments from the plan	(164,098)	164,098	-
Contributions by employer	-	(94,518)	(94,518)
Exchange differences	3,525	-	3,525
As of December 31, 2022	\$178,390	\$(95,753)	\$82,637

The following significant actuarial assumptions are used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation:

	As of December 31,	
	2022	2021
Discount rate	1.25%~1.60%	0.63%~1.60%
Expected rate of salary increases	2.50%~3.00%	2.00%~3.00%

A sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 is as shown below:

	Effect on the defined benefit obligation			
	2022		2021	
	Increase in defined benefit obligation	Decrease in defined benefit obligation	Increase in defined benefit obligation	Decrease in defined benefit obligation
Discount rate increase by 0.25%	\$-	\$3,295	\$-	\$8,520
Discount rate decrease by 0.25%	3,437	-	8,851	-
Future salary increase by 0.25%	3,657	-	8,578	-
Future salary decrease by 0.25%	-	3,450	-	8,249

The sensitivity analyses above are based on a change in a significant assumption (for example: change in discount rate or future salary), keeping all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analyses may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses compared to the previous period.

(14) Provisions

	Decommissioning, restoration and rehabilitation	Other long-term provision	Total
As of January 1, 2022	\$9,410	\$27,956	\$37,366
Utilized	-	(70,882)	(70,882)
Additions	-	77,189	77,189
Discount rate adjustment and unwinding of discount from the passage of time	314	-	314
Exchange differences	-	507	507
As of December 31, 2022	<u>\$9,724</u>	<u>\$34,770</u>	<u>\$44,494</u>
Current—December 31, 2022	\$-	\$34,770	\$34,770
Non-current—December 31, 2022	9,724	-	9,724
As of December 31, 2022	<u>\$9,724</u>	<u>\$34,770</u>	<u>\$44,494</u>
Current—December 31, 2021	\$-	\$27,956	\$27,956
Non-current—December 31, 2021	9,410	-	9,410
As of December 31, 2021	<u>\$9,410</u>	<u>\$27,956</u>	<u>\$37,366</u>

Decommissioning, restoration and rehabilitation

A provision has been recognized for decommissioning costs associated with a factory owned by subsidiary. The Group is committed to restore the site as was when decommissioning the site.

Other provision

According to the management's judgement and other known reasons, the expected employee occupational injury expenses were recognized as miscellaneous expense and estimated related provisions.

(15)Equities

A. Common stock

The Company's authorized capital were both \$3,000,000 thousand as of December 31, 2022 and 2021. The Company's issued capital were both \$1,310,300 thousand as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, each at a par value of \$10. Each share has one voting right and a right to receive dividends.

As stated in Note6(11), the holders of the Company's bonds payable exercised their conversion right in the 2022. The conversion resulted in 31,439 shares of common stock, each at a pair value of \$10. The aforementioned shares have not yet completed the registration of change as of December 31, 2022. The amount \$314 thousand has been recognized as certificate of entitlement to new shares from convertible bond.

B. Capital surplus

	As of December 31,	
	2022	2021
Additional paid-in capital	\$1,522,348	\$1,515,684
Difference between consideration given/ received and carrying amount of interests in subsidiaries acquired/disposed of	75,872	75,872
Expired employee stock warrants	72,802	72,802
Share options	235,330	-
Changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries	26,577	709
Total	<u>\$1,932,929</u>	<u>\$1,665,067</u>

According to the Company Act, the capital reserve shall not be used except for making good the deficit of the company. When a company incurs no loss, it may distribute the capital reserves related to the income derived from the issuance of new shares at a premium or income from endowments received by the company. The distribution could be made in cash or in the form of dividend shares to its shareholders in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of them.

C. Retained earnings and dividend policies

According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, current year's earnings, if any, shall be distributed in the following order:

- (a) Payment of all taxes and dues;
- (b) Offset prior years' operation losses;
- (c) Set aside 10% of the remaining amount after deducting items (a) and (b) as legal reserve;
- (d) Set aside or reverse special reserve in accordance with law and regulations; and
- (e) The distribution of the remaining portion, if any, will be recommended by the Board of Directors and resolved in the shareholders' meeting.

The policy of dividend distribution should reflect factors such as the current and future investment environment, fund requirements, domestic and international competition and capital budgets; as well as the interest of the shareholders, share bonus equilibrium and long-term financial planning etc. The Board of Directors shall make the distribution proposal annually and present it at the shareholders' meeting. The Company's Articles of Incorporation further provide at least 10% of the dividends must be paid in the form of cash.

According to the Company Act, the Company needs to set aside amount to legal reserve unless where such legal reserve amounts to the total paid-in capital. The legal reserve can be used to make good the deficit of the Company. When the Company incurs no loss, it may distribute the portion of legal reserve which exceeds 25% of the paid-in capital by issuing new shares or by cash in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of the shareholders.

When the Company distributes distributable earnings, it shall set aside supplemental special reserve based on the difference between the amount already set aside and other net deductions from shareholders' equity, provided that the Company has already set aside special reserve according to the requirements for the adoption of IFRS. For any subsequent reversal of other net deductions from shareholders' equity, the amount reversed may be distributed from the special reserve.

On 31 March 2021, the FSC issued Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate 1090150022, which sets out the following provisions for compliance:

On a public company's first-time adoption of the TIFRS, for any unrealized revaluation gains and cumulative translation adjustments (gains) recorded to shareholders' equity that the company elects to transfer to retained earnings by application of the exemption under IFRS 1, the company shall set aside an equal amount of special reserve. For any subsequent reversal of other net deductions from shareholders' equity, the amount reversed may be distributed.

On first-time adoption of the TIFRS, the Company's special reserve amounted to \$112,383 thousand as of years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. Following the Company's adoption of the TIFRS for the preparation of its financial reports, when distributing distributable earnings, it shall set aside to special reserve, from the profit/loss of the current period and the undistributed earnings from the previous period, an amount equal to "other net deductions from shareholders' equity for \$26,181 thousand and \$35,065 thousand as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The Company did not reverse special reserve to retained earnings for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 as a result of the use, disposal of or reclassification of related assets.

Details of the 2022 and 2021 earnings distribution and dividends per share as approved by Board of Directors' meeting on March 24, 2023 and by the stockholders' meeting on June 21, 2022, respectively, are as follows:

	Appropriation of earnings		Dividend per share (\$)	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Legal reserve	\$483,222	\$235,733		
Special reserve	208,914	26,181		
Common stock -cash dividend	2,916,496	1,572,360	\$22.0(Note)	\$12.0

Note: Calculation was based on the number of ordinary shares outstanding as of March 23, 2023, plus 132,568 thousand shares that were applied for conversion. The actual dividend paid to each share will be determined by the number of ordinary shares outstanding on ex-dividend date.

Please refer to Note 6(20) for details on employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors.

D. Non-controlling interests

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Beginning balance	\$763,764	\$648,726
Net gains attributable to non-controlling interests	314,723	166,909
Other comprehensive income, attributable to non-controlling interests, net of tax:		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	18,263	(7,658)
Actuarial gain and loss of the defined benefit plans	70	(61)
Share-based compensation	1,995	-
Cash capital investment in subsidiary	127,200	-
Others	(13,640)	(44,152)
Ending balance	<u>\$1,212,375</u>	<u>\$763,764</u>

(16) Share-based payment plans

A. The relevant details of share-based payment plan of the subsidiary Minson Integration, Inc. were as follows:

Type of agreement	Grant date	Total number of share options granted (in thousands)	Contract period	Vesting condition
The first employee stock option plan in 2021	December 1, 2021	327	2.13 years	The certificate holder can exercise a certain percentage of the granted stock option within two years after the issuance expires.
The first employee stock option plan in 2022	December 1, 2022	274	2.04 years	The certificate holder can exercise a certain percentage of the granted stock option within two years after the issuance expires.
Cash capital increase retained employee subscription	July 2, 2022	760	-	Immediately vested.

The share-based payment agreement mentioned above was accounted for equity-based settlement.

B. The following table contains further details on the aforementioned share-based payment plan of the subsidiary Minson Integration, Inc.:

<u>2021.12.1</u>	For the years ended December 31,			
	2022		2021	
	Number of share options outstanding (in thousands)	Weighted average exercise price of share options (NT\$)	Number of share options outstanding (in thousands)	Weighted average exercise price of share options (NT\$)
Outstanding at beginning of period	327	\$10	-	\$-
Granted	-	-	327	10
Forfeited	-	-	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at end of period	327	\$10	327	\$10
Exercisable at end of period	-	-	-	-

For share options granted during the period, weighted average fair value of those options at the measurement date (NT\$)

\$61.18

The abovementioned information of the subsidiary Minson Integration, Inc. on the outstanding share options is as follows:

	Range of exercise price (\$)	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)
As of December 31, 2022 share options outstanding at the end of the period	\$10	0.93
As of December 31, 2021 share options outstanding at the end of the period	\$10	1.93

<u>2022.12.1</u>	For the years ended December 31,			
	2022		2021	
	Number of share options outstanding (in thousands)	Weighted average exercise price of share options (NT\$)	Number of share options outstanding (in thousands)	Weighted average exercise price of share options (NT\$)
Outstanding at beginning of period	-	\$-	-	\$-
Granted	274	10	-	-
Forfeited	-	-	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at end of period	274	\$10	-	-
Exercisable at end of period	-	-	-	-

For share options granted during the period, weighted average fair value of those options at the measurement date (NT\$)

\$78.36

The abovementioned information of the subsidiary Minson Integration, Inc. on the outstanding share options is as follows:

	Range of exercise price (\$)	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)
As of December 31, 2022 share options outstanding at the end of the period	\$10	1.93

- C. The Black-Scholes option pricing model was used by the subsidiary, Minson Integration, Inc. to estimate the fair value of the share options on the grant date. The information on each factor is as follows:

	Grant date	
	December 1, 2022	December 1, 2021
Expected volatility (%)	38.48	39.17
Risk-free interest rate (%)	1.09	0.31
Expected option life (Years)	1.93	0.93
Weighted average share price (\$)	78.36	61.18

- D. The Group's equity-settled share-based payment transactions generated fees for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were \$13,170 thousand, \$709 thousand, respectively.

(17) Operating revenue

A. Disaggregation of revenue

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of goods	\$32,944,796	\$22,514,346
Other revenue	771,512	700,662
Total	<u>\$33,716,308</u>	<u>\$23,215,008</u>

- B. The Group recognizes contract revenue which is at a point in time.

(18) Expected credit losses

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Operating expenses – Expected credit losses		
Accounts receivables	<u>\$1,359</u>	<u>\$15,112</u>

Please refer to Note 12 for more details on credit risk.

The credit risk for the Group's financial assets measured at amortized cost are assessed as low (the same as the assessment result in the beginning of the period). Since the transaction objects of the company are all financial institutions such as banks with good credit, all of them are calculated based on the expected credit loss rate of 0% and the allowance loss amount is \$0.

The Group measures the loss allowance of its accounts receivable (including notes receivables and accounts receivable) at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The assessment of the Group's loss allowance as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follow:

Considering counterparties credit rating, industry characteristics and past experiences, the loss allowance of accounts receivable is measured as a single group by using a provision matrix. In addition, the provision matrix is expressed aggregately since overdue days interval between each entities in the Group is equivalent. Details for provision matrix are as follow:

As of December 31, 2022	Not yet due (Note)	Overdue			Total
		Under 60 days	61~180 days	Over 181 days	
Gross carrying amount	\$5,406,176	\$229,516	\$19,461	\$15,610	\$5,670,763
Loss ratio					0.3968%
Lifetime expected credit losses	-	-	(6,894)	(15,610)	(22,504)
Net carrying amount	<u>\$5,406,176</u>	<u>\$229,516</u>	<u>\$12,567</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$5,648,259</u>

As of December 31, 2021	Not yet due (Note)	Overdue			Total
		Under 60 days	61~180 days	Over 181 days	
Gross carrying amount	\$3,381,329	\$416,335	\$149,571	\$6,859	\$3,954,094
Loss ratio					0.5005%
Lifetime expected credit losses	-	(2,084)	(10,847)	(6,859)	(19,790)
Net carrying amount	<u>\$3,381,329</u>	<u>\$414,251</u>	<u>\$138,724</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$3,934,304</u>

Note: The Group's note receivables are not overdue.

The movement in the provision for impairment of notes receivables and accounts receivable during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

	Notes receivables	Accounts receivable
As of January 1, 2022	\$-	\$19,790
Addition for the current period	-	1,359
Exchange differences	-	1,355
As of December 31, 2022	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$22,504</u>
As of January 1, 2021	\$-	\$6,489
Addition for the current period	-	15,112
Bad debts	-	(1,668)
Exchange differences	-	(143)
As of December 31, 2021	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$19,790</u>

(19) Leases

A. Group as a lessee

The Group leases various properties, including real estate such as land and buildings, machinery and equipment and other equipment. The lease terms range from 1 to 13 years. The Group is not subject to any special restrictions.

The Group's leases effect on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows are as follows:

(a) Amounts recognized in the balance sheet

i. Right-of-use assets

The carrying amount of right-of-use assets

	As of December 31,	
	2022	2021
Land	\$531,952	\$96,918
Buildings	138,841	197,500
Total	<u>\$670,793</u>	<u>\$294,418</u>

During the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group's additions to right-of-use assets amounting to \$235,889 thousand and \$8,944 thousand, respectively.

ii. Lease liabilities

	As of December 31,	
	2022	2021
Lease liabilities	<u>\$367,892</u>	<u>\$214,215</u>
Current	\$31,784	\$67,670
Non-current	336,108	146,545
Total	<u>\$367,892</u>	<u>\$214,215</u>

Please refer to Note 6(21) for the interest on lease liabilities recognized during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 and refer to Note 12(5) Liquidity Risk Management for the maturity analysis for lease liabilities.

(b) Amounts recognized in the statement of profit or loss

Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Land	\$10,690	\$4,746
Buildings	59,903	70,192
Total	<u>\$70,593</u>	<u>\$74,938</u>

(c) Income and costs relating to leasing activities

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
The expenses relating to leases of low-value assets (Including the expenses relating to short-term leases of low-value assets)	\$21,776	\$36,206

(d) Cash outflow relating to leasing activities

During the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Group's total cash outflows for leases amounting to \$88,332 thousand and \$110,755 thousand, respectively.

(e) Other information relating to leasing activities

Some of the Group's agreement contain extension and termination options. In determining the lease terms, the non-cancellable period for which the Group has the right to use an underlying asset, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Group is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. These options are used to maximize operational flexibility in terms of managing contracts. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Group.

After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term upon the occurrence of a significant event or a significant change in circumstances that is within the control of the lessee and affects whether the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an option not previously included in its determination of the lease term, or not to exercise an option previously included in its determination of the lease term.

B. Group as a lessor

The Group's leases of self-own investment properties are classified as operating leases as they do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of underlying assets.

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Lease income for operating leases		
Income relating to fixed lease payments	\$12,929	\$12,637

For operating leases entered by the Group, the undiscounted lease payments to be received and a total of the amounts for the remaining years as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2022	2021
Not later than one year	\$9,697	\$12,637
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	9,478
Later than five years	-	-
Total	\$9,697	\$22,115

(20) Summary statement of employee benefits, depreciation and amortization expenses by function:

	For the years ended December 31,					
	2022			2021		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits expense						
Salaries	\$4,352,607	\$1,367,167	\$5,719,774	\$3,619,228	\$1,057,698	\$4,676,926
Labor and health insurance	46,827	39,105	85,932	40,335	35,370	75,705
Pension	216,455	43,592	260,047	169,494	43,427	212,921
Remuneration to directors	-	6,800	6,800	-	6,625	6,625
Other employee benefits expense	704,862	148,814	853,676	1,015,209	128,523	1,143,732
Depreciation	565,740	144,095	709,835	479,707	117,979	597,686
Amortization	969	40,169	41,138	1,878	41,663	43,541

According to the Articles of Incorporation, 2% of profit of the current year is distributable as employees' compensation and no higher than 0.5% of profit of the current year is distributable as remuneration to directors and supervisors. However, the company's accumulated losses shall have been covered. The Company may, by a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of Board of Directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors, have the profit distributable as employees' compensation in the form of shares or in cash; and in addition thereto a report of such distribution is submitted to the shareholders' meeting. If the Board of Directors subsequently modifies the estimates significantly, the company will recognize the change as an adjustment in the profit or loss in the subsequent period. Information on the Board of Directors' resolution regarding the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors can be obtained from the "Market Observation Post System" on the website of the TWSE.

Based on profit of the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company estimated the amounts of the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the year ended December 31, 2022 to be 2% of profit of the current year and 0.03% of profit of the current year, respectively, recognized as employee benefits expense. As such, employees' compensation and remuneration to directors for the year ended December 31, 2022 amount to \$114,669 thousand and \$1,800 thousand, respectively and recognized as salaries expense. A resolution was passed at the Company's board meeting held on March 24, 2023 to distribute \$114,669 thousand and \$1,800 thousand in cash as employees' compensation and remuneration to directors of 2022, respectively. No material differences exist between the estimated amount and the actual distribution of the employee compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the year ended December 31, 2022.

A resolution was passed at a board meeting held on March 23, 2022 to distribute \$57,769 thousand and \$1,625 thousand in cash as employees' compensation and remuneration to directors of 2021, respectively. No material differences exist between the estimated amount and the actual distribution of the employee compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the year ended December 31, 2021.

(21) Non-operating income and expenses

A. Interest income

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Interest income		
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	\$38,970	\$13,647
Financing provided to others (Note)	1,321	1,198
Total	<u>\$40,291</u>	<u>\$14,845</u>

Note: Please refer to attachment 1 for financing provided to others.

B. Other income

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Dividend income	\$6,139	\$6,137
Rent income	14,092	18,487
Other income - government subsidy income	21,428	28,862
Other income - various subsidies	71,904	142,273
Other income - other	87,301	103,792
Other income - insurance claim	-	43,840
Total	<u>\$200,864</u>	<u>\$343,391</u>

C. Other gains and losses

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	\$1,703	\$2,160
Gains on disposal of investments(Note1)	-	4,656
Gains/(Losses) on financial assets at fair value		
through profit or loss	(17,391)	1,660
Foreign exchange gains/(losses), net	612,231	(53,936)
Miscellaneous disbursements (Note2)	(78,390)	(228,650)
Total	<u>\$518,153</u>	<u>\$(274,110)</u>

Note1: The Group disposed of all shares of Digital-Can Technology Co., Ltd. in July, 2021. The net disposal proceeds amounted to \$24,066 thousand, with gain from disposal in the amount of \$4,656 thousand, which was recognized in other gains and losses.

Note2: The subsidiary of the Group, Vision International Co., Ltd. (Vision), is located in Binh Duong Province of Vietnam. Due to the Covid-19 outbreak, the subsidiary suspended production from July 23, 2021 to September 30, 2021, and resumed production on October 20, 2021. The Group recognized non-operating depreciation expense and other related expense totaling \$187,365 thousand as the related loss on work stoppage and listed them under miscellaneous disbursements.

D. Finance costs

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Interest on borrowings from bank	\$44,042	\$19,292
Interest on lease liabilities	5,192	7,272
Interest on bonds payable	14,075	-
Total	<u>\$63,309</u>	<u>\$26,564</u>

(22) Components of other comprehensive income

For the year ended December 31, 2022

	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Other comprehensive income, before tax	Income tax relating to components of comprehensive	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	\$38,861	\$-	\$38,861	\$(7,772)	\$31,089
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	227,178	-	227,178	-	227,178
Total	<u>\$266,039</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$266,039</u>	<u>\$(7,772)</u>	<u>\$258,267</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2021

	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Other comprehensive income, before tax	Income tax relating to components of comprehensive	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	\$(7,147)	\$-	\$(7,147)	\$1,429	\$(5,718)
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(33,839)	-	(33,839)	-	(33,839)
Total	<u>\$(40,986)</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$(40,986)</u>	<u>\$1,429</u>	<u>\$(39,557)</u>

(23) Income tax

The major components of income tax expense (income) are as follows:

Income tax expense (income) recognized in profit or loss

	<u>For the years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Current income tax expense:		
Current income tax charge	\$1,297,572	\$675,308
Additional tax payment as a result of releasing repatriated capital under the Management, Utilization, and Taxation of Repatriated Offshore Funds Act	37,790	-
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	35,999	50,950
Deferred tax expense:		
Deferred tax income relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(29,839)	(59,876)
Total income tax expense	<u>\$1,341,522</u>	<u>\$666,382</u>

Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income

	<u>For the years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Deferred tax expense (income):		
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	<u>\$7,772</u>	<u>\$(1,429)</u>

Reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by applicable tax rates is as follows:

	<u>For the years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	<u>\$6,457,450</u>	<u>\$3,196,278</u>
Tax at the domestic rates applicable to profits in the country concerned	\$1,707,885	\$860,736
Tax effect of revenues exempt from taxation	(18,055)	(38,839)
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	3,178	7,028
Tax effect of deferred tax assets/liabilities	(398,914)	(172,886)
Corporate income surtax on undistributed retained earnings	21,196	239
Additional tax payment as a result of releasing repatriated capital under the Management, Utilization, and Taxation of Repatriated Offshore Funds Act	37,790	-
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	35,999	50,950
Impact of other income tax adjustments under tax law	(47,557)	(40,846)
Total income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$1,341,522</u>	<u>\$666,382</u>

Deferred tax assets (liabilities) relate to the following:

For the year ended December 31, 2022

		Deferred tax assets (liabilities)	Deferred tax income (expense)	Deferred tax income (expense)		
	Beginning balance as of January 1, 2022	acquired in business combinations	recognized in profit or loss	recognized in other comprehensive income	Exchange differences	Ending balance as of December 31, 2022
Temporary differences						
Inventory valuation and						
obsolescence loss	\$10,085	\$-	\$(489)	\$-	\$435	\$10,031
Bad debts loss	-	-	143	-	-	143
Attendance bonus	3,036	-	(834)	-	87	2,289
Unrealized gain on foreign						
exchange	(253)	-	253	-	-	-
Unrealized loss on foreign						
exchange	907	-	6,626	-	31	7,564
Unrealized intragroup profits						
and losses	72,740	-	7,147	-	-	79,887
Prepaid pension cost difference	25,562	-	-	(7,772)	-	17,790
Gain on valuation of financial						
asset at fair value through						
profit or loss	(1,848)	-	1,848	-	-	-
Loss of valuation of financial						
asset at fair value through						
profit or loss	48	-	2,149	-	-	2,197
Other deductible temporary						
differences	15,885	-	(13)	-	19	15,891
Investment profit	(9,852)	-	9,852	-	-	-
Goodwill Amortization	(4,857)	-	4,857	-	-	-
Adjustment of fair values for						
business combinations	(79,784)	-	(1,700)	-	-	(81,484)
Deferred tax (expense)/ income		\$-	\$29,839	\$(7,772)	\$572	
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	\$31,669					\$54,308
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:						
Deferred tax assets	\$130,333					\$135,792
Deferred tax liabilities	\$(98,664)					\$(81,484)

For the year ended December 31, 2021

		Deferred tax	Deferred tax	Deferred tax		
		assets	income	income		
		(liabilities)	(expense)	(expense)		
	Beginning	acquired in	recognized	recognized in	Exchange	Ending
	balance as of	business	in profit or	comprehensive	differences	balance as of
	January 1,	combinations	loss	income		December
	2021					31, 2021
Temporary differences						
Inventory valuation and						
obsolescence loss	\$3,545	\$-	\$6,589	\$-	\$(49)	\$10,085
Attendance bonus	1,476	-	1,576	-	(16)	3,036
Unrealized gain on foreign						
exchange	(1,285)	-	1,032	-	-	(253)
Unrealized loss on foreign						
exchange	155	-	750	-	2	907
Unrealized intragroup profits						
and losses	12,133	-	60,607	-	-	72,740
Prepaid pension cost difference	24,132	-	-	1,429	1	25,562
Gain on valuation of financial						
asset at fair value through						
profit or loss	(1,509)	-	(339)	-	-	(1,848)
Loss of valuation of financial						
asset at fair value through						
profit or loss	40	-	8	-	-	48
Other deductible temporary						
differences	7,454	-	8,434	-	(3)	15,885
Bargain purchase	(6,017)	6,017	-	-	-	-
Investment loss	4,072	-	(4,072)	-	-	-
Investment profit	-	-	(9,852)	-	-	(9,852)
Goodwill Amortization	-	-	(4,857)	-	-	(4,857)
Adjustment of fair values for						
business combinations	(79,867)	83	-	-	-	(79,784)
Deferred tax (expense)/ income		\$6,100	\$59,876	\$1,429	\$(65)	
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	<u>\$(35,671)</u>					<u>\$31,669</u>
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:						
Deferred tax assets	<u>\$53,007</u>					<u>\$130,333</u>
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$(88,678)</u>					<u>\$(98,664)</u>

Unrecognized deferred tax liabilities relating to the investment in subsidiaries

The Group did not recognize any deferred tax liability for taxes that would be payable on the unremitted earnings of the Group's overseas subsidiaries, as the Group has determined that undistributed profits of its subsidiaries will not be distributed in the foreseeable future. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the taxable temporary differences associated with investment in subsidiaries, for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognized, aggregate to \$6,859,956 thousand and \$5,568,093 thousand, respectively.

The assessment of income tax returns

As of December 31, 2022, the assessment of the income tax returns of the Company and its subsidiaries are as follows:

	<u>The assessment of income tax returns</u>
The Company	Assessed and approved up to 2020
Subsidiary- NFT Technology Co., Ltd	Assessed and approved up to 2020
Subsidiary- Crosspace CO., LTD	Assessed and approved up to 2020
Subsidiary- Minson Integration, Inc.	Assessed and approved up to 2020

(24) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing net profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

	<u>For the years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
A. Basic earnings per share		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company (in thousand)	<u>\$4,801,205</u>	<u>\$2,362,987</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousands)	<u>131,032</u>	<u>131,030</u>
Basic earnings per share (NT\$)	<u>\$36.64</u>	<u>\$18.03</u>

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
B. Diluted earnings per share		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company (in thousands)	\$4,801,205	\$2,362,987
Less: Interest expense from convertible bonds (in thousand)	6,709	-
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company after dilution (in thousand)	<u>\$4,807,914</u>	<u>\$2,362,987</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousands)	131,032	131,030
Effect of dilution:		
Employee compensation — stock (in thousands)	607	338
Convertible bonds (in thousands)	3,548	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after dilution (in thousands)	<u>135,187</u>	<u>131,368</u>
Diluted earnings per share (NT\$)	<u>\$35.57</u>	<u>\$17.99</u>

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of completion of the financial statements.

(25) Business combinations

Acquisition of Minson Integration, Inc. and its subsidiaries

In 2020, the Company intended to acquire the sporting goods division of Min Shun Enterprise Co., Ltd., the sporting goods and equipment division of Min Yang Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as the "Acquired Business"), and the equity of four Thai companies. (namely: MINTECH ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED, MINSON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED, MINONE ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED and MENXON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED) (hereinafter referred to as the "Acquired Companies ") (The "Acquired Business" and "Acquired Companies" are collectively referred to as "Acquisition Target"). According to the agreement between the Company and the seller of said Acquisition Target, the seller shall establish Minson Integration, Inc. and sell the Acquired Business to Minsheng Integration, Inc., will purchase the Acquired Companies from the seller. Later the Company will take part in the cash capital increase of Minson Integration, Inc. and purchase the shares of Minson Integration, Inc. owned by the seller. As a result, the Company's ownership in Minson Integration, Inc. would reach 85% when the merger and acquisition is completed.

The Company set November 30, 2020 as the acquisition date, and measured the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on the fair value on that day.

The Group elected to measure the non-controlling interest in Minson Integration, Inc. and its subsidiaries at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

The fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the Acquired Target on the acquisition date are as follows:

	Fair value recognized on acquisition
Cash and cash equivalents	\$777,371
Accounts receivable, net	310,874
Other receivable	10,772
Inventories	371,688
Prepayments	25,607
Other current assets	2,847
Refundable deposits	1,551
Other assets — others	4,479
Deferred tax assets	2,070
Property, plant and equipment	1,147,042
Intangible assets	197,050
Identifiable net assets	<u>2,851,351</u>
Short-term loans	(213,981)
Notes payable	(133)
Accounts payable	(242,834)
Other payables	(1,001,623)
Accrued expenses	(81,236)
Advance payment	(10,208)
Other current liabilities	(721)
Other liabilities	(127,111)
Total assumed liabilities	<u>(1,677,847)</u>
Total identifiable net assets at fair value	<u><u>\$1,173,504</u></u>

Goodwill of Minson Integration, Inc. and its subsidiaries is as follows:

	Amount
Cash consideration (after adjusting initial price \$28,900 thousand)	\$1,331,100
Add: non-controlling interests(after adjusting initial price \$5,100 thousand)	234,900
Less: identifiable net assets at fair value	<u>(1,173,504)</u>
Goodwill	<u><u>\$392,496</u></u>

Cash flows on acquisition:

	Amount
Net cash acquired with the subsidiary	\$777,371
Cash paid (after adjusting initial price \$28,900 thousand)	(1,331,100)
Net cash outflow	\$(553,729)

Goodwill is expected to result from the comprehensive effect of the acquisition.

The initial cash consideration paid by the Group was \$1,360,000 thousand in 2020, which was based on what is stated in the equity purchase and sale agreement. The amount of actual working capital in the balance sheet on the delivery date (November 30, 2020) after deducting the normal working capital level has being agreed by both parties (which was NTD\$350,000 thousand) (Hereinafter referred to as "working capital adjustment"). The amount is the basis to determine the initial price. After the working capital adjustment on the delivery date is determined, if it is within plus or minus 3% (inclusive) of the above normal working capital level, the initial price remains unchanged. However, if it exceeds plus or minus 3%, the initial price will fully reflect the increase/decrease of the working capital adjustment. Said working capital is calculated based on all assets (excluding fixed assets and intangible assets) on the balance sheet on the delivery date after deducting all liabilities (excluding debts due to share payments).

The initial price mentioned above was adjusted on April 30, 2021 as agreed by both the buyer and the seller. The adjusted price was \$34,000 thousand. The Group received a refund of \$28,900 thousand according to 85% shareholding of the year, of which \$5,100 thousand received with 15% shareholding percentage was recorded under changes in non-controlling interests. The Group paid \$1,331,100 thousand for the net cash consideration due to the business combination.

Impairment testing of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives.

For impairment testing, allocated carrying amount of goodwill acquired from business combination to each of the cash-generating units:

	December 31, 2022			
	Sports Equipment Business Unit	Aerospace Business Unit	Other Cash- Generating Unit	Total
Goodwill	\$392,496	\$102,923	\$4,647	\$500,066

Sports Equipment Business Unit

The recoverable amount of the sports equipment business cash-generating unit has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections from financial forecasts by management covering a five-year period. The projected cash flows have been updated to reflect the change in demand for products and services. The pre-tax discount rate applied to cash flow projections is 11.57% and cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using a 0% growth rate. As a result of this analysis, management has considered that there was no impairment loss against goodwill previously carried.

Aerospace Business Unit

The recoverable amount of the aerospace business cash-generating unit has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections from financial forecasts by management covering a five-year period. The projected cash flows have been updated to reflect the change in demand for products and services. The pre-tax discount rate applied to cash flow projections is 10.60% and cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using a 0% growth rate. As a result of this analysis, management has considered that there was no impairment loss against goodwill previously carried.

Other Cash-Generating Unit

The recoverable amount of the other cash-generating unit has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections from financial forecasts by management covering a five-year period. The projected cash flows have been updated to reflect the change in demand for products and services. The pre-tax discount rate applied to cash flow projections is 11.95% and cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using a 0% growth rate. As a result of this analysis, management has considered that there was no impairment loss against goodwill previously carried.

Key assumptions used in value-in-use calculations

The calculation of value-in-use for both electronics and fire prevention equipment units are most sensitive to the following assumptions:

- (a) Gross margin
- (b) Discount rates
- (c) Market share during the budget period; and
- (d) Growth rate used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the budget period.

Gross margins – Gross margins are based on average values achieved in the previous years by the cash generating unit and the same trade's gross margin standard. The gross margin applied to the cash-generating unit is 24.77%~39.75% and it's approximately equivalent to average of the same trade.

Discount rates – Discount rates reflect the current market assessment of the risks specific to each cash generating unit (including the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted). The discount rate was estimated based on the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) for the Group, taking into account the particular situations of the Group and its operating segments. The WACC includes both the cost of liabilities and cost of equities. The cost of equities is derived from the expected returns of the Group's investors on capital, where the cost of liabilities is measured by the interest-bearing loans that the Group has obligation to settle. Specific risk relating to the operating segments is accounted for by considering the individual beta factor which is evaluated annually and based on publicly available market information.

Market share assumptions – These assumptions are important because, as well as using industry data for estimating growth rates management would assess how the change in the unit's position, relative to its competitors, might take place over the budget period. Management expects the cash-generating unit will show corresponding growth rate for introducing new products and expanding markets.

Growth rate estimates – Rates are based on published industry research. In view of the factors mentioned above, management extrapolated long-term growth rate of cash-generating unit in a moderate way.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

With regard to the assessment of value-in-use of the cash-generating unit, management believes that no reasonably possible change in any of the above key assumptions would cause the carrying value of the unit to materially exceed its recoverable amount.

The explanation of expected benefits after acquisition and actual operation.

When the Group was planning to acquire Minson Integration, Inc. and its subsidiaries, the equity value analysis information used to determine the acquisition price was based on the company's financial forecast from the half of 2020 to 2025. Therefore, whether there is a significant difference between the expected benefits after the acquisition and the actual operation is explained by the achievement of the related operating income during the financial forecast period. After the acquisition, the actual operating income of 2021 and 2022 reached 117% and 139% of the expected operating income, respectively.

7. Related party transactions

Information of related parties that had transactions with the Group during the financial reporting periods is as follows:

Name of the related parties	Nature of relationship of the related parties
Fusheng Curtis Direct	Substantive related party
Fu Sheng Industrial CO., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Fusheng Electronics Corporation	Substantive related party
Fu Sheng Industrial (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Zhong Shan Fu Sheng Electromechanical Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Zhong Shan Fu Sheng Machinery Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Worldmark Service Ltd.	Substantive related party
Well Base International Limited	Substantive related party
Min Yang Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Minson Enterprises Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Fu Sheng (Vietnam) Industrial Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
FS-Elliott Co. LLC	Substantive related party
Fusheng Electronics Corporation	Substantive related party
California Air Compressor Company	Substantive related party

(1) Sales

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Fu Sheng Industrial CO., Ltd.	\$811	\$515
Fusheng Electronics Corporation	195	-
Other	27	86
Total	<u>\$1,033</u>	<u>\$601</u>

The sales price to the above related parties was determined through mutual agreement based on the market rates. The collection period for domestic sales to related parties was month-end 90 days, while the terms for overseas sales were 30~120 days from FOB shipping point. The collection period for third party domestic sales was month-end 30~60 days, while the terms for overseas sales were 30~90 days from FOB shipping point. The outstanding balance on December 31, 2022 and 2021 was unsecured, non-interest bearing and must be settled in cash. The receivables from the related parties were not guaranteed.

(2) Purchases

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Zhong Shan Fu Sheng Machinery Co., Ltd.	\$1,220	\$-
Other	468	140
Total	<u>\$1,688</u>	<u>\$140</u>

The purchase price to the above related parties was determined through mutual agreement based on the market rates. The payment terms from the related party suppliers are comparable with third party suppliers and are between 30~90 days.

(3) Accounts receivable

	As of December 31,	
	2022	2021
Fu Sheng Industrial CO., Ltd.	\$493	\$502
Fusheng Electronics Corporation	129	-
Total	<u>\$622</u>	<u>\$502</u>

(4) Refundable deposits

	As of December 31,	
	2022	2021
Fu Sheng (Vietnam) Industrial Co., Ltd	<u>\$35,880</u>	<u>\$69,333</u>

(5) Other payables

	As of December 31,	
	2022	2021
Fu Sheng Industrial CO., Ltd.	\$1,540	\$10

(6) Lease — related parties

A. Rent Income

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Fusheng Curtis Direct	\$-	\$1,691
California Air Compressor Company	155	-
Total	\$155	\$1,691

The rental income is generated from leasing the plant to related parties. The transaction conditions are agreed upon by both parties, and the rent is paid monthly.

B. Lease Payments

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Fu Sheng Industrial CO., Ltd.	\$1,260	\$1,260
Zhong Shan Fu Sheng Electromechanical Co., Ltd.	4,162	2,651
Other	43	34
Total	\$5,465	\$3,945

Rental expenses incurred as a result of leasing from related parties. The transaction conditions are agreed upon by both parties, and the rent is paid monthly.

C. Right-of-use assets

	As of December 31,	
	2022	2021
Fu Sheng (Vietnam) Industrial Co., Ltd	\$268,661	\$-
Min Yang Co., Ltd.	4,698	9,396
Total	\$273,359	\$9,396

D. Lease liabilities

	As of December 31,	
	2022	2021
Fu Sheng (Vietnam) Industrial Co., Ltd	\$216,284	\$-
Min Yang Co., Ltd.	4,745	9,433
Total	\$221,029	\$9,433

E. Interest Expense

	As of December 31,	
	2022	2021
Zhong Shan Fu Sheng Electromechanical Co., Ltd.	\$-	\$331
Fu Sheng (Vietnam) Industrial Co., Ltd	792	-
Min Yang Co., Ltd.	69	116
Total	<u>\$861</u>	<u>\$447</u>

F. Depreciation

	As of December 31,	
	2022	2021
Zhong Shan Fu Sheng Electromechanical Co., Ltd.	\$-	\$4,144
Fu Sheng (Vietnam) Industrial Co., Ltd	5,694	-
Min Yang Co., Ltd.	4,698	4,698
Total	<u>\$10,392</u>	<u>\$8,842</u>

(7) Other income

	As of December 31,	
	2022	2021
Worldmark Service Ltd.	\$1,143	\$2,160
Others	457	434
Total	<u>\$1,600</u>	<u>\$2,549</u>

Other income consists mainly of management service income, which is the fixed service income received monthly as a result of the Group's administration services provided to related parties.

(8) Operating expense

	As of December 31,	
	2022	2021
Worldmark Service Ltd.	\$1,141	\$-
California Air Compressor Company	768	-
Total	<u>\$1,909</u>	<u>\$-</u>

The expenses were related costs that the Company and the subsidiaries entrusted the associate to handle import and export operations, and equipment maintenance.

(9) Property transaction

A. Purchase of Property, plant and equipment

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Related party	Item of asset	Purchasing price
Zhong Shan Fu Sheng Electromechanical Co., Ltd.	Right-of-use assets - land	\$186,447
Zhong Shan Fu Sheng Electromechanical Co., Ltd.	Buildings	192,837
Fu Sheng Industrial Co., Ltd. etc.	Machinery and equipment	16,013
Total		<u>\$395,297</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2021

Related party	Item of asset	Purchasing price
Zhong Shan Fu Sheng Electromechanical Co., Ltd.	Construction in progress	\$198,958
Fu Sheng Industrial Co., Ltd. etc.	Machinery and equipment	19,942
Total		<u>\$218,900</u>

The above purchase price was negotiated by the buyer and the seller. For the description of the construction in progress transaction with the related party - Zhong Shan Fu Sheng Electromechanical Co., Ltd., please refer to Note 9.

B. Zhong Shan Aubo Precision Technology Co., Ltd. entered into an assignment contract with the related party, Zhong Shan Fu Sheng Electromechanical Co., Ltd., on August 6, 2022, to transfer land tenure right and the buildings located on Huo-ju Road, Zhongshan Torch High-tech Industrial Development Zone, Zhongshan, Guangdong Province, China. Please refer to Note 9.

(10) Key management personnel compensation

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits	<u>\$80,297</u>	<u>\$64,308</u>

8. Assets pledged as security

The following table lists assets of the Group pledged as security:

Items	Carrying amount		Secured liabilities
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	\$15,000	\$15,000	Gas guarantee
Property, plant and equipment – Land	47,755	28,350	Short-term loans
Property, plant and equipment – Buildings	115,114	84,189	Short-term loans
Total	<u>\$177,869</u>	<u>\$127,539</u>	

9. Commitments and contingencies

- (1) As of December 31, 2022, the Group has the following unused letters of credit:

Currency	Amount (in dollar)
JPY	\$83,244,967
EUR	\$138,000

- (2) Please refer to Attachment 2 for information of guarantees for related parties.

- (3) Financial institution commitments:

Financial institution	Purpose of guarantee	Amount
Bank Sinopac Co. Ltd.	Customs Duty Guarantee	\$3,000
Bangkok Bank Public Company Limited	Electricity Usage Guarantee	5,359
Total		<u>\$8,359</u>

- (4) Significant unpaid commitments:

Contract	Contract amount	Payment amount	Unpaid amount
Machinery and equipment, etc.	<u>\$88,451</u>	<u>\$44,025</u>	<u>\$44,426</u>

Payment amount is recognized as construction in progress and equipment awaiting examination, prepayments for equipment and prepayments.

- (5) Zhongshan Aobo Precision Technology Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company, in response to the demand for factory construction, passed by the resolution of its board of directors on August 21, 2019 of the Republic of China, originally obtained the land use right and above-ground buildings with a total of 4,703.27 square meters located in Torch Road, Torch Development Zone, Zhongshan City, Guangdong Province, China for RMB 48,629 thousand. In order to comply with the local regulations of Zhongshan City, Guangdong Province, China, when the plot ratio of the land does not reach 25%, the land cannot be transferred, so Zhongshan Aobo Precision Technology Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company, entrusted a related person, Zhongshan Fusheng Electromechanical Co., Ltd., to build the required industrial plant on the land at a total contract price of RMB 33,300 thousand and pay the relevant administrative costs. On August 5, 2022, the plan was approved by the board of directors, and it was updated to acquire 20,515.4 square meters of land's use rights and buildings on the ground at a price of RMB 83,456 thousand. The two parties signed a transaction contract on August 6, 2022, which has been transferred to right-of-use assets as of December 31, 2022.

- (6) Vision International Co., Ltd. (“Vision”), a subsidiary of the Company, obtained authorization from its board members to sign the plant construction agreement with Fu Sheng (Vietnam) Industrial Co., Ltd. after reaching a board resolution on March 24, 2021 to meet the needs of expanding production lines. The agreement was executed on 15 July, 2021, and on the same day, Vision paid US\$2,500 thousand as guarantee to Fu Sheng (Vietnam) Industrial Co., Ltd. As of December 31, 2022, the above security deposit is equivalent to about NT\$76,209 thousand. The project has been completed and part of the security deposit equivalent to about NT\$39,501 thousand has been transferred into right-of-use assets according to the contract, and the remaining equivalence of about NT\$35,880 thousand was recorded as Refundable deposits.

10. Losses due to major disasters:

None.

11. Significant subsequent events:

On March 24, 2023, the Company’s board of directors passed the following major resolution:

In order to reduce the costs related to the future relocation of the office, it is proposed to authorize the director of the subsidiary Minson Integration, Inc. to purchase Neihu offices and parking spaces by entering into real estate sales contracts with related parties Min Yang Co. LLC and Minson Enterprises Co., Ltd.

12. Others

(1) Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets

	As of December 31,	
	2022	2021
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
Designated at fair value through profit or loss	\$161,867	\$180,928
Subtotal	161,867	180,928
Financial assets measured at amortized cost:		
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	4,506,043	1,536,450
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	211,448	415,882
Notes and accounts receivable, net (including related parties)	5,648,259	3,934,304
Other receivables (including related parties)	265,437	315,625
Refundable deposits	54,586	89,636
Subtotal	10,685,773	6,291,897
Total	\$10,847,640	\$6,472,825

Financial liabilities

	As of December 31,	
	2022	2021
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:		
Short-term loans	\$1,429,139	\$2,629,657
Accounts payables (including related parties)	3,453,941	3,298,528
Lease liabilities	367,892	214,215
Other payables (including related parties)	1,746,711	1,410,543
Guarantee deposits	5,663	6,144
Long-term loans (including current portion with maturity less 1 year)	20,206	25,980
Bonds payable	1,447,614	-
Other non-current liability	4,432	1,007
Total	<u>\$8,475,598</u>	<u>\$7,586,074</u>

(2) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial risk management objective is to manage the market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk related to its operating activities. The Group identifies measures and manages the aforementioned risks based on the Group's policy and risk appetite.

The Group has established appropriate policies, procedures and internal controls for financial risk management. Before entering into significant transactions, due approval process by the Board of Directors and Audit Committee must be carried out based on related protocols and internal control procedures. The Group complies with its financial risk management policies at all times.

(3) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of the changes in market prices. Market prices comprise currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk (such as equity risk).

In practice, it is rarely the case that a single risk variable will change independently from other risk variable, there is usually interdependencies between risk variables. However, the sensitivity analysis disclosed below does not take into account the interdependencies between risk variables.

Foreign currency risk

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense are denominated in a different currency from the Group's functional currency) and the Group's net investments in foreign subsidiaries.

The Group has certain foreign currency receivables to be denominated in the same foreign currency with certain foreign currency payables, therefore natural hedge is received. Hedge accounting is not applied as they did not qualify for hedge accounting criteria. Furthermore, as net investments in foreign subsidiaries are for strategic purposes, they are not hedged by the Group.

The foreign currency sensitivity analysis of the possible change in foreign exchange rates on the Group's profit is performed on significant monetary items denominated in foreign currencies as at the end of the reporting period. The Group's foreign currency risk is mainly related to the volatility in the exchange rates for foreign currency USD. The information of the sensitivity analysis is as follows:

When NTD strengthens/weakens against foreign currency USD by 1%, the profit for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 is decrease/increase by \$28,382 thousand and \$4,069 thousand, respectively.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's debt instrument investments at variable interest rates, bank borrowings with fixed interest rates and variable interest rates.

The Group manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable loans.

The interest rate sensitivity analysis is performed on items exposed to interest rate risk as at the end of the reporting period, including investments and borrowings with variable interest rates. At the reporting date, a change of 10 basis points of interest rate in a reporting period could cause the profit for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 to decrease/increase by \$1,269 thousand and \$2,656 thousand, respectively.

Equity price risk

The fair value of the Group's listed equity securities is susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Group's listed equity securities is classified under financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss. The Group manages the equity price risk through diversification and placing limits on individual and total equity instruments.

At the reporting date, a change of 1% in the price of the listed equity securities measured at fair value through profit or loss could increase/decrease the Group's profit for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 by \$1,595 thousand and \$1,792 thousand, respectively.

Please refer to Note 12(9) for sensitivity analysis information of other equity instruments or derivatives that are linked to such equity instruments whose fair value measurement is categorized under Level 3.

(4) Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from operating activities (primarily for accounts and notes receivables) and from its financing activities, including bank deposits and other financial instruments.

Credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to credit risk management. Credit limits are established for all counter parties based on their financial position, rating from credit rating agencies, historical experience, prevailing economic condition and the Group's internal rating criteria etc. Certain counter parties' credit risk will also be managed by taking credit enhancing procedures, such as requesting for prepayment.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, amounts receivables from top ten customers represent 82% and 81% of the total accounts receivables of the Group, respectively. The credit concentration risk of other accounts receivables is insignificant.

Credit risk from balances with banks, fixed income securities and other financial instruments is managed by the Group's treasury in accordance with the Group's policy. The Group only transacts with counterparties approved by the internal control procedures, which are banks and financial institutions, companies and government entities with good credit rating. Consequently, there is no significant credit risk for these counter parties.

The Group adopted IFRS 9 to assess the expected credit losses. Except for accounts and notes receivables, the remaining debt instrument investments which are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, low credit risk for these investments is a prerequisite upon acquisition and by using their credit risk as a basis for the distinction of categories.

Financial assets are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery.

When the credit risk on debt instrument investment has increased, the Group will dispose that investment in order to minimize the credit losses. When assessing the expected credit losses, the evaluation of the forward-looking information (available without undue cost and effort) is mainly based on the macroeconomic information and the credit loss ratio is further adjusted if there is significant impact from forward-looking information.

(5) Liquidity risk management

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of cash and cash equivalents, bank borrowings and finance leases. The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on the contractual undiscounted payments and contractual maturity. The payment amount includes the contractual interest. The undiscounted payment relating to borrowings with variable interest rates is extrapolated based on the estimated interest rate yield curve as of the end of the reporting period.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>2 to 3 years</u>	<u>4 to 5 years</u>	<u>> 5 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
As of December 31, 2022					
Short-term loans (including interest payable)	\$1,514,282	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$1,514,282
Accounts payables (including related parties)	3,453,941	-	-	-	3,453,941
Convertible bonds	-	1,493,800	-	-	1,493,800
Lease liabilities	34,277	92,840	80,063	178,476	385,656
Other payables (including related parties)	1,746,711	-	-	-	1,746,711
Guarantee deposits	5,663	-	-	-	5,663
Long-term loans (including interest payable)	20,523	-	-	-	20,523
Other non-current liability	4,432	-	-	-	4,432
Total	<u>\$6,779,829</u>	<u>\$1,586,640</u>	<u>\$80,063</u>	<u>\$178,476</u>	<u>\$8,625,008</u>
As of December 31, 2021					
Short-term loans (including interest payable)	\$2,649,173	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$2,649,173
Accounts payables (including related parties)	3,298,528	-	-	-	3,298,528
Lease liabilities	72,676	117,888	31,284	2,818	224,666
Other payables (including related parties)	1,410,543	-	-	-	1,410,543
Guarantee deposits	6,144	-	-	-	6,144
Long-term loans (including interest payable)	7,035	20,177	-	-	27,212
Other non-current liability	1,007	-	-	-	1,007
Total	<u>\$7,445,106</u>	<u>\$138,065</u>	<u>\$31,284</u>	<u>\$2,818</u>	<u>\$7,617,273</u>

(6) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Reconciliation of liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2022:

	Short-term loans	Bonds payable	Long-term loans	Guarantee deposits	Lease liabilities	Other non-current liability	Total liabilities from financing activities
As of January 1, 2022	\$2,629,657	\$-	\$25,980	\$6,144	\$214,215	\$1,007	\$2,877,003
Cash flows	(1,296,078)	1,680,102	(8,294)	(1,045)	(66,556)	3,425	311,554
Non-cash change	-	(232,488)	-	-	203,572	-	(28,916)
Exchange differences	95,560	-	2,520	564	16,661	-	115,305
As of							
December 31, 2022	<u>\$1,429,139</u>	<u>\$1,447,614</u>	<u>\$20,206</u>	<u>\$5,663</u>	<u>\$367,892</u>	<u>\$4,432</u>	<u>\$3,274,946</u>

Reconciliation of liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2021:

	Short-term loans	Bonds payable	Long-term loans	Guarantee deposits	Lease liabilities	Other non-current liability	Total liabilities from financing activities
As of January 1, 2021	\$2,227,367	\$-	\$30,238	\$5,862	\$287,042	\$1,073	\$2,551,582
Cash flows	438,460	-	(3,641)	391	(74,549)	(66)	360,595
Non-cash change	-	-	-	-	3,320	-	3,320
Exchange differences	(36,170)	-	(617)	(109)	(1,598)	-	(38,494)
As of							
December 31, 2021	<u>\$2,629,657</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$25,980</u>	<u>\$6,144</u>	<u>\$214,215</u>	<u>\$1,007</u>	<u>\$2,877,003</u>

(7) Fair values of financial instruments

A. The methods and assumptions applied in determining the fair value of financial instruments:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The following methods and assumptions were used by the Group to measure or disclose the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities:

- (a) The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, notes and accounts receivables, accounts payable and other current liabilities approximate their fair value due to their short maturities.
- (b) For financial assets and liabilities traded in an active market with standard terms and conditions, their fair value is determined based on market quotation price (including listed equity securities, beneficiary certificates, bonds and futures etc.) at the reporting date.

- (c) Fair value of equity instruments without market quotations (including private placement of listed equity securities, unquoted public company and private company equity securities) are estimated using the market method valuation techniques based on parameters such as prices based on market transactions of equity instruments of identical or comparable entities and other relevant information (for example, inputs such as discount for lack of marketability, P/E ratio of similar entities and Price-Book ratio of similar entities).
- (d) Fair value of debt instruments without market quotations, bank loans and other non-current liabilities are determined based on the counterparty prices or valuation method. The valuation method uses DCF method as a basis, and the assumptions such as the interest rate and discount rate are primarily based on relevant information of similar instrument (such as yield curves published by the GreTai Securities Market, average prices for Fixed Rate Commercial Paper published by Reuters and credit risk, etc.)
- (e) The fair value of derivatives which are not options and without market quotations, is determined based on the counterparty prices or discounted cash flow analysis using interest rate yield curve for the contract period. Fair value of option-based derivative financial instruments is obtained using on the counterparty prices or appropriate option pricing model (for example, Black-Scholes model) or other valuation method (for example, Monte Carlo Simulation).

B. Fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost

Other than cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, accounts payable and other current liabilities whose carrying amount approximate their fair value, the fair value of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost is listed in the table below:

	Carrying amount as of	
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Financial liabilities:		
Bonds payable	\$1,447,614	\$-
	Fair value as of	
	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Financial liabilities:		
Bonds payable	\$1,446,596	\$-

C. Fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments

Please refer to Note 12(9) for fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments of the Group.

(8) Derivative financial instruments

The Group's derivative financial instruments include forward currency contracts and embedded derivatives. The related information for derivative financial instruments not qualified for hedge accounting and not yet settled as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 is as follows:

Embedded derivatives

The embedded derivatives arising from issuing convertible bonds have been separated from the host contract and carried at fair value through profit or loss. Please refer to Note 6 for further information on this transaction.

(9) Fair value measurement hierarchy

A. Fair value measurement hierarchy

All asset and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole. Level 1, 2 and 3 inputs are described as follows:

Level 1– Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization at the end of each reporting period.

B. Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities

The Group does not have assets that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis was as follows:

As of December 31, 2022

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Preferred stocks	\$159,459	\$-	\$-	\$159,459
Unlisted stocks	-	-	1,400	1,400
US dollar aggressive funds	-	-	382	382
Convertible bond redemption	-	-	446	446

As of December 31, 2021

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
Preferred stocks	\$179,166	\$-	\$-	\$179,166
Unlisted stocks	-	-	1,400	1,400
US dollar aggressive funds	-	-	362	362

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period

During the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements.

Reconciliation for Recurring fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy for movements during the period is as follows:

	Assets		
	At fair value through profit or loss		
	Stocks	Derivatives	Total
Beginning balances as of January 1, 2022	\$1,400	\$362	\$1,400
Acquisition for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	666,203	666,203
Disposal for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	(668,800)	(668,800)
Issues for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	750	750
Settlements for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	(3)	(3)
Amount recognized in profit (presented in "other gains and losses")	-	2,316	2,316
Ending balances as of December 31, 2022	<u>\$1,400</u>	<u>\$828</u>	<u>\$2,228</u>
Beginning balances as of January 1, 2021	\$1,400	\$56,558	\$57,958
Acquisition for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	285,120	285,120
Disposal for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	(341,280)	(341,280)
Amount recognized in loss (presented in "other gains and losses")	-	(36)	(36)
Ending balances as of December 31, 2021	<u>\$1,400</u>	<u>\$362</u>	<u>\$1,762</u>

Total gains and losses recognized in profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 in the table above contained gains and losses related to assets on hand as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 in the amount of \$2,316 thousand and \$(36) thousand, respectively.

Information on significant unobservable inputs to valuation

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation of recurring fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy is as follows:

- (a) No quantitative information of significant unobservable inputs and sensitivity analysis were available as the fair values of structured investment products and financial products were measured by the unadjusted quotes from transaction counterparties.
- (b) The fair value of unlisted securities is estimated using the market approach valuation techniques based on parameters such as the market transaction prices of comparable companies whose business and industry are similar to the investee's and considering the liquidity discount factor.
- (c) As the binomial tree model is used by the embedded derivatives to price the fair value, the volatility of the embedded derivatives is a significant unobservable input. A change of 1 basis points of volatility could cause the profit of the Group to decrease/increase by \$4 thousand.

Valuation process used for fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

The Group's Management Department is responsible for validating the fair value measurements and ensuring that the results of the valuation are in line with market conditions, based on independent and reliable inputs which are consistent with other information, and represent exercisable prices. The Department analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Group's accounting policies at each reporting date.

- C. Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed

As of December 31, 2022

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed:				
Bonds payables	\$1,446,596	\$-	\$-	\$1,446,596

(10) Significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

Information regarding the significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies is listed below:

As of December 31, 2022			
	Foreign currencies (thousands)	Foreign exchange rate	NTD (thousands)
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items:			
USD	\$297,682	30.71	\$9,141,814
JPY	44,478	0.2342	10,417
EUR	462	32.87	15,186
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	205,261	30.71	6,303,565
JPY	86,817	0.2342	20,333
HKD	4,099	3.93	16,109

As of December 31, 2021			
	Foreign currencies (thousands)	Foreign exchange rate	NTD (thousands)
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items:			
USD	\$169,596	27.69	\$4,696,113
JPY	55,721	0.2406	13,406
HKD	6,303	3.55	22,376
EUR	426	31.49	13,415
RMB	4,671	4.35	20,319
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	154,902	27.69	4,289,236
JPY	71,095	0.2406	17,105
HKD	4,945	3.55	17,555
EUR	395	31.49	12,439

The above information is disclosed based on book value of foreign currency. The exchange rate is determined with reference to the spot selling exchange rate announced by Anue.

Since there were various functional currencies used within the subsidiaries of the Group, the Group was unable to disclose foreign exchange gains (losses) towards each foreign currency with significant impact. The realized and unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) was \$612,231 thousand and \$(53,936) thousand for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

(11) Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximize shareholder value. The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

- (12) Moreover, although the epidemic in occidental countries have died down because of vaccination, Asia has faced attacks of virus variant due to low vaccination rates since the second quarter in 2021. Vision International Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Vision"), a subsidiary of the Group, has cooperated with the epidemic prevention policy called "3 in One Spot, and 1 Route 2 Locations" announced by the local government in Binh Duong Province of Vietnam since July 19, 2021. To cooperate with the above policy, Vision proactively conducted Covid-19 mass testing of employees, and then found confirmed cases. After discussion with the relevant government officials, as from July 23, 2021 to September 30, 2021, Vision has received the resumption registration approval and recovered normal operation step by step on October 1, 2021. The Group will continue to closely monitor the risks and uncertainties that may arise from the epidemic, takes appropriate measures at any time and adjusts its operating activities flexibly. During the shutdown period, the company will ship products continuously and adjust different areas' capacities flexibility depending on demands. This incident has limited impact on the financial and business activities of the Group.

Some areas in China implemented lockdown policy due to the escalating pandemic in the year of 2022, however, the lockdown did not have significant impact on the Group.

13. Other disclosure

(1) Information at significant transactions

- A. Financing provided to others: Please refer to Attachment 1.
- B. Endorsement/Guarantee provided to others: Please refer to Attachment 2.
- C. Securities held at the end of the period: Please refer to Attachment 3.
- D. Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding \$300 million or 20 percent of the capital stock or more: None.
- E. Acquisition of real estate with amount exceeding \$300 million or 20 percent of the capital stock or more: Please refer to Attachment 4.
- F. Disposal of real estate with amount exceeding \$300 million or 20 percent of the capital stock or more: None.
- G. Related party transactions for purchases and sales amounts exceeding \$100 million or 20 percent of the capital stock or more: Please refer to Attachment 5.
- H. Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding \$100 million or 20 percent of capital stock or more: Please refer to Attachment 6.
- I. Financial instruments and derivative transactions: Please refer to Attachment 6(2) and 6(11).
- J. Others: Business relationship between the parent and the subsidiaries and between each subsidiary, and the circumstances and accounts of any significant transactions between term: Please refer to Attachment 7.

(2) Information on investees

- (a) Of the investee company directly or indirectly has significant influence or control over, their investee companies' information: Please refer to Attachment 8.
- (b) For the investees in which the Company directly or indirectly has a control, should the related information from (a) to (j) of investees shall be disclosed; refer to attachment for (a) - (c), (e), (g), (h) and (j) the information of (d) and (f) is not available.

(3) Information on investments in mainland China (written off as a result of consolidated statements):

- A. The investee company name, main businesses, paid-in capital, type of the investment, capital inflow and outflow, ownership, investment gains and loss, ending balance of investment, repatriation of investment income and the mainland investment limit scenario: Please refer to Attachment 9.
- B. Transactions with the investee companies directly or indirectly through and third country following the occurrence of significant transactions, prices, payment terms and unrealized gains and losses: Please refer to Attachment 10.

(4) Information on major shareholders

Shareholder	Share Number of shares	Percentage of ownership
Grateful Social Welfare Foundation	9,000,000	6.86%
Valiant APO Holdings III Limited	6,754,260	5.15%

14. Segment information

(1) General information

For management purposes, the Group divides operating units based on different products and services, and divides them into the following two reporting operating departments:

- A. Golf Business Segment: This segment is responsible for the manufacturing and sales of golf club head and shafts.
- B. Sports Equipment Business Segment: This segment is responsible for the manufacture and sales of boots, helmets and protective gear for ice hockey, cross-country motorcycles, baseball, skiing and other related sports.

The aforementioned reportable operating department did not summarize more than one operating department.

(2) Segment Information

The management individually monitors the operating results of its business units to formulate decisions on resource allocation and performance evaluation. The performance of the department is evaluated based on pre-tax profit and loss. The reportable department's accounting policies are the same as the general accounting policies of the Group.

(3) Reconciliation for segment revenue, income(loss), assets, liabilities and others

As of December 31, 2022

	Golf Business	Sports Equipment Business	Subtotal	Other Operating Segments (Note1)	Adjustment and Elimination	Consolidated
	Segment	Segment				
External customer	\$29,401,614	\$3,310,089	\$32,711,703	\$1,004,605	\$-	\$33,716,308
Inter-segment (Note 2)	6,705	-	6,705	25,876	(32,581)	-
Total revenue	\$29,408,319	\$3,310,089	\$32,718,408	\$1,030,481	\$(32,581)	\$33,716,308
Segment profit	\$4,551,530	\$440,366	\$4,991,896	\$124,032	\$-	\$5,115,928
Segment assets	\$16,958,671	\$2,611,513	\$19,570,184	\$3,001,664	\$(723)	\$22,571,125
Segment liabilities	\$8,450,420	\$819,526	\$9,269,946	\$543,566	\$(723)	\$9,812,789

As of December 31, 2021

	Golf Business	Sports Equipment Business	Subtotal	Other Operating Segments (Note1)	Adjustment and Elimination	Consolidated
	Segment	Segment				
External customer	\$20,041,854	\$2,308,028	\$22,349,882	\$865,126	\$-	\$23,215,008
Inter-segment (Note 2)	5,212	71	5,283	21,473	(26,756)	-
Total revenue	\$20,047,066	\$2,308,099	\$22,355,165	\$886,599	\$(26,756)	\$23,215,008
Segment profit	\$2,338,516	\$116,435	\$2,454,951	\$74,945	\$-	\$2,529,896
Segment assets	\$13,436,924	\$2,991,820	\$16,428,744	\$899,897	\$(2,920)	\$17,325,721
Segment liabilities	\$6,780,441	\$1,392,809	\$8,173,250	\$582,621	\$(2,920)	\$8,752,951

Note1: Revenue from other operating segments are operating segments that do not meet the quantitative thresholds for reportable segments.

Note2: Inter-segment revenues are eliminated on consolidation and recorded under the “Adjustment and Elimination” column.

(4) The information of product and service information

	For the years ended December 31,	
Product	2022	2021
Golf club heads and shafts	\$27,595,556	\$18,542,989
Boots for ice hockey, motocross and other sports related equipment	3,310,089	2,308,028
Other	2,810,663	2,363,991
Total	\$33,716,308	\$23,215,008

(5) Geographical information

A. Revenue from external customers:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
United States	\$22,453,857	\$15,522,263
Japan	5,004,834	3,847,607
Others (not reaching 10%)	6,257,617	3,845,138
Total	<u>\$33,716,308</u>	<u>\$23,215,008</u>

Revenue is categorized based on the customer's country.

B. Non-current assets:

	As of December 31,	
	2022	2021
Taiwan	\$1,403,346	\$2,234,284
China	1,648,934	1,419,379
Asia	3,767,647	2,055,473
America	151,012	157,253
Total	<u>\$6,970,939</u>	<u>\$5,866,389</u>

Non-current assets include property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets, investment property, intangible assets and other non-current assets, but exclude financial instruments and deferred tax assets.

(6) Information about major customers

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Customer A	\$9,744,699	\$7,051,233
Customer B	5,546,335	3,384,609
Customer C	2,950,034	1,991,433
Customer D	2,924,570	2,303,326
Customer E	2,423,360	1,766,192
Total	<u>\$23,588,998</u>	<u>\$16,496,793</u>

ATTACHMENT 1 : Financings provided to others

No. (Note1)	Financing Company	Counterparty	Financial Statement Account (Note2)	Related Party	Maximum Balance for the period (Note3)	Ending Balance (Note8)	Actual Amount provided	Interest Rate	Nature of Financing (Note4)	Transaction Amounts (Note5)	Reason for Financing (Note6)	Allowance for Bad Debt	Collateral		Amount for Individual Counterparty (Note 7)	Financial Amount for Financing Company (Note 7)
													Item	Value		
0	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Ming Fa Cheng Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Other receivables	NO	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	2.8%	1	\$107,681	-	\$-	Cashier's check provided by third party	\$50,000	\$107,681	\$4,618,384
0	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Vision International Co.,Ltd	Other receivables- related parties	YES	859,880	859,880	859,880	2.7%	2	-	Operating turnover	-	-	-	1,154,596	4,618,384
1	Minson Integration, Inc.	MINONE ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	Other receivables- related parties	YES	200,000	170,000	122,840	1.3%	2	-	Acquisition of equipment and operating turnover	-	-	-	716,795	716,795
1	Minson Integration, Inc.	MINTECH ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	Other receivables- related parties	YES	220,000	130,000	30,710	1.3%	2	-	Acquisition of land	-	-	-	716,795	716,795
1	Minson Integration, Inc.	MINTECH ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	Other receivables- related parties	YES	220,000	90,000	-	1.3%	2	-	Acquisition of equipment and operating turnover	-	-	-	716,795	716,795
2	MINTECH ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	MINSON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	Other receivables- related parties	YES	35,492	35,492	-	1.8%	2	-	Operating turnover	-	-	-	331,447	331,447
2	MINTECH ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	MENXON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	Other receivables- related parties	YES	17,746	17,746	-	1.8%	2	-	Operating turnover	-	-	-	331,447	331,447
2	MINTECH ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	MINONE ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	Other receivables- related parties	YES	26,619	26,619	-	1.8%	2	-	Operating turnover	-	-	-	331,447	331,447
3	MENXON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	MINSON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	Other receivables- related parties	YES	17,746	17,746	-	1.8%	2	-	Operating turnover	-	-	-	183,016	183,016
3	MENXON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	MINTECH ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	Other receivables- related parties	YES	17,746	17,746	-	1.8%	2	-	Operating turnover	-	-	-	183,016	183,016
3	MENXON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	MINONE ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	Other receivables- related parties	YES	17,746	17,746	-	1.8%	2	-	Operating turnover	-	-	-	183,016	183,016
4	MINSON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	MENXON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	Other receivables- related parties	YES	26,619	26,619	-	1.8%	2	-	Operating turnover	-	-	-	249,610	249,610
4	MINSON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	MINTECH ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	Other receivables- related parties	YES	35,492	35,492	-	1.8%	2	-	Operating turnover	-	-	-	249,610	249,610
4	MINSON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	MINONE ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	Other receivables- related parties	YES	26,619	26,619	-	1.8%	2	-	Operating turnover	-	-	-	249,610	249,610

Note 1 : The Company and its subsidiaries are coded as follows:

- (1)The Company is coded "0".
- (2)The subsidiaries are coded starting from "1" in the order.

Note 2 : If the economic substance of transactions are financing to others, regardless of which component they recognized as in the financial statements, certain transactions are included herein.

Note 3 : Maximum balance of the Company and its subsidiaries' financing to others for the period.

Note 4 : Nature of financing is coded as follows:

- (1)The financing occurred due to business transactions is coded "1".
- (2)The financing occurred due to short-term financing is coded "2".

Note 5 : Total amount of the financing is disclosed herein if the financing was related to business transactions. The amount shall mean the transaction amount between the lending entity and the borrower within the most recent year.

Note 6 : The reasons and counterparties of the financing are addressed herein as the financing associated with short-term capital needs.

Note 7 : (1) Financing to an individual entity is limited to the amount of the business transaction between the two parties. The transaction amount is the higher of purchase or sale amount between the two parties in the most recent year and is limited to 10% of the Company's net value.

The accumulated total financing provided to others is limited to 40% of the Company's net value.

(2) Financing to an individual entity which has short-term funding needs is limited to 10% of the Company's net worth. Those subsidiaries of the Company in which the Company directly or indirectly holds more than 100% voting rights shall not be subject to the preceding limit in case of short-term funding needs.

(3) Minson Integration, Inc.: The short-term financing shall not exceed 10% of the loan and the net value of the company, and those subsidiaries of the Company that directly or indirectly hold more than 99% the voting rights shall not be subject to the preceding limit.

The accumulated total financing provided to others is limited to 40% of the Company's net value.

(4) MINTECH ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED:The short-term financing shall not exceed 100% of the net value of the Company, and be limited to the parent company and other subsidiaries of the Group.

(5) MENXON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED:The short-term financing shall not exceed 100% of the net value of the Company, and be limited to the parent company and other subsidiaries of the Group.

(6) MINONE ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED:The short-term financing shall not exceed 100% of the net value of the Company, and be limited to the parent company and other subsidiaries of the Group.

(7) MINSON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED:The short-term financing shall not exceed 100% of the net value of the Company, and be limited to the parent company and other subsidiaries of the Group.

Note 8 : If a listed company brings the financing proposal to the board of directors according to Paragraph 1, Article 1 of the Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of Endorsements/Guarantees by Public Companies, the company still needs to disclose the resolution amount of the board in the balance to disclose the risk, even if the funds are not appropriated yet. With the return of the funds afterward, the company should disclose the amount returned to reflect the adjusted risk. If a listed company authorizes the chairman of the board of directors to appropriate or use certain limits of the funds several times in the period of a year according to Paragraph 2, Article 14 of Regulations Governing Loaning of Funds and Making of Endorsements/Guarantees by Public Companies, the company still needs to disclose the amount approved by the board.

(Unit : thousands of NTD/thousands of USD)

NO. (Note1)	Endorser/Guarantor	Receiving Party		Limited of Endorsement/ Guarantee Amount for receiving party (Note3)	Maximum Balance of the period (Note4)	Ending Balance (Note5)(Note8)	Actual Amount provided (Note6)(Note8)	Amount of Endorsement/ Guarantee collateralized	Percentage of Accumulated Endorsement/ Guarantee to Net Equity per latest Financial statements	Limit on the Endorsement/ Guarantee Amount (Note 3)	Parent Company Endorsed or Guaranteed for the Subsidiaries (Note 7)	Subsidiaries Endorsed or Guaranteed for the Parent Company (Note 7)	Endorsement or Guarantee for Entities in China (Note 7)
		Company Name	Relationship (Note2)										
0	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	World Gate Holdings Ltd.	2	\$28,864,903	\$491,360 (USD16,000)	\$491,360 (USD16,000)	\$-	No	4.26%	\$28,864,903	Y	-	-
0	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	FS-Precision Tech Co.,LLC.	2	28,864,903	460,650 (USD15,000)	460,650 (USD15,000)	261,035 (USD8,500)	No	3.99%	28,864,903	Y	-	-
0	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Vision International Co., Ltd.	2	28,864,903	15,355 (USD500)	-	-	No	-	28,864,903	Y	-	-
0	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Extensor World Trading Ltd.(Hong Kong)	2	28,864,903	921,300 (USD30,000)	921,300 (USD30,000)	-	No	7.98%	28,864,903	Y	-	-
0	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Minson Integration, Inc.	2	13,855,153	1,481,740	-	-	No	-	28,864,903	Y	-	-
0	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	NFT Technology CO., Ltd.	2	13,855,153	50,000	50,000	-	No	0.43%	28,864,903	Y	-	-

Note 1 : The Company and its subsidiaries are coded as follows:

(1)The Company is coded "0".

(2)The subsidiaries are coded starting from "1" in the order.

Note 2 : The relationship between the guarantor of the endorsement and the object to be guaranteed is as follows:

(1)An investee that has a business relationship with the Company

(2)A subsidiary in which the Company holds directly over 50% of equity interest.

(3)An investee in which the Company holds directly or indirectly over 50% of equity interest.

(4) A company in which the Company holds directly or indirectly over 90% of equity interest.

(5)A company which needs mutual insurance basing on the construction agreement.

(6)A company in which the Company endorses or guarantees basing on the holding proportion of mutual investments.

(7)The performance guarantee of the preconstruction real estate contact between the same industry in accordance with the Consumer Protection Law is jointly guaranteed.

Note 3 : The maximum of endorsement guarantee to a single entity is capped at 120% of the Company's net value; 100% directly and indirectly owned subsidiaries are not subject to such limitation, however the maximum amount of guarantee shall not exceed

250% of the Company's net value. The total guarantee provided externally is limited to 250% of the Company's net value; the total accumulated external guarantee the Company and subsidiaries provided shall not exceed 250% of the Company's net value.

Note 4 : The maximum amount of the Company and its subsidiaries' endorsement or guarantee to others.

Note 5 : It should be filled in the amount which approved by the Board of Directors. However, it should be filled in the amount which utilized by the chairman, whom authorized by the Board of Directors in accordance with Subparagraph 8,Article 12 of Guidelines for Lending of Capital, Endorsements and Guarantees by Public Companies.

Note 6 : Fill in the actual amount drawn from the balance.

Note 7 : Fill in "Y" if it belongs to "Parent Company Endorsed or Guaranteed for the Subsidiaries", "Subsidiaries Endorsed or Guaranteed for the Parent Company", or "Endorsement or Guarantee for Entities in China".

Note 8 : Foreign currency were exchanged by exchange rate as at balance sheet date.

ATTACHMENT 3 : Securities held as of December 31, 2022 (excluding subsidiary, associates and jointly controlled)

(Unit : thousands of NTD/thousands of foreign currency)								
Company	Type and Name of the securities (Note1)	Relationship (Note2)	Financial Statement Account	As of December 31, 2022				Remark (Note 4)
				Shares/Unit	Carrying Value (Note 3)	Percentage of Ownership	Fair Value	
Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Preferred Shares B - Fubon Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit and losses—current	1,666 thousands shares	\$95,795	-	\$95,795	
Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Preferred Stock B - Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit and losses—current	1,166 thousands shares	63,664	-	63,664	
NFT Technology Co., Ltd.	US dollar aggressive funds	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit and losses—non-current	USD 20,000	382	-	382	
NFT Technology Co., Ltd.	Sunny Bank stock	-	Financial assets at fair value through profit and losses—non-current	284 thousands shares	1,400	-	1,400	

Note 1 : The securities herein shall refer to stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates and other marketable securities derived from the above items in the scope of IFRS 9-Financial Instruments.

Note 2 : Securities issued by non-related parties are not required to fill in this column.

Note 3 : For items measured at fair value, the carrying value is the balance of the book value adjusted by fair value valuation deducting accumulated impairment. For items not measured at fair value, the carrying value is the book value balance of the historical cost or amortized cost after deducting accumulated impairment.

Attachment 4: Acquisition of individual estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT\$300 million and 20 percent of the capital stock for the year ended December 31, 2022

(Unit: NTD: thousands)

Company name	Name of property	Transaction date	Transaction amount	Status of payment	Counterparty	Relationship with the Company	If the counter-party is a related party, disclose the pervious transfer information				References for determing price	Purpose of acquisition and current condition	Other terms
							Owner	Relationship with the Company	Transfer date	Amount			
Zhong Shan Aubo Precision Technology Co., Ltd.	Use-of-right assets	2022/8/6	\$186,447	Full payment	Zhong Shan Fu Sheng Electromechanical Co., Ltd.	Substantive Related Parties	-				For operational use	According to appraisal report issued by Zhongshan Zhongzhan Real Estate Appraisal Consulting Co., Ltd.	None
Zhong Shan Aubo Precision Technology Co., Ltd.	Fixed assets	2022/8/6	192,837	Full payment	Zhong Shan Fu Sheng Electromechanical Co., Ltd.	Substantive Related Parties	-				For operational use		None

(Unit : thousands of NTD)

Company Name	Related Party	Relationship	Transactions Details				Details Different from Non-arm's Length Transactions		Notes and Accounts Receivable (Payable)			Remark
			Purchases /Sales	Amount	Percentage of Total Sales or Purchases(%)	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Balance	Percentage of Total Receivable (Payable)		
Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Extensor World Trading Ltd.(Hong Kong)	Parent- subsidiary	Sales	\$(117,083)	(0.42)%	T/T 60 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts receivable	\$15,013	0.33%	
Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Extensor World Trading Ltd.(Hong Kong)	Parent- subsidiary	Purchases	12,509,217	53.71%	T/T 60 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts payable	(3,010,313)	(69.96)%	
Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Vision International Co., Ltd.	Parent- subsidiary	Sales	(191,207)	(0.69)%	T/T 120 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts receivable	6,788	0.15%	
Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Vision International Co., Ltd.	Parent- subsidiary	Purchases	7,971,753	34.22%	T/T 30 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts payable	(842,126)	(19.57)%	
Extensor World Trading Ltd.(Hong Kong)	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Parent- subsidiary	Sales	(12,509,217)	(61.54)%	T/T 60 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts receivable	3,010,313	66.55%	
Extensor World Trading Ltd.(Hong Kong)	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Parent- subsidiary	Purchases	117,083	0.48%	T/T 60 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts payable	(15,013)	(0.30)%	
Extensor World Trading Ltd.(Hong Kong)	Zhong Shan Worldmark Sporting Goods Ltd	Affiliate Company	Purchases	10,092,442	41.54%	T/T 90 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts payable	(3,261,877)	(64.45)%	
Extensor World Trading Ltd.(Hong Kong)	Vision International Co., Ltd.	Affiliate Company	Sales	(791,935)	(3.90)%	T/T 120 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts receivable	139,109	3.08%	
Extensor World Trading Ltd.(Hong Kong)	Vision International Co., Ltd.	Affiliate Company	Purchases	271,349	1.12%	T/T 30 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts payable	(27,947)	(0.55)%	
Extensor World Trading Ltd.(Hong Kong)	AUBO PRECISION (HONG KONG) CO., LIMITED	Affiliate Company	Purchases	565,984	2.33%	T/T 45 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts payable	(98,326)	1.94%	
Vision International Co., Ltd.	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Parent- subsidiary	Sales	(7,971,753)	(95.55)%	T/T 30 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts receivable	842,126	94.82%	
Vision International Co., Ltd.	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Parent- subsidiary	Purchases	191,207	2.50%	T/T 120 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts payable	(6,788)	(0.53)%	
Vision International Co., Ltd.	Extensor World Trading Ltd.(Hong Kong)	Affiliate Company	Sales	(271,349)	3.25%	T/T 30 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts receivable	27,947	3.15%	
Vision International Co., Ltd.	Extensor World Trading Ltd.(Hong Kong)	Affiliate Company	Purchases	791,935	10.37%	T/T 120 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts payable	(139,109)	(10.89)%	
Vision International Co., Ltd.	AUBO PRECISION (HONG KONG) CO., LIMITED	Affiliate Company	Purchases	275,298	3.60%	T/T 45 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts payable	(58,220)	(4.56)%	
Zhong Shan Worldmark Sporting Goods Ltd	Extensor World Trading Ltd.(Hong Kong)	Affiliate Company	Sales	(10,092,442)	(99.68)%	T/T 90 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts receivable	3,261,877	99.89%	
AUBO PRECISION (HONG KONG) Co., LIMITED	Extensor World Trading Ltd.(Hong Kong)	Affiliate Company	Sales	(565,984)	(24.81)%	T/T 45 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts receivable	98,326	21.30%	
AUBO PRECISION (HONG KONG) Co., LIMITED	Vision International Co., Ltd.	Affiliate Company	Sales	(275,298)	(12.06)%	T/T 45 days	No significant difference	No significant difference	Accounts receivable	58,220	12.61%	

Note 1: The above ratios are calculated based on the company's individual financial statements.

Note 2: It has been written off as a result of consolidated statements.

ATTACHMENT 6 : Receivables from related parties with amounts exceeding \$100 million or 20 percent of capital stock as of December 31, 2022

(Unit : thousands of NTD)

Company	Counterparty	Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover	Overdue Receivables		Amount Received in Subsequent Period	Allowance for Bad Debts
					Amount	Collection		
Extensor World Trading Ltd. (Hong Kong)	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Parent - subsidiary	\$3,010,313	5.02	\$-	-	\$2,367,901	\$-
Extensor World Trading Ltd. (Hong Kong)	Vision International Co., Ltd.	Affiliate Company	139,109	4.83	-	-	83,222	-
Vision International Co., Ltd.	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Parent - subsidiary	842,126	12.11	-	-	842,126	-
Zhong Shan Worldmark Sporting Goods Ltd.	Extensor World Trading Ltd. (Hong Kong)	Affiliate Company	3,261,877	5.14	-	-	3,046,365	-

(Unit : thousands of NTD)

No. (Note1)	Related Party	Counter Party	Relationship with the Company	Transaction Details			
				Account	Amount (Note3)	Terms	Percentage of consolidated total operating revenues or total assets(Note2)
0	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Vision International Co., Ltd.	Parent company to subsidiary	Accounts payable	\$842,126	T/T 30 days	4%
0	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Vision International Co., Ltd.	Parent company to subsidiary	Sales	191,207	T/T 120 days	1%
0	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Vision International Co., Ltd.	Parent company to subsidiary	Purchases	7,971,753	T/T 30 days	24%
0	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Extensor World Trading Ltd.(Hong Kong)	Parent company to subsidiary	Accounts payable	3,010,313	T/T 60 days	13%
0	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Extensor World Trading Ltd.(Hong Kong)	Parent company to subsidiary	Sales	117,083	T/T 60 days	-%
0	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Extensor World Trading Ltd.(Hong Kong)	Parent company to subsidiary	Purchases	12,509,217	T/T 60 days	37%
0	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Extensor World Trading Ltd.(Hong Kong)	Parent company to subsidiary	Accounts receivable	15,013	T/T 60 days	-%
0	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Extensor World Trading Ltd.(Hong Kong)	Parent company to subsidiary	Other receivable	14,155	T/T 60 days	-%
0	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Extensor World Trading Ltd.(Hong Kong)	Parent company to subsidiary	Other revenue	81,336	T/T 60 days	-%
0	Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	FS-North America, Inc.	Parent company to subsidiary	Operating expense	17,089	T/T	-%
1	Vision International Co., Ltd.	Extensor World Trading Ltd.(Hong Kong)	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Accounts payable	139,109	T/T 120 days	1%
1	Vision International Co., Ltd.	Extensor World Trading Ltd.(Hong Kong)	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Sales	271,349	T/T 30 days	1%
1	Vision International Co., Ltd.	Extensor World Trading Ltd.(Hong Kong)	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Purchases	791,935	T/T 120 days	2%
1	Vision International Co., Ltd.	Extensor World Trading Ltd.(Hong Kong)	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Accounts receivable	27,947	T/T 30 days	-%
1	Vision International Co., Ltd.	AUBO PRECISION (HONG KONG) CO., LIMITED	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Purchases	275,298	T/T 45 days	1%
1	Vision International Co., Ltd.	AUBO PRECISION (HONG KONG) CO., LIMITED	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Accounts payable	58,220	T/T 45 days	-%
2	Extensor World Trading Ltd.(Hong Kong)	Zhong Shan Worldmark Sporting Goods Ltd	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Accounts payable	4,613,213	T/T 90 days	20%
2	Extensor World Trading Ltd.(Hong Kong)	Zhong Shan Worldmark Sporting Goods Ltd	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Purchases	17,153,862	T/T 90 days	51%
2	Extensor World Trading Ltd.(Hong Kong)	AUBO PRECISION (HONG KONG) CO., LIMITED	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Purchases	565,984	T/T 45 days	2%
2	Extensor World Trading Ltd.(Hong Kong)	AUBO PRECISION (HONG KONG) CO., LIMITED	Subsidiary to subsidiary	Accounts payable	98,326	T/T 45 days	-%

Note1 : The Company and its subsidiaries are coded as follows:

1.The Company is coded "0".

2.Subsidiaries are coded consecutively starting from "1" in the order presented in the table above.

Note 2: The percentage is determined by the ratio of the transaction amount to the consolidated revenues or the total assets. Items on the balance sheet are calculated by the ending balance to total consolidated assets; items on the income statement are calculated by their cumulative balance to the total consolidated income.

Note 3: It has been written off as a result of consolidated statements.

Investor company	Investee company (Note1,2)	Address	Main business and products	Initial Investment		Investment as of December 31, 2022			Net income(loss) of investee company	Investment income (loss) recognized	Remark
				Ending balance	Beginning balance	Number of shares	Percentage of ownership	Book value (Note3)			
Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	World Gate Holdings Ltd.	Unit 908, 9/F, Lippo Sun Plaza, 28 Canton Road, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon, HongKong.	Investment holding	\$349,750 (HKD 93,000)	\$349,750 (HKD 93,000)	93,000,000	100.00%	\$5,211,660	\$939,923	\$964,738	
Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Sharpope Company Ltd.	Tropic Isle Building, P.O. Box 438, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Island.	Investment holding	1,538 (USD 50)	1,538 (USD 50)	50,000	100.00%	894,060	74,911	76,894	
Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Vision International Co., Ltd.	19 Friendship Avenue, Singapore Industrial Zone, Shun Shun An County, Binh Duong Province,Vietnam	Manufacture and sale of golf club head	538,924 (USD 16,200) (Note7)	375,418 (USD 11,000)	16,200,000 (Note7)	100.00%	647,736	298,795	298,795	
Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Gainsmart Group Ltd.	P.O. Box 957, Offshore Incorporations Centre, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Island.	Investment holding	599,096 (USD 18,000)	599,096 (USD 18,000)	18,000,000	100.00%	75,012	35,866	35,866	
Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	NFT Technology CO., Ltd.	No. 88, Weisui W. Rd., Gangshan Dist., Kaohsiung	Manufacture and sale of aerospace precision casting parts	226,000	226,000	13,600,000	69.74%	192,570	(6,056)	(5,299)	
Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Crosspace Co.,Ltd.	3F, No. 172, Sec. 2 Nanjing E Rd., Zhongshan Dist., Taipei City	Selling pure titanium tableware and kitchenware	1,000	1,000	100,000	100.00%	780	(203)	(203)	
Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Minson Integration, Inc.	6F, No. 168, Ruiguang Rd., Neihu Dist., Taipei City	R&D and sales of shoes, helmets and protective gear for ice hockey, motocross, baseball, skiing and other sports	1,728,900 (Note6)	1,331,100	24,429,000 (Note6)	82.81% (Note6)	2,186,702	451,276	360,270	
Sharpope Company Ltd.	Extensor World Trading Ltd.(Hong Kong)	Unit 908, 9/F, Lippo Sun Plaza, 28 Canton Road, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon, HongKong.	International trade	294,166 (USD 10,000)	294,166 (USD 10,000)	10,000,000	100.00%	598,629	41,190	41,190	
Gainsmart Group Ltd.	FS-North America, Inc.	Ste. 1B, 9 E. Lockerman Street, Dover, Kent 19901,Delaware, USA.	Investment holding	522,548 (USD 15,700)	522,548 (USD 15,700)	10,000	100.00%	75,008	35,865	35,865	
FS-North America, Inc.	FS-Precision Tech Co., LLC.	3025 East Victoria Street,Rancho Dominguez, CA 90221, USA.	Manufacture and sale automotive parts and aerospace parts	522,548 (USD 15,700)	522,548 (USD 15,700)	-	100.00%	72,120	35,477	35,477	
Zhong Shan Aubo Precision Technology Co., Ltd.	AUBO (VIET NAM) PRECISION TECHNOLOGY COMPANY LIMITED	CN16, No. 12D, N2 Road, Shenlang Third Industrial Zone, Fuxinfang, Tuen Long, Vietnam	Manufacture precision hardware products, plastic products	92,155 (USD 3,000)	92,155 (USD 3,000)	300,000	100.00%	125,597	27,467	27,467	
Zhong Shan Aubo Precision Technology Co., Ltd.	AUBO PRECISION (HONG KONG) CO., LIMITED	Unit 908, 9/F, Lippo Sun Plaza, 28 Canton Road, TST, KLN, HongKong.	International trade	363 (USD 100)	363 (USD 100)	100,000	100.00%	45,184	26,659	26,659	
Minson Integration, Inc.	MINTECH ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	No.692,Moo 4, Tambol Prakkasa,Amphur Muang Samutprakarn,Samutprakarn.	Manufacture , R&D and sale of plastic injection parts, sports helmets and various footwear, protective gear	400,000	400,000	19,999,998	100.00%	433,506	25,219	25,219	
Minson Integration, Inc.	MINONE ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED	No.675,Moo 4, Tambol Prakkasa,Amphur Muang Samutprakarn,Samutprakarn.	Manufacture and sale of motocross boots, skates and sports protective gear	189,594 (Note5)	90,000	1,499,998 (Note5)	100.00%	183,896	3,822	3,822	
Minson Integration, Inc.	MINSON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	No.674,Moo 4, Tambol Prakkasa,Amphur Muang Samutprakarn,Samutprakarn.	Manufacture and sale of motocross boots and protective gear and in-line skates	280,000	280,000	11,999,998	100.00%	367,665	61,768	61,768	
Minson Integration, Inc.	MENXON ENTERPRISES (THAILAND) COMPANY LIMITED	No.666,Moo 4, Tambol Prakkasa,Amphur Muang Samutprakarn,Samutprakarn.	Manufacture and sale of ice hockey shoes and motocross boots	230,000	230,000	9,999,998	100.00%	254,682	26,013	26,013	

Note1 : If a publicly-issued company has a foreign holding company and uses consolidated statements as its main financial statement in accordance with local laws and regulations, the disclosure of information about foreign invested companies may only disclose relevant information to the holding company.

Note2 : Those who are not in the situation described in Note 1 should fill in according to the following regulations:

(1)The columns of "Investee company", "Address", "Main business and products", "Initial Investment ", and "Investment as of September 30, 2021" should fill in information of the reinvestment of the listed company, reinvestment of every direct or indirect reinvestment of the investee, and disclose the relationship of the investees with the Company in the Remark column.

(2)The column of "Net income(loss) of investee company" should fill in the current profit and loss of the investees.

(3)The columns of "Investment income (loss) recognized" only require profit/loss of the direct investees and all investees accounted for under the equity method.

When filling in the above items, make sure the profit/loss of direct investee subsidiaries include the profit or loss of their reinvestments that are required to be recognized.

Note3 : It includes the unrealized gross profit of the current and downstream sales.

Note4 : It has been written off as a result of consolidated statements.

Note5 : Minson Integration, Inc. cash capital increased of the subsidiary MINONE ENTERPRISES COMPANY LIMITED of 300,000 shares by THB\$120,000 thousand, equivalent to approximately \$99,594 thousand.

Note6 : In this period, The Company invested in Minson Integration, Inc. via cash capital increase for about 5,304 thousand shares in the amount of \$397,800 thousand, and the shareholding ratio decreased to 82.81%.

Note7 : In this period, The Company invested in Vision International Co., Ltd. via cash capital increase for about 5,200 thousand shares in the amount of USD\$5,200 thousand, equivalent to approximately \$163,506 thousand.

(Unit : thousands of NTD/thousands of foreign currency)

Investee company	Main business and products	Total amount of paid-in capital	Method of investment (Note1)	Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2021	Investment Flows		Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2022	Net income (loss) of investee company	Percentage of ownership	Investment income (loss) recognized	Carrying value as of December 31, 2022	Accumulated inward remittance of earnings as of outflow December 31, 2022	Remark
					Outflow	Inflow							
Zhong Shan Worldmark Sporting Goods Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of golf club head	USD 40,900	(2)	USD 54,000 (Note4)	\$-	\$-	USD 54,000 (Note4)	\$656,851 RMB 147,352	100.00%	\$656,851 RMB 147,352 (Note2)(2)B	\$4,597,046 RMB 1,035,161 (Note2)(2)B	\$-	
Zhong Shan LongXing Precision Machinery Co., Ltd.	Manufacture and sale of sports equipment, automotive parts, molds and other products	USD 2,000	(2)	USD 2,000	-	-	USD 2,000	10,092 RMB 2,264	100.00%	10,092 RMB 2,264 (Note2)(2)B	126,717 RMB 28,534 (Note2)(2)B	-	
Zhong Shan DingXing Vacuum Technology Co., Ltd.	Researching and developing and manufacturing of vacuum technology products, vacuum coating processing and sports equipment, metal products import and export business	RMB 15,200	(3) (Note6)	-	-	-	-	11,340 RMB 2,544	100.00%	11,340 RMB 2,544 (Note2)(2)B	94,183 RMB 21,208 (Note2)(2)B	-	
Zhong Shan Aubo Precision Technology Co., Ltd.	Researching and developing and manufacturing hardware, plastics and printing of packaging	RMB 60,000	(2)	USD 5,500 (Note7)	-	-	USD 5,500 (Note7)	523,477 RMB 117,432	52.50%	274,825 RMB 61,652 (Note2)(2)B	406,924 RMB 91,631 (Note2)(2)B	-	
Zhong Shan Aubo Metal Surface Treatment Co., Ltd.	Anodizing process	RMB 500	(3) (Note8)	-	-	-	-	10,226 RMB 2,294	52.50%	5,369 RMB 1,204 (Note2)(2)B	16,351 RMB 3,682 (Note2)(2)B	-	

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2022 (Note1)(Note3)	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA (Note3)	Limit on Investment Amount to Mainland China (Note5)
\$1,888,665 (USD 61,500)	\$1,888,665 (USD 61,500)	\$7,655,002

Note 1 : The methods for engaging in investment in Mainland China include the following:

- (1) Direct investment in Mainland China companies.
- (2) Investment in Mainland China companies through a company invested and established in a third region.
- (3) Other methods.

Note 2 : In the column of profit or loss on investment:

- (1) The investment still in preparation and not generating profit or loss yet should be noted.
- (2) The gain or loss on investment were determined based on the following:
 - A. The financial report was audited and certified by an international accounting firm in cooperation with an R.O.C. accounting firm.
 - B. The financial statements certificated by the CPA of the parent company in Taiwan.
 - C. Others.

Note 3 : The amount of this attachment are expressed in New Taiwan Dollars. The exchange rate on the financial reporting date used for translating the amount of investment in foreign currency.

Note 4 : It is the indirect investment repatriation amount through the reinvestment company World Gate Holdings Ltd.

Note 5 : Maximum investment in Mainland China: 60% of net or consolidated net value, whichever is higher.

Note 6 : It is directly invested by Zhong Shan Worldmark Sporting Goods Ltd.

Note 7 : The actual remittance amount was HK \$ 15,000 thousand and RMB \$ 45,000 thousand, equivalent to approximately US \$ 5,500 thousand.

Note 8 : It is directly invested by Zhong Shan Aubo Precision Technology Co., Ltd.

Note 9 : It has been written off as a result of consolidated statements.

ATTACHMENT 10 : Transactions with the investee companies directly or indirectly through a third country following the occurrence of significant transactions, prices, payment terms and unrealized gains and losses were as below:

(1) Sale/Purchase:

(Unit: thousands of NTD)

Company Name	Related Party	Transaction Details				Details Different from Non-arm's Length Transactions		Notes and Accounts Receivable(Payable)		Remark
		Purchases/ Sales	Amount	Percentage of Total Sales or Purchases	Payment Terms	Unit price	Payment Terms	Balance	Percentage of Total Receivable (Payable)	
Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Zhong Shan Worldmark Sporting Goods Ltd.	Sales	\$(117,083)	(0.42)%	T/T 60 days	Not applicable		\$15,013	0.33%	Note
Fusheng Precision Co., Ltd.	Zhong Shan Worldmark Sporting Goods Ltd.	Purchases	12,509,217	53.71%	T/T 60 days	Not applicable		(3,010,313)	(69.96)%	Note

Note 1: The above ratios are calculated based on the company's individual financial statements.

Note2 : It has been written off as a result of consolidated statements.

(2) Ending balance and purpose of endorsement guarantees or collateral : None.

(3) Ending balance, maximum limit, interest rate range and current interest amount of financing : None.

(4) Other investments that have significant impact on the current profit or financial condition : None.