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Hunya Foods Co. Ltd.

Parent Company Only Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Report

2022 and 2021

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For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

Parent Company Only Financial Statements

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Independent Auditors' Report

To Hunya Foods Co. Ltd.:

Opinions

We have audited the Parent Company Only Balance Sheet of Hunya Foods Co. Ltd. as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, Parent Company Only Statements of Comprehensive Income, Parent Company Only Statements of Changes in Equity, Parent Company Only Statements of Cash Flows, and Notes to Parent Company Only Financial Statements (including Summary of Significant Accounting Policies) for the annual periods from January 1 to December 31, 2022 and 2021.

In our opinion, the aforementioned Parent Company Only Financial Statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Hunya Foods Co. Ltd. as of December 31, 2022, and 2021, and its financial performance and cash flows for the annual periods ended December 31, 2022, and 2011, in conformity with the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.”

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with the "Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants" and auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of Hunya Foods Co. Ltd. in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit key matters refer to those most material key matters for the audit on the Parent Company Only Financial Statements of the year 2022 of Hunya Foods Co. Ltd., based on the professional judgment of the accountant. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Inventory valuation

As of December 31, 2022, Hunya Foods Co. Ltd.'s inventory amounts to NT$224,109 thousand and accounts for 5% of total parent company only assets and was material to the financial statements. Since the prices of inventory products are subject to competition from industry peers and may decrease, and since inventories are evaluated based on the number of days to expiration, the calculation of the net realizable value of inventories is complicated. Therefore, inventory evaluation is one of the important evaluation items in the accountant's auditing on the financial review of Hunya Foods Co. Ltd. Our audit procedures include, but are not limited to, those relating to the following: Understanding the internal control system established by management for inventory valuation management, evaluating the net realizable value estimated by management for inventory valuation, including sampling the relevant import and export certificates used by management to evaluate the net realizable value of inventory to verify the net realizable value used by management; sampling the inventory inbound and outbound records to verify the correctness of inventory aging and the reasonableness of the allowance for doubtful losses based on inventory aging; and conducting analytical procedures for inventory balances and inventory turnover rates. We also consider the appropriateness of the disclosure of inventories in the parent company only financial statements, as described in Note 4.9, Note 5 and Note 6 to the parent company only financial statements.

Allowance for loss on accounts receivable

As of December 31, 2022, the carrying amounts of accounts receivable and allowance for losses of Hunya Foods Co. Ltd. were NT$414,323 thousand and NT$997 thousand, respectively, and the net accounts receivable accounted for 10% of total individual assets and were material to the financial statements. Since the allowance for losses on accounts receivable is measured based on the expected credit losses over the period of time, the measurement process requires appropriate grouping of accounts receivable and judgmental analysis of the use of assumptions related to the measurement process, including the appropriate aging range, the loss rate for each aging range and the consideration of forward-looking information. Therefore, this is one of the important evaluation items in the accountant's auditing on the financial review of Hunya Foods Co. Ltd. Our audit procedures include, but are not limited to, those relating to the following: Verifying if customer groups with significantly different loss types are appropriately grouped; testing the reserve matrix, including assessing the reasonableness of the determination of the age range of each group and checking the correctness of the original evidence against the underlying information; testing statistical information related to loss ratio calculated by rolling rate; considering the reasonableness of the forward-looking information included in the loss ratio assessment; and assessing whether such forward-looking information affects the loss ratio. In addition, we perform analytical review procedures to evaluate whether there is any significant abnormality in the two-period comparison of the changes in accounts receivable. The collectability of accounts receivable is evaluated by reviewing the collection status of accounts receivable after the due date for customers with large receivable balances at the end of the period. We also considered the appropriateness of the disclosure of accounts receivable in the parent company only financial statements as described in Note 5, Note 6 and Note 12.4 to the parent company only financial statements.

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

To ensure that the Parent Company Only Financial Statements do not contain material misstatements caused by fraud or errors, the management is responsible for preparing prudent Parent Company Only Financial Statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and for preparing and maintaining necessary internal control procedures pertaining to the Parent Company Only Financial Statements.

In preparing the Parent Company Only Financial Statements, the management is responsible for assessing Hunya Foods Co. Ltd.'s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to the going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate Aurora Corporation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance, including the Audit Committee, are responsible for overseeing Hunya Foods Co. Ltd.'s financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Parent Company Only Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the 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 financial statements.

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

1. Identify and evaluate the risk of material misstatements due to fraud or error in the Parent Company Only Financial Statements; design and carry out appropriate countermeasures for the evaluated risk; and obtain sufficient and appropriate evidence as the basis for audit 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 controls 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 controls of Hunya Foods Co. Ltd.

3. Assess the appropriateness of the accounting policies adopted by the management, as well as the reasonableness of their accounting estimates and relevant disclosures.

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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 Hunya Foods Co. Ltd.'s ability to operate as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the Parent Company Only Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause Hunya Foods Co. Ltd. to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall expression, structure and contents of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements (including relevant Notes), and whether the Parent Company Only Financial Statements fairly present relevant transactions and items.

6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within Hunya Foods Co. Ltd. to express an opinion on the Parent Company Only Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the audit and for expressing an opinion on the Group's audits.

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 the key audit matters of Hunya Foods Co. Ltd.'s Parent Company Only Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2022. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Ernst & Young, Taiwan
Financial Report of TWSE Listed Company as Authorized by the Competent Authority
Auditing and Attestation No.: No. FSC (6) No. 0930133943
No. FSC (6) No. 0970038990

CPA:
Hsu, Jung-Huang
Huang, Chien-Tse

February 23, 2023

<u>*Notices to Readers*</u>

The accompanying financial statements are intended only to present the financial position, financial performance 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 financial statements are those generally applied in the Republic of China.

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

Hunya Foods Co., Ltd.

Balance Sheets
December 31, 2022 and 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets	**2022**		**2021**	
Current assets		%		%
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4 and 6)	$49,842	1	$206,196	6
Notes receivable, net (Note 4 and 6)	2,843	-	3,737	-
Accounts receivables, net (Note 4 and 6)	413,326	10	369,779	11
Notes receivable from related parties, net (Note 4、6 and 7)	127	-	22,893	1
Other receivables	195	-	397	-
Other receivables from related parties	59	-	-	-
Inventories (Note 4 and 6)	224,109	5	250,644	7
Prepayments	24,597	1	18,800	1
Non-current assets held for sale (Note 4 and 6)	-	-	17,236	-
Other current assets	32,297	1	6,077	-
Total current assets	747,395	18	895,759	26
Non-current assets				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - non-current (Note 4 and 6)	1,014,719	25	761,836	22
Investments accounted for using the equity method	192,000	5	-	-
Property, plant and equipment (Note 4 and 6)	1,645,918	40	1,348,443	39
Right-of-use assets (Note 4 and 6)	30,733	1	39,731	1
Investment properties,net (Note 4 and 6)	151,460	4	150,990	4
Intangible assets (Note 4 and 6)	16,208	-	22,829	1
Deferred tax assets (Note 4 and 6)	19,582	1	22,978	1
Other non-current assets (Note 4 and 6)	252,906	6	221,680	6
Total non-current assets	3,323,526	82	2,568,487	74
Total	$4,070,921	100	$3,464,921	100

Liabilities and equity				
		%		%
Current liabilities				
Short-term borrowings (Note 6)	$44,867	1	$60,000	2
Short-term bills payable (Note 6)	-	-	69,978	2
Contract liabilities - current	19,452	1	33,595	1
Notes payable	727	-	264	-
Accounts payables	207,106	5	214,447	6
Acoounts payables from related parties	106	-	-	-
Other payables	293,596	7	243,251	7
Current tax liabilities (Note 4 and 6)	13,575	-	5,344	-
Lease liabilities - current (Note 4 and 6)	14,354	-	15,206	-
Other current liabilities	19,099	1	19,426	1
	-		60,000	2
Current portion of long-term borrowings (Note 6)				
Total current liabilities	612,882	15	721,511	21
Non-current liabilities	488,889	12	550,000	16
Long-term borrowings (Note 6)	5,485	-	5,496	-
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 4 and 6)	16,795	1	24,602	1
Lease liabilities - non-current (Note 4 and 6)	4,091	-	3,989	-
Other non-current liabilities	10,173	-	19,387	1
Net defined benefit liabilities - non-current (Note 4 and 6)	-	-	10,770	-
Loan from Investments accounted for using the equity method (Note 4 and 6)	525,433	13	614,244	18
Total non-current liabilities	1,138,315	28	1,335,755	39
Total liabilities				
Equity attributable to owners of the company				
Share capital				
Ordinary shares (Note 6)	1,083,425	27	1,083,425	31
Capital surplus (Note 6)	34,205	1	33,842	1
Retained earnings		-		-
Legal reserve	261,433	6	255,841	7
Unappropriated earnings (Note 6)	771,963	19	188,486	6
Total retained earnings	1,033,396	25	444,327	13
Other equity	781,580	19	566,897	16
Total equity	2,932,606	72	2,128,491	61
Total	$4,070,921	100	$3,464,246	100

Hunya Foods Co., Ltd.

Statements of Comprehensive Income
For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2022	%	2021	
Operating revenue (Note 4 and 6)	$ 1,871,540	100	$ 1,741,753	100
Operating costs (Note 6 and 7)	(1,356,013)	(72)	(1,292,940)	(74)
Gross profit	515,527	28	448,813	26
Unrealized gross profit	-	-	(57)	-
Realized gross profit	57	-	1,256	-
Gross profit	515,584	28	450,012	26
Operating expenses (Note 6)				
Selling expenses	(384,862)	(21)	(385,743)	(22)
Administrative expenses	(116,976)	(6)	(79,088)	(5)
Research and development expenses	(18,129)	(1)	(15,052)	(1)
Other gains and losses	(9,983)	(1)	-	-
Total operating expenses	(529,950)	(29)	(479,883)	(28)
Loss from operations (Note 4 and 6)	(14,366)	(1)	(29,871)	(2)
Non-operating income and expenses				
Other income (Note 4 and 6)	29,016	2	20,098	1
Other gains and losses (Note 6 and 7)	437,955	23	(991)	-
Finance costs (Note 6)	(7,596)	-	(5,791)	-
Profit (loss) share of subsidiaries, affiliated enterprises and joint ventures recognized using the equity method	18,819	1	(13,878)	(2)
Total non-operating income and expenses	478,194	26	(562)	-
Profit (loss) before income tax from operations	463,828	25	(30,433)	(2)
Income tax (expense) benefit	(39,672)	(2)	3,076	-
Net profit (loss) from operations	424,156	23	(27,357)	(2)

(Continued)

Hunya Foods Co., Ltd.

Statements of Comprehensive Income
For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2022		2021	
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	6,163	-	(1,842)	-
Unrealized gain(loss) on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	442,030	23	576,374	33
Share of the other comprehensive income of associates accounted for using the equity method	432	-	-	-
Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(14,811)	-	(4,976)	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss: (Note 6)				
Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	(58)	-	(63)	-
Income tax related to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	11	-	12	-
Other comprehensive income(loss) for the year, net of income tax	433,767	23	569,505	33
Total comprehensive income for the year	$ 857,923	46	$ 542,148	31
Net profit(loss) attributable to:				
Owner(s) of the Company	$ 424,156		$ (27,357)	
Total comprehensive income attributable to:				
Owner(s) of the Company	$ 857,923		$ 542,148	
Earnings (loss) per share				
From continuing operations (Note 6)				
Basic earnings per share		$ 3.91		$ (0.25)

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

Hunya Foods Co., Ltd.

Statements of Changes in Equity
For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity Attributable to Owners of the Company										
			Retained Earnings								
	Share Capital	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Translation of the Translation of the Financial Statements	Unrealised gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Treasury Shares	Total	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
Balance at January 1, 2021	$1,083,425	$ 33,812	$253,896	$ -	$156,183	$ (830)	$ 81,495	$ -	$1,607,981	$ -	$1,607,981
Changes in other capital reserves											
Other	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	30
Earnings Assignment and Distribution in 2020											
Legal reserve	-	-	1,945	-	(1,945)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company	-		-		(21,668)	-	-		(21,668)	-	(21,668)
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	(27,357)	-	-	-	(27,357)	-	(27,357)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2021 net of income tax	-	-	-	-	(1,473)	(51)	571,029	-	569,505	-	569,505
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2021	-	-	-	-	(28,830)	(51)	571,029	-	542,148	-	542,148
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	84,746	-	(84,746)	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2021	$1,083,425	$ 33,842	$255,841	$ -	$188,486	$ (881)	$567,778	$ -	$2,128,491	$ -	$2,128,491
Balance at January 1, 2022	$1,083,425	$ 33,842	$255,841	$ -	$188,486	$ (881)	$567,778	$ -	$2,128,491	$ -	$2,128,491
Changes in other capital reserves											
Other	-	363	-	-	-	-	-	-	363	-	363
Earnings Assignment and Distribution in 2021											
Legal reserve	-	-	5,592	-	(5,592)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company	-		-	-	(54,171)	-	-		(54,171)	-	(54,171)
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	424,156	-	-	-	424,156	-	424,156
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022 net of income tax	-	-	-	-	5,362	(47)	428,452	-	433,767	-	433,156
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	429,518	(47)	428,452	-	857,923	-	857,923
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	213,722	-	(213,722)	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2022	$1,083,425	$ 34,205	$261,433	$ -	$771,963	$ (928)	$782,508	$ -	$2,932,606	$ -	$2,932,606

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

Hunya Foods Co., Ltd.

Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities		
Income before income tax	$ 463,828	$ (30,433)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	136,358	142,756
Amortization expense	39,621	34,141
Interest expense	7,596	5,791
Interest income	(242)	(40)
Other income	(164)	(612)
Profit and loss share of subsidiaries, affiliated enterprises and joint ventures recognized using the equity method	(18,819)	(13,878)
Unrealized gross profit	-	57
Realized gross profit	(57)	(1,256)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(445,113)	(996)
Losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment	-	875
Net loss (gain) on foreign currency exchange	5,074	(351)
Other income-Gain recognized in bargain purchase transaction	(8,520)	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Decrease in notes receivable	894	6,413
Increase in trade receivables	(43,547)	(67,804)
Decrease in trade receivables from related parties	22,766	541
Decrease in other receivables	202	12,928
Increase in other receivables from related parties	(59)	-
Decrease in inventories	26,535	35,299
(Increase) decrease in prepayments	(5,797)	7,301
Increase in other current assets	(26,220)	(3,537)
(Increase) decrease in contract liabilities	(14,143)	9,978
Increase (decrease) in notes payable	463	(712)
Decrease in trade payables	(7,341)	(15,368)
Increase in trade payables from related parties	106	-
Increase in other payables	50,345	41,255
Decrease in other current liabilities	(327)	(552)
Decrease in net defined benefit liability	(4,284)	(2,097)
Cash generated from operations	179,155	187,455
Interest income received	242	40
Interest paid	(7,064)	(5,197)
Income tax paid	(41,623)	(1,754)
Net cash generated from operating activities	130,710	180,544
Cash flows from investing activities		
Increase in investments using the equity method	(175,000)	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(309,573)	(87,233)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	463,738	1,187
Purchase of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(95,000)	-

Hunya Foods Co., Ltd.

Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2022	**2021**
Disposal of financial assets at fair value through other Comprehensive income	284,147	87,040
Decrease in refundable deposits	328	22
Acquisition of intangible assets	(3,396)	(2,206)
Increase in other non-current assets	(168,247)	(140,792)
Net cash generated used in investing activities	(3,103)	(141,982)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Cash dividends paid	(54,171)	(21,668)
(Decrease) Increase in short-term loans	(15,133)	60,000
(Decrease) Increase in short-term notes and bills payable	(69,978)	10,016
(Decrease) Increase current portion of long-term debt	(60,000)	40,000
(Decrease) Increase of long-term debt	(61,111)	30,000
Increase in other non-current liabilities	217	49
Increase capital reserve - other	363	30
Payments of lease liabilities	(19,074)	(18,883)
Net cash generated (used in) from financing activities	(278,887)	99,544
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(5,074)	351
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(156,354)	138,457
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	206,196	67,739
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	$ 49,842	$ 206,196

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

Hunya Foods Co. Ltd.
Notes to Parent Company Only Financial Statements
For the Years Ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

I. Company History

Hunya Foods Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as the “Company”) was incorporated on June 14, 1976. As of December 31, 2022, the paid-in capital of the Company was NT$1,083,425 thousand after multiple capital increases. The main business activities of the Company are manufacturing, processing and trading of confectionery, biscuits, chocolates, mooncakes, pastry, bread, and cake. The Company’s shares have been traded on the Taiwan Stock Exchange since September 2001, and its registered office and principal place of business is located at 5F., No. 3, Aly. 8, Ln. 45, Baoxing Rd., Xindian Dist., New Taipei City, Taiwan (R.O.C.).

II. Date of Authorization for Issuance of the Parent Company Only Financial Statements and Procedures for Authorization

The parent company only financial statements of the Company (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were published upon approval by the Board of Directors on February 22, 2023.

III. Application of New and Amended Standards and Interpretations

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

   The Company applied for the first time International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and Interpretations issued, revised or amended which are endorsed by Financial Supervisory Commission (“FSC”) and become effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021. The adoption of the new standards and amendments had no material impact on the Company.

2. As of the date of adoption of the financial statements, standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") which are endorsed by FSC, but not yet adopted by the Company as at the end of the reporting period are listed below:

Item	New/Revised/Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Issued by IASB
1	Disclosure Initiative - Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1)	January 1, 2023
2	Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)	January 1, 2023
3	Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)	January 1, 2023

(1) Disclosure Initiative - Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1)

The amendment is to improve the disclosure of accounting policies to provide investors and other primary users of the financial statements with more useful information.

(2) Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)

The amendments directly define accounting estimates and make other amendments to IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors," to help companies distinguish between the changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates.

(3) Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)

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

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

The aforesaid amendments are newly issued, revised and amended standards or interpretations that have been issued by the IASB and endorsed by the FSC and are applicable for accounting periods beginning after January 1, 2023. The Company assesses that the newly issued or amended standards, or interpretations have no material impact on the Company.

3. As of the date of adoption of the financial statements, standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) which are endorsed by FSC, but not yet adopted by the Company as at the end of the reporting period are listed below:

Item	New/Revised/Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Issued by IASB
1	Amendments to IFRS10 “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 Venture"	To be determined by IASB
2	IFRS17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
3	Classify Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS1)	January 1, 2024
4	Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16)	January 1, 2024
5	Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS1)	January 1, 2024

(1) Amendments to IFRS10 “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 Venture”

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 venture. 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 gain 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.

(2) IFRS17 "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 fulfillment 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 2020 and 2021. 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.

(3) Classify Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS1)

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.

(4) 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.

(5) Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS1)

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 debts as current or non-current at the end of the reporting period.

The abovementioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB have not yet been endorsed by FSC at the date when the Company’s financial statements were authorized for issue, the local effective dates are to be determined by FSC. The Company assesses all standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Company.

IV. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1. Statement of Compliance

The parent company only financial statements of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers.

2. Basis of Preparation

The Parent Company Only Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers. Pursuant to Article 21 of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, the current gain or loss and other comprehensive income in the Parent Company Only Financial Statements is equal to the current gain or loss and other comprehensive income as attributable to owners of parent company in the Consolidated Financial Statements. Furthermore, the owner's equity in the Parent Company Only Financial Statements is equal to the equity attributable to owners of the parent company in the Consolidated Financial Statements. Therefore, investments in subsidiaries are expressed using "investments accounted for using equity method" in the Parent Company Only Financial Statements, and necessary valuation adjustments will be made.

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

3. Foreign currency transactions

The Company’s parent company only financial statements are presented in NT$, which is also the Company’s functional currency.

Transactions in foreign the currencies are recorded by their respective functional currency rates at the date of the transaction. At the end of every reporting period, items denoted in foreign currencies will be translated at the closing exchange rate of the day. Non-monetary foreign currency items measured at fair value will be translated using the exchange rate on the date when the fair value is measured. Non-monetary foreign currency items measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate of the date of the transaction.

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:

(1) 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.

(2) Foreign currency items within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments are accounted for based on the accounting policy for financial instruments.

(3) Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation are 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.

4. Translation of financial statements in foreign currency

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into New Taiwan 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 from 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 foreign operations that result in a loss of control, loss of significant influence or joint control but retaining partial equity is considered a disposal.

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.

5. Classification of Current and Non-current Assets and Liabilities

An asset is classified as current when one of the following criteria is met; all other assets are classified as non-current assets:

(1) It is expected to be realized, or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle.
(2) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading.
(3) It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period.
(4) The asset is cash or a cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

A liability is classified as current when one of the following criteria is met; all other liabilities are classified as non-current liabilities:

(1) It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle.
(2) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading.
(3) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period.
(4) Liabilities whose settlement can be deterred unconditionally for at least twelve months after the reporting period. The liabilities provisions may be settled by issuing equity instruments at the option of the counterparty, and will not impact its classification.

6. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are cash on hand, demand deposit, and short-term and highly liquid investments that can be immediately converted to fixed amount of cash with very small risks of valuation changes (including contract-based fixed deposits of less than 12 months).

7. Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are recognized initially at fair value and the transaction costs directly attributable to the financial assets and financial liabilities (except for financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are derived by addition or subtraction from the fair value of assets and financial liabilities.

(1) Recognition and valuation of financial assets

The accounting treatment for recognition and derecognition of all customary trading of financial assets of the Company is made on the settlement date.

The Company classifies financial assets as either financial assets subsequently measured at amortized costs, measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss), or measured at fair value through profit or loss:

A. Business model used in managing the financial assets
B. Characteristics of the contractual cash flows from 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. Business model used in managing the financial assets: Financial asset is held to receive contractual cash flows
B. Characteristics of the contractual cash flows from the financial asset: Cash flow is the interest paid solely on the principal and the outstanding principal

Such financial assets (excluding hedging relationships) will be measured at subsequent amortized cost [amount measured at the time of initial recognition, less the principal repaid, and add or subtract the accumulated amortized difference (using effective interest method) between the original amount and the amount due, and by adjusting allowances for loss]. When derecognizing, through amortization procedure, or recognizing impairment gain or loss, the gain or loss will be recognized as profit or loss.

Interest calculated through effective interest method (multiplying effective interest with the total book value of the financial asset) or the following conditions will be recognized in profit or loss:

A. If it is a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset, the credit-adjusted effective interest rate is multiplied by the cost of amortized financial assets.

B. If it is not, in case of subsequent credit impairment, the effective interest rate will be multiplied by the cost of the financial instrument after amortization.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets that meet both of the following criteria will be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, and stated on the Balance Sheet as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

A. Business model used in managing the financial assets: Financial asset is held to receive contractual cash flows and for sale of financial asset
B. Characteristics of the contractual cash flows from the financial asset: Cash flow is the interest paid solely on the principal and the outstanding principal

Recognition of gain or loss related to such financial assets will be explained as follows:

A. Prior to derecognition or reclassification, except for impairment interest or loss, exchange gain or loss will be recognized in the profit or loss, and its gain or loss will be recognized in other comprehensive income
B. During derecognition, accumulated gain or loss recognized in other comprehensive income will be reclassified from equity to profit or loss as adjustments for reclassification
C. Interest calculated through effective interest method (multiplying effective interest with the total book value of the financial asset) or the following conditions will be recognized in profit or loss:
   (a) If it is a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset, the credit-adjusted effective interest rate is multiplied by the cost of amortized financial assets.
   (b) If it is not, in case of subsequent credit impairment, the effective interest rate will be multiplied by the cost of the financial instrument after amortization

In addition, for equity instruments applicable to IFRS 9 and are not held as available-for-sale or applicable as a contingent consideration by the acquirer in business consolidation in IFRS 3, during initial recognition, the Company will choose (this is not reversible) to state its subsequent fair value changes in the other comprehensive income (loss). Amounts stated in other comprehensive income cannot be converted to income or loss (during disposal of such equity instrument, the accumulated amount stated in other equity item will be directly transferred to retained earnings), and will be stated in the Balance Sheet as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss). Investment dividends will be recognized in profit or loss, unless such dividends clearly represent a portion of the investment cost.

(2) Impairments of Financial Assets

For the debt instrument investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) and the financial assets measured at amortized cost, the Company recognizes expected credit losses and measures allowances for loss. For the debt instrument investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, allowance for loss is recognized in the other comprehensive income (loss), and the book value of the investment will not be reduced.

The Company measures expected credit loss by reflecting the following methods:

A. Unbiased and probability-weighted amount determined by evaluating each possible outcome
B. The time value of money
C. Reasonable and corroborative information related to past events, current conditions, and future economic forecasts (can be obtained at no excessive cost or input on the Balance Sheet date)

Method for valuating allowance for loss is as follows:

A. Measure the expected credit loss over the next 12 months Including financial assets without significant increase in credit risk after initial recognition, or those ruled to have low credit risk on the Balance Sheet date. In addition, this also includes those with allowance loss measured by the expected credit loss during the previous reporting period, but no longer meets the condition in which the credit risk has significant increased since the original recognition on the Balance Sheet date.
B. Measurement of the amount of lifetime expected credit losses: Including financial assets with significant increase in credit risk after initial recognition or purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset with credit impairment.
C. For accounts receivable or contractual assets arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 15, the Company adopts lifetime expected credit loss to measure allowance for loss.
D. For rental receivables arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 16, the Company adopts lifetime expected credit loss to measure allowance for loss.

On each Balance Sheet date, the Company uses comparisons between the changes of default risk on the Balance Sheet date and on the date of initial recognition to measure whether there has been a significant increase in the financial instrument's credit risk after initial recognition.

(3) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company's financial assets will be derecognized when one of the following conditions occurs:

A. The contractual right from the cash flow of the financial asset is terminated.
B. When nearly all risk and compensations associated with ownership of a financial asset has been transferred.

C. Nearly all risk and compensations associated with ownership of an asset has neither been transferred nor retained, but the control of the asset has been transferred.

When a financial asset is derecognized in its entirety, the difference between its carrying amount and any cumulative gain or loss that has been received or is receivable and recognized in other comprehensive income, will be recognized in profit or loss.

(4) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification of liability or equity

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

Equity instruments

Equity instruments refer to any contract with residual interest after subtracting all liabilities from assets. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized by the acquisition cost minus direct distribution costs.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9: upon initial recognition, recognition and measurement are either classified as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include accounts payables and loans, and will continue to be measured through effective interest method after initial recognition. When financial liabilities are derecognized and amortized using effective interest method, related gain or loss and amortization will be recognized in profit or loss.

Calculation of the amortized cost will take discount or premium during acquisition and transaction cost into consideration.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

When the obligation of a financial liability is terminated, canceled or no longer effective, the financial liability will be derecognized.

When the Company and the creditors exchange debt instruments with significant differences, or make major changes to all or part of the existing financial liabilities (whether due to financial difficulties or otherwise), treatment will include derecognition of the original liabilities and the recognition of new liabilities. During derecognition of financial liabilities, the difference between the carrying amount and the total amount of the consideration paid or payable, including the transferred non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

(5) Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities can only be offset and presented in net terms on the balance sheet only when the recognized amounts currently contain exercise of legal rights for offset and are intended to be settled on a net basis or can be realized simultaneously and the debt can be settled.

8. Fair value measurement

Fair value refers to the price required or transferred to an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants on a measurement date. Fair value measurement assumes that the transaction for the asset being sold or liability being transferred takes place in one of the following markets:

(1) Principal market of the asset or liability, or
(2) If no principal market exists, the most favorable market for the asset or liability

The Company needs to be able to enter the principal or most favorable market in order to carry out the transaction.

Fair value measurement of the asset or liability uses the assumption that market participants would adopt while pricing the asset or liability, where the assumption is that the market participants would take the most favorable economic conditions into consideration.

The fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into consideration the market participant's use of the asset for its highest price and best use or by selling the asset to another market participant who will use the asset for its highest price and best use to generate economic benefits.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate and relevant in the relevant circumstances to measure fair value and maximize the use of observable inputs and to minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

9. Inventory

Inventories are evaluated on a case-by-case basis by the cost and net realizable value

Cost refers to the cost of bringing inventory to a state of sale or availability for production and location:
Raw materials - The First In First Out approach is used for the actual purchase cost.
Finished goods and work in progress - Including direct raw materials, labor and fixed manufacturing costs apportioned at normal production 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.

10. Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale are those that, under current circumstances, are available for immediate sale under normal conditions and business practices and are highly probable to be sold within one year. Non-current assets classified as held for sale and disposal groups are measured at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less costs to dispose.

Once property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are classified as held for sale, they are no longer depreciated or amortized.

11. Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method

Investments to subsidiaries are made pursuant to Article 21 of the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers." These investments are expressed by "investments accounted for using equity method" and necessary rating adjustment is conducted so that current profit and loss and other comprehensive income in the Parent Company Only Financial Statements and the current profit and loss and other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to owners of the parent company in the Consolidated Financial Statements are equivalent, and the owner's equity in the Parent Company Only Financial Statements is equivalent to the equity attributable to owners of parent company in the Consolidated Financial Statements. Such adjustments are made in consideration of the differences between the investment in subsidiaries in the Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements," and the applicable IFRS reporting at different levels, and either debits or credits the "investment accounted for using equity method," "profit or loss from subsidiaries, associates, and joint venture accounted for using equity method," or "other comprehensive income (loss) from subsidiaries, associates, and joint venture accounted for using equity method."

The Company's investment in associates adopts equity method except for those classified as available for sale. Associates refer to the companies in which the Company has material influence over.

Under the equity method, the investment associates are accounted for on the balance sheet as the amount recognized by the Company for the change in the net assets of the associate based on the shareholding ratio. After the carrying amount and other related long term equity in investments in associates under the equity method are reduced to zero, extraneous losses and liabilities will be recognized in the context of legal obligations, constructive obligations, or payments made on behalf of the associates. Unrealized gain or loss occurring between the Company and associates will be eliminated in proportion to the shares held in the associates. When the change in the equity of the associate is not due to profit or loss and other comprehensive profit or loss items, and does not affect the Company's shareholding ratio, the Company will recognize the change in the relevant ownership interest based on the shareholding ratio. Therefore, recognized capital surplus will be reverted to profit or loss in proportion to the disposal subsequent to disposal of the associates.

When an associate issues new shares, if the Company does not subscribe in proportion to its shareholding, the Company's shareholdings in the associates net assets will increase or decrease accordingly. The change will be adjusted by "capital surplus" and "investments accounted for using equity method." When the shareholding ratio decreases, the recognized related items in other comprehensive income (loss) will be first reclassified to profit or loss or other appropriate item in proportion to the decrease in shareholding ratio. The aforementioned recognized capital surplus will be reverted to profit or loss during subsequent disposal of the associate.

The financial statements of the associates are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company, and adjusted to align their accounting policies with the Company's accounting policies.

The Company determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate company is impaired in accordance with IAS 28 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement." If this is the case the Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate company and its carrying value and recognizes the amount in the "share of profit or loss of an associate company" in the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets." In case the aforementioned recoverable amount adopts the useful value of the investment, the Company will determine the relevant useful value based on the following estimates:

(1) The share of the present value of the estimated cash flows generated by the associates of the Company, including the cash flows generated by the associates due to the operation and the final disposal of the investment; or
(2) The Company expects to receive dividends from the investment and ultimately dispose of the present value of the estimated future cash flows generated by the investment.

Since goodwill component item that construes the carrying amount of the investment in associates is not separately recognized; hence, the Company is not required to undertake the test for goodwill impairment as stipulated in IFRS 36 "Impairment of Assets."

When material influence over associates is lost, the Company will conduct fair value measurement and recognize the remaining investments. When material influence is lost, the difference between the carrying amount of the investment in associates and the fair value of the retained investment plus the disposal price, will be recognized as profit or loss.

12. Property, Plant, and Equipment

Property, plant, and equipment is recognized at the acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. The aforementioned cost includes the dismantling of property, plant, and equipment, removing, and restoring the site on which it is located, and any necessary interest expense arising from unfinished construction. If the various component of property, plant, and equipment is material, it shall be separately recognized for depreciation. When the material components of property, plant and equipment requires to be regularly replaced, the Company will see the item as a separate asset and to separately recognize it through its useful life and depreciation method. The carrying amount of the replaced component will be derecognized in accordance with the derecognition rule in IAS 16 "Property, Plant, and Equipment." When material inspection cost complies with criteria for recognition, it will be treated as a replacement cost and recognized as a part of the carrying amount of the property, plant, and equipment. All other fixture and maintenance expense will be recognized in profit or loss.

Depreciation is recognized through the straight line method with the following asset useful life estimation:

Housing and Construction	3-50 years
Machinery	3-32 years
Transportation Equipment	5-16 years
Computer and telecommunication equipment	4-6 years
Leasehold improvements	Whichever is shorter in terms of lease term or durability
Other Equipment	3-24 years

After initial recognition of property, plant, and equipment, or any of its material components, if disposal occurs or if inflow of economic benefit is not expected to occur from its use or disposal thereof in the future, it shall be derecognized and recognized in profit or loss.

Residual value, useful life and depreciation methods of property, plant, and equipment will be evaluated at the end of each fiscal year. If expected value differs from previous estimates, the changes will be treated as changes in accounting estimates.

13. Investment property

The Company'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 recognized through the straight line method with the following asset useful life estimation:

Buildings	5-46 years

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

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.

14. Leases

The Company evaluates whether a contract is (or includes) a lease on the contract establishment date. 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 Company assesses whether, throughout the period of use, has both of the following:

(1) The right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset; and
(2) The right to direct the use of the identified asset.

For a contract that is, or contains, a lease, the Company 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 Company 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 Company for that component, or a similar component, separately. If an observable stand-alone price is not readily available, the Company estimates the stand-alone price, maximizing the use of observable information.

Company as a lessee

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

At the commencement date, the Company 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 implicit interest rate in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company 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:

(1) Fixed payments (including substantial fixed payments), minus any lease incentives that can be obtained;
(2) Variable lease payments dependent upon certain indicators or rates (measured by the indicators or rates used on the start date);
(3) Expected residual value guarantee from the lessee;
(4) Exercise price for purchase of options, if the Company can be reasonably assured that the right will be exercised; and
(5) Penalties for termination of the lease, in case the lease period reflects that the lessee will exercise the option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability on an amortized 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 Company measures the right-of-use asset at cost. The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises:

(1) The original valuation of the lease liability;
(2) Any lease payment paid on the start date or before, minus any lease incentives taken;
(3) Any original direct cost that the lessee incurs; and
(4) Estimated cost of the lessee's dismantling, removing the target asset and restoration at the asset's location, or the cost to restore the target asset to the state required in the terms and conditions of the lease.

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

If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option, the Company depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the Company 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 Company 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 Company accounted for as short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Company 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 of comprehensive income.

For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Company 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.

For the rent concession arising as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Company elected not to assess whether it is a lease modification but accounted it as a variable lease payment. The Company applied the practical expedient to all rent concessions that meet the conditions for it.

<u>Company as a lessor</u>

At inception of a contract, the Company 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.

For contracts that include lease components and non-lease components, the Company will distribute the considerations in the contract using regulations from IFRS 15.

The Company 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.

15. 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 at 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, not meeting the recognition criteria, 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 are accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of intangible assets will be recognized in profit or loss.

Computer Software

Computer software costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life (2-4 years).

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

	Computer Software
Useful lives	Finite
Amortization method used	Amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life
Internally generated or acquired	Acquired

16. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company 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 Company 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 Company estimates the asset's or CGU'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.

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

17. Revenue recognition

The Company's revenue arising from contracts with customers mainly includes sale of goods. The accounting policies for the Company's types of revenue are explained as follow:

Sale of goods

The Company sells products and recognizes revenue when the promised product is delivered to the customer and the customer obtains control (the customer has the ability to lead the use of the product and obtain almost all of the remaining benefits of the product) and satisfies performance obligation. The main product of the Company is leisure food, and revenue is recognized based on the contracted price. The remaining sales transactions are usually accompanied by quantitative discounts (based on the total cumulative sales in a given period). Therefore, revenue is based on the contracted price, less the estimated amount of volume discounts. The Company uses cumulative experience to estimate the variable consideration arising from volume discounts using expectations only to the extent that it is highly probable that there will be no material reversal in the cumulative amount of revenue recognized when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently removed. The refund liability is also recognized relative to the expected volume discount during the specific period of the agreement.

The Company does not provide any warranty agreement for the goods provided.

The credit period for the product sales transactions of the Company is 40-90 days. Accounts receivable will be recognized when most of the contracts are subject to product transfer control and have the right to receive unconditional consideration. These receivables are usually short term and do not pose as significant financing components.

The period in which the Company reclassifies the aforementioned contractual liabilities to income does not generally exceed one year and does not result in the creation of a significant financial component.

18. Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset form part of the cost of that asset and, therefore, should be capitalized. Other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense. Borrowing costs are interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds.

19. Government grant

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. Where the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as deferred income and released to income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income over the period necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate.

Where the Company receives non-monetary grants, the asset and the grant are recorded gross at nominal amounts and released to the statement of comprehensive income over the expected useful life and pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset by equal annual installments. Where loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favorable interest is regarded as additional government grant.

20. Post-retirement benefits

All regular employees of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries are entitled to pension plans that are 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 Company's parent company only financial statements. Pension benefits for employees of the overseas subsidiaries and the branches 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 and its domestic subsidiaries recognize 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 and the contribution is expensed as incurred.

For retirement pension plans with defined benefit plan, the Company will include the amounts after the reporting period on actuarial report through projected unit credit method. Revaluation of net defined benefit liabilities (asset) includes any changes in return on plan assets and asset ceiling and will be reduced by amount of net interest included in the net defined benefit liability (asset) and actuarial profit or loss. When revaluation of net defined benefit liability (asset) occurs, it will be recognized under other comprehensive income (loss) and immediately recognized in retained earnings. Past service cost is the change from the present value of the defined benefit plan due to plan revision or reduction, and will be recognized as expense on the earlier of the two dates:

(1) When the plan is revised or reduced; and
(2) When the Company recognizes relevant restructuring cost or termination benefits.

Net interest of net defined benefit liability (asset) is net defined benefit liability (asset) multiplied by the discount rate, and both will be decided at the beginning of a reporting period. Subsequently, any changes that occur to the net defined benefit liability (asset) from allocations and benefit expense during the period will be considered.

21. Income Tax

Income tax expense (benefit) 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 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 income tax

Deferred tax is calculated based on the temporary difference between the taxable basis of assets and liabilities and the carrying amounts on the Balance Sheet at the end of the reporting period.

All taxable temporary difference shall be recognized as deferred tax liabilities except for the following:

(1) Initial recognition of goodwill; or the initial recognition of an asset or liability not arising from a business combination transaction and does not affect accounting profits or taxable income (loss) at the time of the transaction;
(2) Arising from investment in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, whose point of reversal can be controlled and there may not be any taxable temporary difference that shall be reversed in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets that are deductible from temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused income tax deductions are recognized in the context of probable future taxable income except for the following:

(1) Deductible temporary difference arising from business combination with a non-associates, and is related to initial recognition of assets or liabilities that do not affect accounting profit or loss of taxable income (loss) at the time of transaction;
(2) Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate of the expected asset realization or in the period in which the liability is settled. The tax rate is based on the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted in the legislative or substantive legislation at the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred income tax assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences arising from the manner in which the asset is expected to be recovered or the carrying amount of the liability is settled at the end of the reporting period. The deferred income tax that is related to items not recognized in profit or loss will also not be recognized in profit or loss. It will be recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) or directly recognized in equity based on its related transaction. Deferred tax assets shall be reviewed and recognized at the end of each reporting period.

For deferred tax assets and liabilities, only the offset between the current tax assets and current tax liabilities carries legally enforceable rights. Moreover, deferred income tax may be offset when it is subject to the same taxpayer and is related to the income tax levied by the same tax authority.

V. Primary Sources of Uncertainties in Material Accounting Judgments, Estimates, and Assumptions

The preparation of the Company's parent company only financial statements require management to make judgements, 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) Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using valuation techniques including the income approach (for example the discounted cash flow model) or market approach. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of the financial instruments. Please refer to Note 12 for more details.

(2) Post-retirement 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 changes of the future salary increases Please refer to Note 6 for details on the assumptions used to measure the cost of defined benefit costs and defined benefit obligations.

(3) Revenue recognition – sales returns and allowance

The Company estimates sales returns and allowance based on historical experience and other known factors at the time of sale, which reduces the operating revenue. In assessing the aforementioned sales returns and allowance, revenue is recognized to the extent it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur.

(4) 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 Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective counties 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.

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

(5) Trade receivables – estimation of impairment loss

The Company estimates the impairment loss of trade 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.

(6) Inventories

Estimates of net realizable value of inventories take into consideration that inventories may be damaged, become wholly or partially obsolete, or their selling prices may decline. The estimates are based on the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made.

VI. Explanations of Significant Accounting Items

1. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Petty cash	$480	$735
Bank deposits	49,362	122,421
Time deposits	-	83,040
Total	$49,842	$206,196

The interest rate range of the above-mentioned time deposits as of December 31, 2021 was 0.1% to 0.795% for a period shorter than one year.

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

2. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income- non-current:		
Listed companies stocks	$999,859	$734,006
Unlisted companies stocks	14,860	27,830
Total	$1,014,719	$761,836

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income were not pledged.

In consideration of the Company's investment strategy, the Company participated in a private placement of 465,117, 426,440 and 380,000 common shares of PharmaEssentia Corp. listed over the counter in December 2019, June 2020 and May 2022, respectively, which are not freely transferable for three years.

On June 16, 2021, the Company's Board of Directors approved the reinvestment in Acepodia, Inc., (Cayman) in the form of a cash capital increase, with participation in the cash capital increase of 403,225 preferred shares in November 2021.

3. Notes receivable

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Notes receivable - from operating activities	$268	$1,162
Notes receivable - from non-operating activities	2,575	2,575
Subtotal (Total carrying amount)	2,843	3,737
Less: Loss allowances	-	-
Total	$2,843	$3,737

Notes receivable of the Company were not pledged.

The Company assesses information related to impairment and allowance for impairment using regulations from IFRS 9. Please refer to Note 6(18) for details. Please refer to Note 12 for information on credit risk.

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

4. Accounts receivable

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Accounts receivable (Total carrying amount)	$414,323	$370,776
Less: Loss allowances	(997)	(997)
Subtotal	413,326	369,779
Accounts receivable - related parties	127	22,893
Total	$413,453	$392,672

Accounts receivable of the Company were not pledged.

The credit period granted by the Company to customers normally ranges from 30 days to 90 days. The total carrying amounts were NT$414,323 thousand and NT$370,776 thousand on December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 respectively. Please refer to Note 6(18) for information related to allowance for impairment loss in 2022 and 2021. Please refer to Note 12 for information on credit risk.

5. Inventories

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Commodities	$2,411	$4,366
Raw materials	78,118	67,840
Materials	33,290	51,307
Work in process	25,929	23,973
Finished goods	84,361	103,158
Total	$224,109	$250,644

The Company recognized operating costs of NT$1,356,013 thousand and NT$1,292,940 thousand in 2022 and 2021, respectively, which included NT$17 thousand and NT$7,100 thousand of losses on decline in value of inventories.

The aforementioned inventories were not pledged.

6. Non-current assets held for sale

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Land and buildings held for sale	$-	$17,236

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

On December 17, 2021, the Board of Directors approved the disposal of the land and buildings of the former Taoyuan Bade plant, and on January 11, 2022, the Company signed a contract for the sale and purchase of real estate with Xingda Construction Development Co., Ltd. The real estate is expected to be disposed of in the next 12 months, therefore, property, plant and equipment of NT$16,232 thousand and investment property of NT$1,004 thousand were transferred to non-current assets held for sale at the end of December 2021. The Company completed the settlement at the end of March 2022 for a sale price of NT$463,000 thousand and received the payment in April 2022, resulting in a gain on disposal of NT$445,345 thousand.

Please refer to Note 8 for assets held for sale - land provided as collateral.

7. Investments accounted for using the equity method

	2022.12.31		2021.12.31	
Name of Investee	Amount	Shareholding (%)	Amount	Shareholding (%)
Investments in subsidiaries:				
HUNYA INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	$1,624	100.00%	$(10,770)	100.00%
Croissant Bakery Ltd.	190,376	100.00%	-	-
Total	$192,000		$(10,770)	

Investments in subsidiaries are expressed using "investments accounted for using equity method" in the Parent Company Only Financial Statements, and necessary valuation adjustments will be made.

On November 23, 2021, the Board of Directors resolved to invest in Croissant Bakery Ltd. and on January 3, 2022, the Company completed the settlement of its equity interest with a 100% stake in the company at a transaction price of NT$175,000 thousand.

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

8. Property, Plant, and Equipment

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Property, plant, and equipment for self-use	$1,645,918	$1,348,443

	Land	Housing and Construction	Machinery	Computer and telecommunication equipment	Transportation Equipment	Leasehold improvements	Other Equipment	Construction in Process	Total
Cost:									
2022.1.1	$708,410	$1,247,680	$1,509,747	$14,644	$42,655	$26,735	$135,287	$1,836	$3,686,994
Addition	107,455	86,534	17,143	3,328	649	930	5,233	88,301	309,573
Disposal and obsolescence	-	-	(42,681)	-	(3,141)	-	(4,374)	-	(50,196)
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	88	(88)	(1,670)	(1,670)
Other (Transfer to investment property)	-	(7,608)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,608)
Other (Transfers to/from other non-current assets)	46,068	35,897	24,811	-	476	1,505	-	-	108,757
2022.12.31	$861,933	$1,362,503	$1,509,020	$17,972	$40,639	$29,258	$136,058	$88,467	$4,045,850
Depreciation:									
2022.1.1	$-	$899,482	$1,296,838	$6,325	$35,689	$12,237	$87,980	$-	$2,338,551
Depreciation	-	36,264	57,490	4,022	1,462	6,732	9,706	-	115,676
Disposal and obsolescence	-	-	(42,462)	-	(2,070)	-	(4,374)	-	(48,906)
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	15	(15)	-	-
Other (Transfer to investment property)	-	(5,389)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,389)
2022.12.31	$-	$930,357	$1,311,866	$10,347	$35,081	$18,984	$93,297	$-	$2,399,932
Cost:									
2021.1.1	$819,111	$1,269,688	$1,459,544	$13,766	$42,563	$14,666	$118,449	$11,275	$3,749,062
Addition	3,984	-	53,319	878	2,047	8,387	17,085	1,533	87,233
Disposal and obsolescence	-	-	(58,415)	-	(1,955)	-	(1,815)	-	(62,185)
Other changes	-	-	7,335	-	-	3,493	-	(10,828)	-
Other (Transfer to investment property)	(98,453)	(20,262)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(118,715)
Other (Transfers to/from other non-current assets)	-	-	47,964	-	-	189	1,568	(144)	49,577
Other (Transfers to assets held for sale)	(16,232)	(1,746)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(17,978)
2021.12.31	$708,410	$1,247,680	$1,509,747	$14,644	$42,655	$26,735	$135,287	$1,836	$3,686,994
Depreciation:									
2021.1.1	$-	$867,124	$1,295,750	$2,792	$35,920	$7,116	$80,688	$-	$2,289,390
Depreciation	-	44,778	58,753	3,533	1,415	5,121	9,100	-	122,700
Disposal and obsolescence	-	-	(57,665)	-	(1,646)	-	(1,808)	-	(61,119)
Other (Transfers to/from other non-current assets)	-	(10,674)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,674)
Other (Transfers to assets held for sale)	-	(1,746)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,746)
2021.12.31	$-	$899,482	$1,296,838	$6,325	$35,689	$12,237	$87,980	$-	$2,338,551
Carrying amount:									
2022.12.31	$861,933	$432,146	$197,154	$7,625	$5,558	$10,274	$42,761	$88,467	$1,645,918
2021.12.31	$708,410	$348,198	$212,909	$8,319	$6,966	$14,498	$47,307	$1,836	$1,348,443

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

(1) As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company acquired part of the agricultural land in Dazhuang section of Bade City in the name of a third party and entered into a real estate trust deed with a carrying value of NT$7,980 thousand.

(2) The amount of property, plant and equipment borrowing costs capitalized and their interest rates are as follows:

Item	2022	2021
Construction in progress and prepayment for equipment	$111	$382
Borrowing cost capitalization rate range	0.95~1.45%	0.95%~0.97%

(3) Please refer to Note 8 for the pledge of property, plant and equipment

9. Investment property

Investment property is the Company's owned investment property. The Company enters into commercial property leases for its own investment properties with lease terms ranging from 1 to 7 years, and has the right of first refusal for part of the lease contracts.

	Land	Buildings	Total
Cost:			
2022.1.1	$134,366	$74,079	$208,445
Addition	-	-	-
Disposal and obsolescence	-	-	-
Other (Reclassifications)	-	7,608	7,608
Other (Transfers to assets held for sale)	-	-	-
2022.12.31	$134,366	$81,687	$216,053
2021.1.1	$36,917	$67,908	$104,825
Addition	-	-	-
Disposal and obsolescence	-	(1,154)	(1,154)
Other (Reclassifications)	98,453	20,262	118,715
Other (Transfers to assets held for sale)	(1,004)	(12,937)	(13,941)
2021.12.31	$134,366	$74,079	$208,445

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

	Land	Buildings	Total
Depreciation:			
2022.1.1	$-	$57,455	$57,455
Current depreciation	-	1,749	1,749
Disposal and obsolescence	-	-	-
Other (Reclassifications)	-	5,389	5,389
Other (Transfers to assets held for sale)	-	-	-
2022.12.31	$-	$64,593	$64,593
2021.1.1	$-	$59,447	$59,447
Current depreciation	-	1,425	1,425
Disposal and obsolescence	-	(1,154)	(1,154)
Other (Reclassifications)	-	10,674	10,674
Other (Transfers to assets held for sale)	-	(12,937)	(12,937)
2021.12.31	$-	$57,455	$57,455
Carrying amount:			
2022.12.31	$134,366	$17,094	$151,460
2021.12.31	$134,366	$16,624	$150,990

	2022	2021
Rental income from investment properties	$14,900	$14,667

Please refer to Note 8 for the pledge of investment property, plant and equipment.

The fair value of investment properties held by the Company cannot be reliably determined. After searching the website of the Secretary of the Interior and the website of the real estate transaction inquiry service, the fair value of investment properties held by the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 was estimated to be approximately NT632,125 thousand to NT$971,142 thousand and NT$636,214 thousand to NT$804,758 thousand, respectively, by referring to the actual transaction information of the neighboring areas, and the fair value of investment properties held by the Company is highly likely to fall within the aforementioned range.

(1) The nature of the leases is mainly for employees as dormitories, warehouses and offices, and the main contents of the leases are the same as the general leases.

(2) Rental income from building and warehouse rentals is on a monthly basis.

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

10. Intangible assets

	Computer Software
Cost:	
2022.1.1	$45,133
Addition	3,396
Disposal and obsolescence	-
Other (Transfer from prepayments for equipment)	1,314
2022.12.31	$49,843
2021.1.1	$42,775
Addition	2,206
Disposal and obsolescence	-
Other (Transfers to/from other non-current assets)	152
2021.12.31	$45,133
Amortization and impairment:	
2022.1.1	$22,304
Amortization	11,331
Disposal and obsolescence	-
2022.12.31	$33,635
2021.1.1	$11,008
Amortization	11,296
Disposal and obsolescence	-
2021.12.31	$22,304
Carrying amount:	
2022.12.31	$16,208
2021.1.1	$31,767
2021.12.31	$22,829

11. Other non-current assets

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Prepayments for equipment	$208,027	$165,290
Refundable deposits	5,404	5,732
Other non-current assets - other	39,475	50,658
Total	$252,906	$221,680

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

12. Short-term loans

	Interest Rate Range (%)	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Bank secured loans	0.95%~1.51%, 2.8%(Foreign currency loans)	$44,867	$10,000
Bank credit loans	0.95%	-	50,000
Total		$44,867	$60,000

The Company had unused short-term borrowing facilities of approximately NT$958,468 thousand and NT$871,296 thousand as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

The secured loan is secured by a mortgage on a portion of the land and buildings, please refer to Note 8 for details.

13. Short-term notes and bills payable

	Interest Rate Range (%)	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Commercial paper	0.482%~0.702%	$-	$70,000
Less: Discount on commercial paper payable		-	(22)
Net amount		$-	$69,978

As of December 31, 2021, the Company issued commercial paper payable with no collateral provided.

14. Deferred revenue

Government grant

	2022	2021
Beginning balance	$587	$700
Current government grants received	79	-
Recognized to profit or loss	(113)	(113)
Ending balance	$553	$587

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Deferred revenue related to assets - non-current	$553	$587

The Company received government grants for the purchase of pollution control equipment and electric tractors. There are no outstanding conditions and other contingencies for the government grants recognized.

15. Long-term loans

The details of long-term loans as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

Lenders	2022.12.31	Repayment period and method
Secured loans from Bank of Taiwan	$190,000	Starting from December 29, 2022 to December 28, 2025, the credit line is negotiated on a lump-sum basis, with principal repayment on maturity and interest payable monthly, and the credit line is NT$400,000 thousand.
Secured loans from Chang Hwa Commercial Bank	88,889	Starting from April 7, 2020 to March 15, 2024, the credit line is negotiated on a lump-sum basis, with principal repayment on maturity and interest payable monthly, and the credit line is NT$150,000 thousand.
Secured loans from Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank	150,000	Starting from January 24, 2022 to January 23, 2015, the credit line is available for draw-down at any time and is payable at any time, with interest payable monthly, and the credit line is NT$195,000 thousand.
Secured loans from E.SUN Commercial Bank	60,000	Starting from December 14, 2022 to December 13, 2024, the credit line is negotiated on a lump-sum basis, with principal repayment on maturity and interest payable monthly, and the credit line is NT$60,000 thousand.
Subtotal	$488,889	
Less: Due within one year	-	
Total	$488,889	

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

The interest rate range of the long-term loans as of December 31, 2022 was 1.28% to 1.75%.

Creditor	2021.12.31	Repayment period and method
Secured loans from Bank of Taiwan	$400,000	Starting from September 18, 2020 to September 18, 2023, the credit line is negotiated on a lump-sum basis, with principal repayment on maturity and interest payable monthly, and the credit line is NT$400,000 thousand.
Secured loans from Chang Hwa Commercial Bank	100,000	Starting from April 7, 2020 to March 15, 2024, the credit line is negotiated on a lump-sum basis, with principal repayment on maturity and interest payable monthly, and the credit line is NT$150,000 thousand.
Secured loans from Taishin International Bank	50,000	Starting from December 30, 2021 to July 15, 2023, the credit line is negotiated on a lump-sum basis, with principal repayment on maturity and interest payable monthly, and the credit line is NT$50,000 thousand.
Secured loans from E.SUN Commercial Bank	60,000	Starting from June 29, 2021 to July 29, 2022, the credit line is negotiated on a lump-sum basis, with principal repayment on maturity and interest payable monthly, and the credit line is NT$60,000 thousand.
Subtotal	610,000	
Less: Due within one year	60,000	
Total	$550,000	

The interest rate range of the long-term loans as of December 31, 2021 was 0.91% to 0.98%.

The secured loan is secured by a first mortgage on a portion of the land and buildings, please refer to Note 8 for details.

16. Post-retirement Benefit Plan

Defined contribution plans

Expenses under the defined contribution plan for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 were NT$15,004 thousand and NT$13,922 thousand, respectively.

Defined benefit plans

The Company's and the domestic subsidiaries' employee retirement method adopts the defined benefit plan pursuant to the Labor Standards Act. Payment of employee pension is calculated on the base points of an employee's years of service and average monthly wages when the person is permitted to retire. Two base points will be assigned for 15 years (inclusive) of service or less, and for those exceeding 15 years of service, every year will be assigned an additional base point. The maximum base points allowed is 45. The Company and the domestic subsidiaries provide a pension fund of 2% and 9% of the total salary on a monthly basis in accordance with the Labor Standards Act, and deposits it in a designated account at the Bank of Taiwan in the name of the Labor Retirement Reserve Supervisory Committee. In addition, the Company and the domestic subsidiaries estimate the balance of the aforementioned pension fund before the end of each year. If the balance is not sufficient to pay the aforementioned amount of pension benefits to eligible employees in the following year, the difference will be withdrawn by the end of March of the following year.

The Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor, Executive Yuan, undertakes asset allocations based on the income and expenditure of the employee retirement fund. Investment of the fund is invested in self-operated and entrusted management methods, and adopts active and passive management medium- to long-term investment strategies. The Bureau of Labor Funds takes risks including market, credit, and liquidity into consideration in setting limits and control plan for the fund so that adequate flexibility can be used toward the compensation objective without excessive risk. The minimum annual income to be distributed from the fund shall not be less than the income calculated on the basis of two-year time deposits in local banks. If there is any deficiency, the National Treasury Administration shall make up the deficiency after approval by the competent authority. Since the Company does not have the authority to participate in the operation and management of the fund, it is not possible to disclose the fair value classification of plan assets in accordance with paragraph 142 of IAS 19. The Company's defined benefit plan is expected to contribute NT$240 thousand in the next year.

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company's defined benefit plans are expected to expire in 2031 and 2030, respectively.

The following table summarizes the cost of defined benefit plans recognized in profit or loss:

	2022	2021
Service costs for the current period	$(397)	$(504)
Net interest on net defined benefit liabilities (assets)	(116)	(60)
Total	$(513)	$(564)

Adjustments of the present value of the defined benefit obligations and fair value of the plan assets:

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31	2021.1.1
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$71,413	$90,511	$107,362
Fair value of plan assets	(61,240)	(71,124)	(87,351)
Other non-current liabilities net defined benefit liabilities recorded	$10,173	$19,387	$20,011

Adjustments to the net defined benefit liabilities (assets):

	Present value of defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liabilities (assets)
2021.1.1	$107,362	$(87,351)	$20,011
Service costs for the current period	504	-	504

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

	Present value of defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liabilities (assets)
Interest expenses (income)	322	(262)	60
Subtotal	108,188	(87,613)	20,575
Remeasurement of defined benefit liabilities/assets:			
Actuarial gains or losses from demographic assumptions	78	-	78
Actuarial gains or losses from financial assumptions	(2,255)	-	(2,255)
Experience based adjustments	5,388	-	5,388
Return on planned assets	-	(1,369)	(1,369)
Subtotal	111,399	(88,982)	22,417
Benefits paid	(18,098)	18,098	-
Employer allocations	(2,790)	(240)	(3,030)
2021.12.31	90,511	(71,124)	19,387
Service costs for the current period	397	-	397
Interest expenses (income)	543	(427)	116
Subtotal	91,451	(71,551)	19,900
Remeasurement of defined benefit liabilities/assets:			
Actuarial gains or losses from demographic assumptions	-	-	-
Actuarial gains or losses from financial assumptions	(3,917)	-	(3,917)
Experience based adjustments	4,090	-	4,090
Return on planned assets	-	(6,336)	(6,336)
Subtotal	91,624	(77,887)	13,737
Benefits paid	(20,211)	20,211	-
Employer allocations	-	(3,564)	(3,564)
2022.12.31	$71,413	$(61,240)	$10,173

The following key assumptions are used to determine the Company's defined benefit plan:

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Discount rate	1.30%	0.60%
Expected rate of salary increase	1.00%	1.00%

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

Sensitivity analysis of every material actuarial assumption:

	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%	$-	$1,321	$-	$1,751
Discount rate decrease by 0.25%	1,361	-	1,808	-
Expected salary increase by 0.25%	1,182	-	1,568	-
Expected salary decrease by 0.25%	-	1,154	-	1,528

The purpose of conducting the aforementioned sensitivity analysis is to analyze the possible impact of determining a defined benefit obligation when a single actuarial assumption (e.g. discount rate or expected salary) undergoes a reasonably likely change, assuming all other assumptions remain unchanged. Since some of the actuarial assumptions are related to each other, there are few separate actuarial assumptions that undergo singular changes in reality, so the analysis has its limitations.

The methods and assumptions used in the current period of sensitivity analysis are no different from the previous periods.

17. Equity

(1) Common stock

As of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company's authorized share capital is NT$1,083,425 thousand. Each share has a par value of NT$10 and 108,343 thousand shares were issued. Each share has one voting right and the right to receive dividends.

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

(2) Capital surplus

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Treasury share transactions	$288	$288
Consolidated surplus	33,108	33,108
Others	809	446
Total	$34,205	$33,842

The increase in capital surplus from treasury stock transactions was the result of the liquidation of the subsidiary, Hongshuo Corporation, which held disposal excess of the Company's shares.

The increase in capital surplus from the merger was due to the merger of Rivon, which became a company dissolved by the merger, and the total assets less the amount of debts assumed by the dissolved company and the amount paid to the dissolved company's shareholders.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, dividends that are not collected before the designated date amounted to NT$809 thousand and NT$446 thousand, respectively, and the Company adjusted capital surplus - other.

According to the law, the capital reserve shall not be used except to make up for the Company deficit. When the Company has no deficit, the overage of the shares issued by the par value and the capital reserve generated by the proceeds of the donation can be used to charge up the capital up to a certain percentage of the paid up capital each year. The aforesaid capital surplus may also be distributed in cash in proportion to the original share of the shareholders.

(3) Appropriation of net income and dividend policy

Pursuant to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, if a surplus is available after closing the accounts, it shall be first used to pay taxes, make up past deficits, then 10% of which shall be appropriated as legal capital reserve. The remaining amount shall be added to the accumulated undistributed earnings.

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

The accumulated distributable earnings are determined after the special reserve has been appropriated or reversed in accordance with the law. The aforementioned accumulated distributable earnings are determined based on the necessity of financing the capital requirements of the earnings, the amount of retained or distributed earnings and the method of distribution in accordance with the basic principles of the Company's dividend policy, and the proposal for distribution of earnings is submitted to the shareholders' meeting for resolution when new shares are issued. The distribution of dividends and bonuses or legal reserve and capital surplus, in whole or in part, shall be authorized by the Board of Directors with the presence of at least two-thirds of the directors and the approval of a majority of the directors present, and reported to the shareholders' meeting if the distribution is made in the form of cash.

The Company's dividend policy is based on the principle of continuous growth, maximization of operating profit and shareholders' equity, and stable business development. The annual dividend is based on the principle of paying no less than 50% of distributable earnings, with cash dividends accounting for at least 20% of the dividends paid.

Pursuant to the Company Act, legal capital reserve shall be appropriated until the total sum of which has reached the paid in capital. Legal capital reserve shall be used toward making up for the deficit. When the Company does not have past deficits, the Company may issue new shares or distribute cash with the portion of legal capital reserve that exceeds 25% of the paid in capital.

During the Company's Board of Directors' Meeting on February 22, 2023, and Annual Shareholders' Meeting on June 29, 2022, the appropriations and distribution of earnings for 2022 and 2021 have been separately proposed and approved with the following details:

	Appropriations and Distribution of Earnings		Dividends Per Share (NT$)	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Legal reserve	$64,324	$5,592		
Cash dividends of common stock (Note)	$108,343	54,171	$1	$0.5

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

Note: The Company's Board of Directors has specifically approved the payment of cash dividends on common stock for 2022 and 2021 on February 22, 2023 and February 23, 2022.

Please see Note 6(21) for information on the standards of estimate and recognition of amounts of employee compensation and remunerations of the Directors and Supervisors.

18. Operating revenue

Analysis of revenue from contracts with customers during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

(1) Disaggregation of revenue

2022

	Chocolate and Biscuit Department	Pastry Department	Other Departments	Total
Sale of goods	$1,217,842	$587,721	$53,532	$1,859,095
Other operating revenue	-	-	12,445	12,445
Total	$1,217,842	$587,721	$65,977	$1,871,540
Timing of revenue recognition:				
At a fixed point in time	$1,217,842	$587,721	$65,977	$1,871,540

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

2021

	Chocolate and Biscuit Department	Pastry Department	Other Departments	Total
Sale of goods	$1,273,838	$394,598	$63,332	$1,731,768
Other operating revenue	-	-	9,985	9,985
Total	$1,273,838	$394,598	$73,317	$1,741,753
Timing of revenue recognition:				
At a fixed point in time	$1,273,838	$394,598	$73,317	$1,741,753

(2) Contract balance

Contract liabilities - current

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31	2021.1.1
Sale of goods	$19,452	$33,595	$23,617

(3) Apportionment to the transaction price of outstanding performance obligations

As of December 31, 2022, the Company has outstanding (including partially outstanding) performance obligations with apportioned transaction prices totaling NT$19,452 thousand, of which approximately 95% is expected to be recognized as revenue in 2023 and the remaining is recognized as revenue in 2024.

As of December 31, 2021, the Company has outstanding (including partially outstanding) performance obligations with apportioned transaction prices totaling NT$33,595 thousand, of which approximately 95% is expected to be recognized as revenue in 2022 and the remaining is recognized as revenue in 2023.

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

(4) Assets recognized from the cost of acquiring or performing customer contracts

None.

19. Expected credit loss (gain)

	2022	2021
Operating expenses - expected credit loss		
Accounts receivable	$9,983	$-

Information related to credit risk is described in Note 12.

The allowance for losses is measured using the expected credit loss amount over the period of the receivables and is considered as a single group considering past experience and is measured using an allowance matrix and the information on the amount of allowance for losses as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 is as follows:

2022.12.31

	Not overdue	Days overdue				Total
		Within 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	More than 90 days	
Total carrying amount	$406,570	$7,714	$104	$-	$62	$414,450
Rate of loss	0.23%	0.56%	1.92%	-	-	
Lifetime expected credit losses	(952)	(43)	(2)	-	-	(997)
Total	$405,618	$7,671	$102	$-	$62	$413,453

2021.12.31

	Not Past Due	Days overdue				Total
		Within 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	More than 90 days	
Total carrying amount	$371,032	$5,180	$3,150	$618	$13,689	$393,669
Rate of loss	0.16%	0.89%	4.83%	27.35%	0.13%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	(612)	(46)	(152)	(169)	(18)	(997)
Total	$370,420	$5,134	$2,998	$449	$13,671	$392,672

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

The Company's notes receivable and accounts receivable - related parties are not overdue.

The movement in the provision of impairment of trade receivables during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

	Accounts receivable
2022.1.1	$997
Additional/(reversal) for the current period	9,983
Write off	(9,983)
2022.12.31	$997
2021.1.1	$1,212
Additional/(reversal) for the current period	-
Write off	(215)
2021.12.31	$997

20. Operating lease

(1) Company as a lessee

The Company’s various properties, including real estate such as land and buildings and transportation equipment. The lease terms range from 1 to 8 years, some of which are non-renewable, and there are no restrictions placed upon the Company by entering into these leases.

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

A. Amounts recognized in the balance sheet

(a) Right-of-use assets

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

Carrying amount of right-of-use assets

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Housing and Construction	$30,491	$37,992
Transportation Equipment	242	1,739
Total	$30,733	$39,731

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company’s addition to right-of-use assets amounted to NT$10,165 thousand and NT$23,764 thousand, respectively.

(b) Lease liabilities

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Lease liabilities	$31,149	$39,808
Current	$14,354	$15,206
Non-current	$16,795	$24,602

Please refer to Note 6(22)(3) Financing Costs for the Company's interest expense for lease liabilities in 2022 and 2021; and refer to Note 12(5) Liquidity Risk Management for the analysis on the expiration of lease liabilities as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

B. Amounts recognized in the statement of comprehensive income

Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets

	2022	2021
Housing and Construction	$17,436	$17,013
Transportation Equipment	1,497	1,618
Total	$18,933	$18,631

C. Revenues and expenses related to the lessee and lease activities

	2022	2021
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$4,590	$4,276
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets (not including the expenses relating to short-term leases of low-value assets)	20	20

As of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company's committed short-term lease portfolio is similar in the category of the aforementioned lease related to short-term lease expenses.

For 2022 and 2021, the Company recorded a related rental reduction of NT$51 thousand and NT$449 thousand, respectively, in other income to reflect the change in lease payments resulting from the application of the relevant practical expedient method, which is in line with the direct result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

D. Cash outflow related to the lessee and lease activities

The total cash outflow related to lease of the Company in 2022 and 2021 was NT$19,074 thousand and NT$18,883 thousand respectively.

E. Other information relating to leasing activities

(a) Extension and termination options

Some of the Company’s property rental agreement contain extension and termination options. In determining the lease terms, the non-cancellable period for which the Company has the right to use an underlying asset, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company 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 Company. After the commencement date, the Company 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 Company 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.

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

(2) Company as a lessor

Please refer to Note 6(8) for disclosures related to the Company's owned investment properties. Owned investment property is classified as an operating lease due to the non-transfer of substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the subject asset.

	2022	2021
Lease revenue recognized from operating lease		
Income relating to variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate	$14,900	$14,667

Please refer to Note 6(8) for relevant disclosure of property, plant and equipment for operating leases under IFRS 16.

For operating leases entered by the Company, 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:

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Not later than one year	$13,357	$12,368
Later than one year but not later than two years	8,678	8,676
Later than two year but not later than three years	8,174	1,849
Later than three year but not later than four years	8,174	2,640
Later than four year but not later than five years	4,616	2,640
Total	$42,999	$28,173

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

21. Employee benefits, depreciation and amortization expenses are summarized by function as follows:

By function / By Nature	2022				2021			
	Operation Costs	Operation Expenses	Non-operation Expenses	Total	Operation Costs	Operation Expenses	Non-operation Expenses	Total
Employee benefits								
Salaries	$201,727	$158,505	$-	$360,232	$212,732	$136,940	$-	$349,672
Labor and health insurance	23,051	13,838	-	36,889	22,661	13,318	-	35,979
Pensions	8,761	6,756	-	15,517	7,801	6,685	-	14,486
Remuneration Paid to Directors	-	7,883	-	7,883	-	600	-	600
Other employee benefits	13,866	10,354	-	24,220	10,317	7,959	-	18,276
Depreciation expenses	80,242	54,367	1,749	136,358	86,520	54,811	1,425	142,756
Amortization expenses	25,446	14,175	-	39,621	19,221	14,920	-	34,141

Note 1. As of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company had 717 and 704 employees and four of whom were Directors who do not concurrently hold positions as employees of the Company, respectively.

Note 2. Average employee benefit expenses for 2022 and 2021 were NT$614 thousand and NT$598 thousand respectively. Average employee salary expenses for 2022 and 2021 were NT$506 thousand and NT$500 thousand respectively. Average employee salary adjustment increased 1.2%.

Note 3. The Company has set up an audit committee to replace the supervisor in accordance with the regulations; the supervisor's remuneration for 2022 and 2021 was NT$0 thousand.

Note 4. The Company's remuneration policy: The remuneration policy for directors, supervisors and managers of the Company is in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Appointment and Exercise of Powers by the Remuneration Committee of a Company Whose Stock is Listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange or the Taipei Exchange" and is submitted to the

Remuneration Committee for consideration. The directors of the Company shall be compensated for their duties regardless of the Company's operating profit or loss, and their remuneration shall be determined by the Board of Directors' meeting with reference to the level of the industry; The compensation of the manager is highly correlated with the performance of the company's operation and the contribution of his duties, and is authorized to be determined by the board of directors' meeting; In addition to the basic salary, the Company pays bonuses according to the annual operation status to encourage morale and retain outstanding employees in a timely manner, and prepares salary adjustment items and amounts according to the grade and performance of employees with reference to the industry standard.

The Company's Articles of Incorporation provide that if there is profit in the year, 1-3% of profit shall be allocated for employee compensation, and no more than 2% shall be allocated for remunerations of the Directors and Supervisors. But when the accumulated loss is present, the Company shall first retain the profit to make up for deficits. The aforementioned employee compensation appropriated in shares or dividends shall be approved by a Board of Directors meeting attended by two-thirds or more of all Directors, and by a majority vote of all attending Directors, and reported to the Shareholders' Meeting. Please see the Market Observation Post System (MOPS) from the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) for information on employee compensation and remunerations of the Directors and Supervisors, as approved by the Board of Directors

In 2022, the Company recognized employee compensation and directors' remuneration of NT$14,565 thousand and NT$7,283 thousand, respectively, based on the current year's profitability at 3% and 1.5%, respectively, which were distributed based on the current year's profitability and included in salary expense. No provision for employee bonus and remuneration to directors and supervisors was made in 2021 due to the net loss before tax.

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

22. Non-operating income and expenses

(1) Other income

	2022	2021
Rental income	$14,900	$14,667
Interest income	242	40
Other income - other	5,354	5,391
Other income - Low-cost purchase benefits	8,520	-
Total	$29,016	$20,098

(2) Other gains and losses

	2022	2021
Gains on disposal of property plant, and equipment	$445,113	$996
Loss on scrapping of property, plant, and equipment	-	(875)
Net foreign exchange gains (losses)	(5,075)	351
Other expenses	(2,083)	(1,463)
Total	$437,955	$(991)

(3) Finance costs

	2022	2021
Interest on bank loans	$7,040	$5,173
Interest on lease liabilities	532	594
Imputed interest on deposits	24	24
Total finance costs	$7,596	$5,791

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

23. Components of other comprehensive income

The components of other comprehensive income for 2022 are as follows:

	Arising in the current period	Reclassification and adjustment in the current period	Other comprehensive income	Income tax benefit (expense)	After-tax amount
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	$6,163	$-	$6,163	$(1,233)	$4,930
Unrealized gains (losses) on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	442,030	-	442,030	(13,578)	428,452
Share of other comprehensive income or loss of subsidiaries - associates and joint ventures recognized under the equity method - items not reclassified to profit or loss	432	-	432	-	432
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences on translation of financial statements of foreign operations	(58)	-	(58)	11	(47)
Total	$448,567	$-	$448,567	$(14,800)	$433,767

The components of other comprehensive income for 2021 are as follows:

	Arising in the current period	Reclassification and adjustment in the current period	Other comprehensive income	Income tax benefit (expense)	After-tax amount
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	$(1,842)	$-	$(1,842)	$369	$(1,473)
Unrealized gains (losses) on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	576,374	-	576,374	(5,345)	571,029
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences on translation of financial statements of foreign operations	(63)	-	(63)	12	(51)
Total	$574,469	$-	$574,469	$(4,964)	$569,505

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

24. Income Tax

Major components of income tax expense (benefit) for 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

Income tax recognized in profit or loss

	2022	2021
Current income tax expense (benefit):		
Current income tax payable	$-	$-
Land value increment tax	37,135	-
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	374	(17)
Deferred income tax expense (benefit):		
Deferred tax expense (benefit) relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	2,163	(3,059)
Income tax (benefit) expense	$39,672	$(3,076)

Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	2022	2021
Current income tax expense (benefit):		
Realized gains (losses) on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	$13,578	$5,345
Deferred income tax expense (benefit):		
Exchange differences on translation of financial statements of foreign operations	(11)	(12)
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	1,233	(369)
Income tax related to other components of other comprehensive income	$14,800	$4,964

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

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

	2022	2021
Accounting profit (loss) before tax from continuing operations	$463,828	$(30,433)
Income tax calculated at the parent company's statutory income tax rate	$92,765	$-
Tax effects of non-deductible expense	(1,691)	-
Tax effects of revenues exempt from taxation	(87,853)	-
Tax effect of deferred income tax assets/liabilities	-	(3,059)
Tax effects of other - use of loss carryforwards adjusted in accordance with the law	(1,058)	-
Adjustments of current income tax in previous years	374	(17)
Land value increment tax	37,135	-
Income tax expense (benefit) recognized in profit or loss	$39,672	$(3,076)

Deferred income tax asset (liabilities) balances related to the following items:

2022

	Beginning balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Ending balance
Temporary differences				
Book-tax difference in depreciation	$3,119	$(1,315)	$-	$1,804
Accumulated conversion adjustment	(5,496)	-	11	(5,485)
Net defined benefit liabilities - non-current	17,984	(610)	(1,233)	16,141
Short-term employee benefits	1,544	-	-	1,544
Unrealized exchange losses	319	(238)	-	81
Impairment of property, plant, and equipment	12	-	-	12
Deferred income tax (expense)/benefit		$(2,163)	$(1,222)	
Net deferred income tax assets/(liabilities)	$17,482			$14,097
Information stated on balance sheet is as follows:				
Deferred income tax assets	$22,978			$19,582
Deferred income tax liabilities	$5,496			$5,485

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

2021

	Beginning balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Ending balance
Temporary differences				
Book-tax difference in depreciation	$(214)	$3,333	$-	$3,119
Accumulated conversion adjustment	(5,508)	-	12	(5,496)
Net defined benefit liabilities - non-current	18,109	(494)	369	17,984
Short-term employee benefits	1,544	-	-	1,544
Unrealized exchange losses	99	220	-	319
Impairment of property, plant, and equipment	12	-	-	12
Deferred income tax (expense)/benefit		$3,059	$381	
Net deferred income tax assets/(liabilities)	$14,042			$17,482
Information stated on balance sheet is as follows:				
Deferred income tax assets	$19,764			$22,978
Deferred income tax liabilities	$5,722			$5,496

The following table contains information of the unused tax losses of the Company:

Year of occurrence	Loss amount	Unused tax losses 2022.12.31	Unused tax losses 2021.12.31	Expiration year
2017	$88,248	$41,020	$52,114	2027
2018	9,077	9,077	9,077	2028
Total	$97,325	$50,097	$61,191	

<u>Unrecognized deferred income tax assets</u>

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, deferred tax assets that have not been recognized as they may not be used to offset taxable profits amounted to NT$10,019 thousand and NT$12,238 thousand, respectively.

The assessment of income tax returns

As of December 31, 2022, the assessment of the income tax returns of the Company is as follows:

	The assessment of income tax returns	Remark
The Company	Assessed and approved up to 2020	None

Earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing net profit (loss) for the year attributable to ordinary equity owners of the parent entity by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

	2022	2021
Basic earnings (loss) per share		
Profit (loss) attributable to ordinary equity owners of the parent (in NT$ thousand)	$424,156	$(27,357)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings (loss) per share (in thousands)	108,343	108,343
Basic earnings (loss) per share (NT$)	$3.91	$(0.25)

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date the financial statements were authorized for issue.

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

VII. Related Party Transactions

Names and relationship of related parties

Related Party	Relationship with the Company
Rivon Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	The company is a sub-subsidiary of the Company
Rivon Investment Co.	The Director of the company and the Chairman and President of the Company are the same person
Cheng Tien Investment Co.	The Chairperson of the company and the chairman of the Company are the same person
Croissant Bakery Ltd.	The company is a subsidiary of the Company

Material transaction matters with related parties

1. Accounts receivable

	2022	2021
Entities over which the Company has control:		
Croissant Bakery Ltd.	$127	$-
Rivon Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	-	22,893
	$127	$22,893

2. Other receivables

	2022	2021
Entities over which the Company has control:		
Croissant Bakery Ltd.	$59	$-

3. Accounts Payable

	2022	2021
Entities over which the Company has control:		
Croissant Bakery Ltd.	$106	$-

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

4. Sales revenue

	2022	2021
Entities over which the Company has control:		
Croissant Bakery Ltd.	$4,089	$-
Rivon Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	5,591	24,332
	$9,680	$24,332

The sales prices of the Company's sales to related parties are negotiated by the parties with reference to market prices. The outstanding amounts for 2022 and 2021 are unsecured, interest-free and payable in cash. The Company has not received any guarantee for the receivables from related parties.

5. Rental income

The Company's properties were leased to related parties under general lease terms for 2022 and 2021, with the following breakdown:

	2022	2021
Other related party:		
Rivon Investment Co.	$24	$24

6. Property transactions

The Company's sale of properties to related parties are as follows:

Related Party	Summary	Price of sale	Disposal loss
Cheng Tien Investment Co.	Sale of transport equipment	$952	$(1)

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

7. Operating expenses

Related Party	Summary	2022	2021
Croissant Bakery Ltd.	Operating expenses - miscellaneous purchases	$100	$-
〃	Operating expenses - research and development expenses	134	-
〃	Operating expenses - repair costs	(2)	-
〃	Operating expenses - miscellaneous	(55)	-
Subtotal		$177	$-

8. Bonuses for the Company's key managerial officers

	2022	2021
Salaries, bonuses, executive fees and remuneration	$30,773	$25,528

The key management personnel of the Company comprise directors, president and vice president.

VIII. Pledged Assets

The Company has pledged the following assets as collateral:

Item	Carrying amount 2022.12.31	Carrying amount 2021.12.31	Content of the secured liabilities
Property, plant and equipment - land and building	$1,215,370	$1,008,834	Bank loans
Investment property - land and buildings	156,655	150,823	〃
Non-current assets held for sale - land	-	1,004	〃
Other current assets - restricted assets - time deposits	29,567	700	Bank loan and truck fuel guarantee
Total	$1,401,592	$1,161,361	

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

IX. Significant Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Contract Commitments

As of December 31, 2022, the Company had unused forward letter of credit facilities for the purchase of raw materials and equipment amounting to approximately NT$28,633 thousand.

X. Significant Disaster Loss

None.

XI. Significant Events after the Balance Sheet Date

On February 22, 2023, the Board of Directors approved a cash capital reduction of 20% and a capital reduction of NT$216,685 thousand.

XII. Others

1. Category of financial instruments

Financial assets

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	$1,014,719	$761,836
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding petty cash)	49,362	205,461
Notes receivable	2,843	3,737
Accounts receivable	413,453	392,672
Refundable deposits	5,404	5,732
Restricted assets	29,567	700
Total	$1,515,348	$1,370,138

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

Financial liabilities

	2022.12.31	2021.12.31
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost:		
Short-term loans	$44,867	$60,000
Short-term notes and bills payable	-	69,978
Accounts payable	501,535	457,962
Long-term loans (Due within one year)	488,889	610,000
Guarantee deposits received	3,539	3,401
Lease liabilities	31,149	39,808
Total	$1,069,979	$1,241,149

2. Objective and policy of financial risk management

The objective of the Company's financial risk management is to manage the market risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk related to operating activities. The Company conducts the identification, valuation, and management of the aforementioned risks based on the Company's policy and risk appetite.

The Company has set up appropriate policy, procedures, and internal control in regards to the aforementioned financial risk management based on relevant standards. Material financing activities need to be reviewed by the Board of Directors in regards to relevant standards and internal control system. During implementations of financial management activities, the Company shall strictly abide by the regulations for financial risk management that have been set up.

3. Market risk

The Company's market risk is the risk of changes in fair value or cash flow from financial instruments due to market price changes. Market risk mostly includes exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, and other pricing risks (e.g. equity instruments).

In practice, very few risk variables are single occurring, and the change in each risk variable is usually correlated. Nevertheless, the sensitivity analysis on the following risks does not take the interactions between various risk variables into consideration.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company's foreign exchange rate risk relates primarily to foreign currency bank deposits.

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

When NTD appreciates or depreciates against USD by 1%, the profit for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 decreases/increases by NT$395 thousand and NT$1,735 thousand, respectively.

When NTD appreciates or depreciates against EUR by 1%, the profit for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 decreases/increases by NT$254 thousand and NT$138 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 Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the bank borrowings with fixed interest rates and variable interest rates.

Sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk mostly targets interest rate exposure items after the reporting period and includes variable rate investments and variable rate borrowings. It adopts the assumption that in a given accounting period, when the interest increases or decreases by 0.1%, the Company's 2022 and 2021 income will increase by NT$534 thousand and decrease by NT$670 thousand respectively.

Equity price risk

The Company's listed and unlisted equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Company's listed and unlisted equity securities are included in the category measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Portfolio information on equity securities is provided to the Company's senior management on a regular basis and the Board of Directors is required to review and approve all investment decisions on equity securities.

The Company does not hold listed equity securities that are mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss.

For investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, if the price of these equity securities increases/decreases by 1%, the equity in the Company's equity would increase/decrease by NT$9,999 thousand and NT$7,340 thousand in 2022 and 2021, respectively.

4. Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty is unable to fulfill contractual obligations and leads to financial loss. The Company's credit risk mostly comes from operating activities (mostly from accounts receivable and notes receivable) and financing activities (mostly bank deposits and various financial instruments).

Each business unit of the Company follows credit risk policy, procedure, and controls in managing credit risks. The credit risk valuation of all trading counterparties comprehensively measures factors including the counterparties' financial status, credit rating, past transaction experiences, current economic environment, and the Company's internal valuations. The Company also adopts certain credit enhancement tools (e.g. prepayment) on a timely basis to reduce the credit risk from certain customers.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, receivables from top ten customers represented 84% and 79% of the total contract assets and trade receivables of the Company, respectively. The credit concentration risk of other contract assets and accounts receivables was insignificant.

The Company's financing department manages credit risk by managing bank deposits and other financial instruments in accordance with Company policy. The Company 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 counterparties.

The Company has adopted IFRS 9 in the valuation of expected credit loss. Receivables are measured as allowances for lifetime expected credit losses.

Additionally, when evaluating financial assets that cannot be reasonably recovered, the Company will write off the assets (for instance, if the issuer or the debtor experiences material financial difficulty or has become bankrupt).

The Company's investments in debt instruments with increased credit risk are disposed of in a timely manner to reduce credit losses. When evaluating expected credit losses, forward-looking information (information that can be obtained without excessive costs or inputs) is also evaluated, including macroeconomic information and industry information, and the loss rate is further adjusted if the forward-looking information will have a significant impact.

5. Liquidity risk management

The Company maintains financial flexibility through contracts including cash and cash equivalents and bank loans, etc. The following table summarizes the maturity of the payments contained in the contracts of the Company's financial liabilities. It is compiled based on the date on which the earliest possible repayment is required using its undiscounted cash flow.

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

Non-derivative financial liabilities

	Less than 1 year	1 to 4 years	5 years or above	Total
2022.12.31				
Loans	$44,867	$488,889	$-	$533,756
Short-term notes and bills payable	-	-	-	-
Accounts payable	501,535	-	-	501,535
Lease liabilities	18,964	16,795	-	35,759
2021.12.31				
Loans	$120,000	$550,000	$-	$670,000
Short-term notes and bills payable	69,978	-	-	69,978
Accounts payable	457,962	-	-	457,962
Lease liabilities	19,502	24,602	-	44,104

6. Adjustments of liabilities from financing activities

Information on adjustments of liabilities in 2022:

	Short-term loans	Short-term notes and bills payable	Long-term loans (Due within one year)	Lease liabilities	Other non-current liabilities	Total liabilities from financing activities
2022.1.1	$60,000	$69,978	$610,000	$39,808	$3,989	$783,775
Cash flows from:	(15,133)	(69,978)	(121,111)	(19,074)	217	(225,079)
Non-cash changes	-	-	-	10,415	(115)	10,300
2022.12.31	$44,867	$-	$488,889	$31,149	$4,091	$568,996

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

Information on adjustments of liabilities in 2021:

	Short-term loans	Short-term notes and bills payable	Long-term loans (Due within one year)	Lease liabilities	Other non-current liabilities	Total liabilities from financing activities
2021.1.1	$-	$59,962	$540,000	$34,843	$4,052	$638,857
Cash flows from:	60,000	10,016	70,000	(18,883)	49	121,182
Non-cash changes	-	-	-	23,848	(112)	23,736
2021.12.31	$60,000	$69,978	$610,000	$39,808	$3,989	$783,775

7. Fair value of financial instruments

(1) Valuation technique and assumptions used in measuring fair value

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 Company to measure or disclose the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities:

A. The carrying amount of the cash and cash equivalents, account receivables, account payables and other current liabilities is a reasonable approximation of the fair value, mainly because the period of maturity of such instruments is short.

B. The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active market and have standard terms and conditions are determined by reference to market quotations (e.g., listed stocks, beneficiary certificates, bonds and futures).

C. The fair value of long-term borrowings is determined based on quoted prices from counter-parties, and assumptions such as interest rates and discount rates are made mainly with reference to information related to similar instruments (e.g., information on credit risk).

(2) Fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost

The carrying amounts of financial instruments (including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and other current liabilities) carried at amortized cost are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

(3) Information about the fair value hierarchy of financial instruments

For details of the fair value hierarchy of the Company's financial instruments, please refer to Note 12(8).

8. Fair value hierarchy

(1) Definition of fair value hierarchy

All assets 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 liabilities.

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

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

(2) Hierarchical information on fair value measurements

The Company has no non-recurring assets that are measured at fair value. The fair value hierarchy information of the recurring assets and liabilities is as follows:

December 31, 2022:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets measured at fair value:				
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	$514,633	$485,226	$14,860	$1,014,719

December 31, 2021:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets measured at fair value:				
Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	$525,025	$208,981	$27,830	$761,836

Transfer between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period

During the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, there are no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy for the Company's assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on recurring basis.

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

Details of changes in Level 3 of the recurring fair value hierarchy

Reconciliation of the opening to closing balances of the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on recurring basis within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy is as follows:

	Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
	Stock
2022.1.1	$27,830
Total loss recognized in 2022:	
Recognized in other comprehensive income (presented in "Unrealized gain (loss) on investment in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income")	(12,970)
2022.12.31	$14,860

	Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
	Stock
2021.1.1	$-
Acquired in 2021	27,830
2021.12.31	$27,830

Information on significant unobservable inputs in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

The significant unobservable inputs to the Company's fair value hierarchy for assets measured at repeated fair values in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy that are used for fair value measurement are presented in the following table:

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

December 31, 2022:

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantitative information	Relationship between inputs and fair value	Sensitivity of the inputs to fair value
Financial assets:					
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Stock	Market approach and equity value of complex capital structures	Expected equity value volatility	91.23%~101.23% (96.23%)	The higher the expected volatility of the equity value, the lower the fair value estimate	A 5% increase (decrease) in the expected percentage fluctuation of the equity value would decrease/increase the Company's equity by NT$248 thousand.

December 31, 2021:

Since the date of the unlisted stocks acquired by the Company is close to the valuation date and no significant events or market factors occurred after the transaction date, the transaction price is considered to be the fair value at the valuation date, and therefore no significant unobservable inputs to the fair value measurement are disclosed.

(3) Information on hierarchy that is not measured at fair value but requires disclosure of fair value

December 31, 2022:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets with disclosed fair value only:				
Investment property (Note 6)	$-	$-	$632,125~ 971,142	$632,125~ 971,142

(Amount in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)

December 31, 2021:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets with disclosed fair value only:				
Investment property (Note 6)	$-	$-	$636,214~ 804,758	$636,214~ 804,758

9. Significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

Information on the Company's foreign currency financial assets and liabilities with significant impact is as follows:

Amount unit: thousand

	2022.12.31		
	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	NT$
Financial assets			
Monetary items:			
USD	$1,221	30.71	$37,496
EUR	$776	32.72	$25,390

	2021.12.31		
	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	NT$
Financial assets			
Monetary items:			
USD	$6,267	27.68	$173,471
EUR	$441	31.32	$13,812

The above information is based on the carrying amount in foreign currency, which has been converted to functional currency.

10. Capital management

The primary objective of the Company'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 Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

XIII. Supplementary Disclosures

1. Information on Significant Transactions

(1) Financings provided to others: None.

(2) Endorsement/guarantee provided to others: None.

(3) Marketable securities held at the end of the period (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates, and interests in joint ventures): Please refer to Attachment 1.

(4) Individual securities acquired or disposed of with accumulated amount exceeding NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.

(5) Acquisition of property with the amount exceeding NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Please refer to Attachment 2.

(6) Disposal of property with the amount exceeding NT$300 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: Please refer to Attachment 3.

(7) Purchases or sales of goods from or to related parties with the amount exceeding NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital: None.

(8) Receivables from related parties amounting to NT$100 million or 20% of paid-up capital: None.

(9) Derivatives transactions: None.

2. Information on the reinvestment business: Please refer to Attachment 4.

3. Information on investment in Mainland China: Please refer to Attachment 5.

4. Information on major shareholders: Please refer to Attachment 6.

Table 1 Securities held at end of period (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures):

Unit: NT$ thousands

Securities Holding Company	Type and Name of Securities	Relationship with Issuer of Securities	Financial Statement Account	Ending Balance				Remark
				Number of Shares (share)	Carrying Amount	Shareholding Ratio	Fair value (Net per share) (Unit: NT$)	
Hunya Foods Co., Ltd.	PharmaEssentia Corp.	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,078,896	$514,633	0.36%	$477.00	None
				1,271,557	485,226	0.42%	381.60	Participation in Private Placement
Hunya Foods Co., Ltd.	Acepodia Inc.,(Cayman)	None	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	403,225	14,860	0.33%	36.90	None

Table 2 Acquisition of Property Amounting to NT$300 Million or 20% of the Paid-in Capital or More:

Unit: NT$ thousands

Acquiring Company	Name of Property	Date of Occurrence	Amount of Transaction	Payment collection status (Status)	Counterparty	Relationship	Information on Prior Transaction If the Counterparty Is Related				Reference for Price Determination	Purpose of Acquisition and Usage Status	Other Stipulations of the Transaction
							Owner	Relationship with the Issuer	Date of Transfer	Amount			
Hunya Foods Co., Ltd.	Land and Buildings	November 23, 2021	$279,000	$281,932	Kindom Development Co., Ltd.	None	—	—	—	—	In accordance with the valuation report issued by the real estate appraiser	Purpose of operation	—

Note: Include agency fee, registration fee and tax.

Table 3 Disposal of Property Amounting to NT$300 Million or 20% of the Paid-in Capital or More:

Unit: NT$ thousands

Disposing Company	Name of Property	Transaction Date	Date of Acquisition	Carrying amount	Transaction Amount (Note)	Receivable Collection	Gains (Losses) on Disposal	Counterparty	Relationship	Purpose of Disposal	Reference for Price Determination	Other Stipulations of the Ttransaction
Hunya Foods Co., Ltd.	Land and Buildings in Bade Plant	December 17, 2021 (Date of Board Resolution)	October 13, 1976, October 30, 1987, and February 22, 2006 Acquired in batches	$17,236	$463,000	April 7, 2022 Full collection	$445,345	Xing Da Contruction and Development Co., Ltd.	None	Asset Activation	Total appraisal value of the property by the appraiser: $451,133	None

Note: The transaction amount is inclusive of tax and housing tax.

Note 1: The gain or loss on disposal is net of housing tax.

Note 4 Name of Investee Company, Location...etc. (excluding Mainland China investee companies)

Unit: NT$ thousands

Name of Investor	Name of Investee(Note 2)	Location	Principal Business	Initial Investment Amount		End of the Period			Profit (Loss) of Investee for the Period(Note 2(2))	Investment Profit (Loss) Recognized for the Period	Remark
				End of the Period	End of Last Year	Number of Shares	Shareholding (%)	Carrying amount			
Hunya Foods Co., Ltd.	HUNYA INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	British Virgin Islands	Investment Industry	NT$30,312 (USD1,021 thousand)	NT$30,312 (USD1,021 thousand)	-	100%	$1,624	$12,395	$12,395	Subsidiaries
Hunya Foods Co., Ltd.	Croissants Bakery Ltd.	Taiwan	Food Industry	$175,000	-	-	100%	190,376	11,681	6,424	Subsidiaries
HUNYA INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	ABSOLUBEST INVESTMENTS LIMITED	British Virgin Islands	Investment Industry	NT$30,312 (USD1,021 thousand)	NT$30,312 (USD1,021 thousand)	-	100%	1,608	12,395	12,395	Sub-subsidiaries

Note 1: If a public company has a foreign holding company and is required by local laws and regulations to use consolidated financial statements as the primary financial statements, the disclosure of information about the foreign investee company may be limited to the relevant information of the holding company.

Note 2: For cases other than those described in Note 1, the following regulations apply:

(1) The columns of "Name of investee company", "Location", " Principal business", " Initial investment amount" and "Shareholding as of the end of the period" shall be determined in accordance with the circumstances of the Company's transfer of investment and each direct investment.

The Company shall fill in the following information in the order of the reinvestment of the investee company or the indirectly controlled investee company. The relationship between each investee company and the Company (if it is a subsidiary or sub-subsidiary) shall be indicated in the Notes column.

(2) The column of "Profit or loss of investee company for the period" shall be filled in the amount of profit or loss of each investee company for the period.

(3) The column of "Gains or losses recognized during the period" shall be filled in only for each subsidiary and equity-method investee recognized by the (public) company. The remainder is not required. When filling in the "Amount of current profit or loss of each subsidiary recognized as a direct investment", the amount of current profit or loss of each subsidiary includes the investment income or loss that shall be recognized in accordance with the regulations for its reinvestment.

Note 3: If the investment gain or loss is deferred or not recognized in the first and third quarter financial statements, it shall be stated in the notes.

Table 5 Information on Investments in Mainland China:

I. Investee Company in Mainland China:

Unit: NT$ thousands

Investee Company in Mainland China Name of Company	Main Business Activities	Paid-in Capital	Method of Investments (Note I)	Accumulated Amount of Investments Remitted from Taiwan at Beginning of Period	Amount of Investments Remitted or Repatriated for the Period		Accumulated Amount of Investments Remitted from Taiwan at End of Period	The Company's Direct or Indirect Ownership	Investment Profit (Loss) Recognized for the Period (Note 2)	Carrying Amount of Investments at the End of the Period	Accumulated Investment Income Repatriated at End of Period
					Remitted	Repatriated					
Rivon Trading (Shanghai) Co.. Ltd.	Trading Company	NT$29,686 (USD 1,000 thousand)	(3)	$29,686	$-	$-	$29,686	100%	$12,389	$16	$-

II. Limitation on investment in mainland China:

Accumulated Amount of Investments Remitted from	Amount of Investments Authorized by	Ceiling on Amount of Investments Stipulated by
NT$29,686 (USD 1,000 thousand)	NT$29,686 (USD 1,000 thousand)	$1,759,564

III. Major transactions with any investee company in mainland China directly or indirectly through a third region, and their prices, payment terms, unrealized gains (losses), and other information: None.

IV. Directly or indirectly through a third area business with the mainland investee company to provide endorsement guarantee or provide collateral situation: None.

V. Directly and indirectly through a third area to provide financing to the investee company in the mainland: None.

VI. Other transactions that have a significant effect on the profit or loss or financial position of the period: None.

Note I. Methods of investments are divided into the following three types:

(1) Investment in mainland companies through a third region remittance.

(2) Reinvestment in mainland companies through third region investment and establishment of companies.

(3) Reinvestment in mainland companies by reinvesting in existing companies in third regions.

(4) Direct investment in mainland companies.

(5) Others.

Note II. Investment profit (loss) recognized for the period:

(1) Indicate if no investment profit (loss) is recognized as an investee is under preparation.

(2) Indicate if investment profit (loss) is recognized on the following basis:

1. Financial statements audited by international accounting firms cooperating with accounting firms in the Republic of China.

2: Financial statements audited by the parent company's CPAs in Taiwan.

3. Others.

Note III. The relevant figures in this table shall be presented in thousands of New Taiwan dollars.

Table 6 Information on Major Shareholders:

Unit: share

Share / Name of Major	Share			
	Number of Common Shares	Number of Special Shares	Total Number of Shares Held	Percentage of Ownership (%)
Rivon Investment Co., Ltd.	15,956,290	-	15,956,290	14.72
Cheng Tian Investment Co., Ltd.	10,410,000	-	10,410,000	9.60
X-Chen Chang	8,213,271	-	8,213,271	7.58

(1) The major shareholders in this table are shareholders holding more than 5% of the common and preference shares that have completed delivery without physical registration (including treasury shares) on the last business day of each quarter calculated by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation. Share capital indicated in the Company's financial statements may differ from the actual number of shares that have been issued and delivered without physical registration as a result of different basis of preparation.

(2) If a shareholder delivers its shareholding information to the trust, the aforesaid information shall be disclosed by the individual trustee who opened the trust account. Please refer to MOPS for information on shareholders who declare themselves to be insiders holding more than 10% of shares in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act, and their shareholdings including their shareholdings plus their delivery of trust and shares with the right to make decisions on trust property.

Hunya Foods Co., Ltd.

Statements of Significant Accounting Subjects

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Hunya Foods Co., Ltd.

1. Statement of Cash and cash equivalents

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Items	Description	Amount	Note
Petty cash		$480	
Bank deposit			
Check deposit		200	
Demand deposit		49,162	
Total		$49,842	

Hunya Foods Co., Ltd.

2. Statement of Notes Receivable

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Name of customer	Description	Amount	Note
I. Generated from operations:			
Taiwan Fleshpots Trading Co., Ltd.		$145	
Pei Kag Fu Chang Co., Ltd.		-	
Other		123	(Individual amounts did not reach 5% of the total notes receivable)
Subtotal		268	
I. Generated from non-operations:			
Thermalright Inc.		1,375	
Bestcare Medical Co., Ltd.		644	
SaveCome International Inc.		556	
Subtotal		2,575	
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts		-	
Total		$2,843	

Hunya Foods Co., Ltd.
3. Statement of Accounts Receivable
For the year ended December 31, 2022

Name of customer	Description	Amount	Note
Non-related party			
Zhi Jia		$111,256	
Carrefour		78,823	
Retail Support International		54,274	
Taiwan Distribution Center Co., Ltd.		40,130	
RT-MART International		33,201	
Other		96,639	(Individual amounts did not reach 5% of total accounts
Subtotal		414,323	
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts		(997)	
Related party			
Croissants Bakery Ltd.		127	
Total		$413,453	

Hunya Foods Co., Ltd.

4. Statement of Inventories

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Items	Description	Amount		Note
		Cost	Net realizable value	
Commodities		$2,489	$2,411	
Raw materials		80,661	78,118	
Materials		34,374	33,290	
Work in progress		26,773	25,929	
Finished Products		87,108	84,361	
Subtotal		231,405	$224,109	
Less: Allowance for inventory write-down		(7,296)		
Total		$224,109		

Hunya Foods Co., Ltd.
. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
From January 1 to December 31, 2022 and 2021

Name	Beginning of the period		Increase in the current		Decrease in the current		End of the period		Provision of guarantee or pledge	Remark
	Number of Shares	Fair value	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Fair value		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income										
Asset - non-current:										
PharmaEssentia Corp.	1,791,896	$525,025	-	$46,455 (Note 1)	713,000	$56,847 (Note 2)	1,078,896	$514,633	None	
PharmaEssentia Corp.	891,557	208,981	380,000	276,245 (Note 3)	-	-	1,271,557	485,226	None	
Acepodia, Inc.,(Cayman)	403,225	27,830	-	-	-	12,970 (Note 1)	403,225	14,860	None	
Total	3,086,678	$761,836	380,000	$322,700	713,000	$56,847	2,753,678	$1,014,719		

Note 1: Valuation adjustment
Note 2: Sale in the current period
Note 3: During the period, the Company participated in a private placement of 380,000 shares of common stock at a private placement price of NT$250 per share, or $95,000 thousand, plus a valuation adjustment of $181,245 thousand at the end of the period.

Hunya Foods Co., Ltd.

6. Statement of Changes in Investments Accounted for Using the Equity Method

From January 1 to December 31, 2022 and 2021

Name	Balance at the beginning of the period		Increase in the current period		Decrease in the current period		Balance at the end of the period			Market value or net equity value	Valuation Basic	Provision of guarantee or pledge	Remark
	Number of Shares (in Thousands)	Amount	Number of Shares (in Thousands)	Amount	Number of Shares (in Thousands)	Amount	Number of Shares (in Thousands)	Shareholding (%)	Amount				
Investments accounted for using the equity method:													
HUNYA INTERNATIONAL LIMITED	52,100	$(10,770)	-	$12,452 (Note 1)	-	$58 (Note 2)	52,100	100.00%	$1,624	-	Equity method	None	
Croissants Bakery Ltd.	-	-	1,020	190,376 (Note 3)	-	-	1,020	100.00%	190,376	-	Equity method	None	
Total		$(10,770)		$202,828		$58			$192,000				

Note 1: Realized gain or loss on sales of NT$57 thousand and investment income of NT$12,395 thousand recognized under the equity method.

Note 2: Cumulative translation adjustment of NT$58 thousand.

Note 3: New investments-subsidiaries of NT$175,000 thousand, other income - bargain purchase gain of NT$8,520 thousand, investment income recognized under the equity method of NT$6,424 thousand and share of other comprehensive income or loss of subsidiaries recognized under the equity method of NT$432 thousand.

Hunya Foods Co., Ltd.
7. Statement of Changes in Property, Plant, and Equipment
From January 1 to December 31, 2022 and 2021

Items	Balance at the beginning of the period	Increase in the period (including reclassificati	Decrease in the period (including reclassificati	Balance at the end of the period	Provision of guarantees or pledges	Note
Cost:						
Land	$708,410	$153,523	$-	$861,933	Please refer to Note 8	
Housing and construction	1,247,680	122,431	7,608	1,362,503		
Machinery	1,509,747	41,954	42,681	1,509,020		
Computer communication equipment	14,644	3,328	-	17,972		
Office equipments						
Transportation equipment	42,655	1,125	3,141	40,639		
Lease improvements	26,735	2,523	-	29,258		
Other equipment	135,287	5,233	4,462	136,058		
Construction in process	1,836	88,301	1,670	88,467		
Subtotal	3,686,994	418,418	59,562	4,045,850		
Accumulated depreciation:						
Housing and construction	899,482	36,264	5,389	930,357		
Machinery	1,296,838	57,490	42,462	1,311,866		
Computer communication equipment	6,325	4,022	-	10,347		
Office equipments	-			-		
Transportation Equipment	35,689	1,462	2,070	35,081		
Lease improvements	12,237	6,747	-	18,984		
Other equipment	87,980	9,706	4,389	93,297		
Subtotal	2,338,551	115,691	54,310	2,399,932		
Net amount	$1,348,443			$1,645,918		

Hunya Foods Co., Ltd.

8. Statement of Changes in Right-of-use Assets

From January 1 to December 31, 2022 and 2021

Unit: NT$ thousands

Item	Balance at the beginning of the period	Increase in the current period	Decrease in the current period	Balance at the end of the period	Note
Cost:					
Housing and construction	$89,203	$10,165	$230	$99,138	
Transportation equipment	6,622	-	-	6,622	
Total	$95,825	$10,165	$230	$105,760	
Accumulated depreciation:					
Housing and construction	$51,211	$17,436	$-	$68,647	
Transportation equipment	4,883	1,497	-	6,380	
Total	$56,094	$18,933	$-	$75,027	

Hunya Foods Co., Ltd.

9. Statement of Changes in Investment Properties

From January 1 to December 31, 2022 and 2021

Items	Balance at the beginning of the period		Increase in the current period		Decrease in the current period		Reclassification in the current period		Balance at the end of the period		Provision of guarantee or pledges	Note
	arrying valu	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value		
Land	$134,366	$636,214~	$-		$-		$-		$134,366	$632,125~	Please refer to Note 8	1. Decrease in the period is due to the provision of depreciation 2: The fair value was determined by referring to the website of the Secretary of the Interior, the Real Estate Transaction Tracking Service and the actual transaction information of the neighboring areas
Housing and Construction	16,624	804,758	-		1,749		2,219		17,094	971,142	Please refer to Note 8	
Total	$150,990		$-		$1,749		$2,219		$151,460			

Hunya Foods Co., Ltd.

10. Statement of Changes in Intangible Assets

From January 1 to December 31, 2022 and 2021

Items	Beginning balance	Increase in the period (including reclassifications)	Decrease in the period (including reclassifications)	Ending balance	Remark
Cost:					
Computer Software	$45,133	$4,710	$-	$49,843	
Accumulated depreciation:					
Computer Software	22,304	11,331	-	33,635	
Net amount	$22,829	$(6,621)	$-	$16,208	

Hunya Foods Co., Ltd.

11. Statement of Short-term Loans

As of December 31, 2022

Unit: NT$ thousands

Type of Loans	Description	Lending Banks	Ending balance	Contract Period (YYYY/MM/DD)	Interest Rate	Pledge or Guarantee	Note
Bank loans	Secured loans	Bank of Taiwan	$20,000	September 16, 2022 to September 16, 2023	1.51%	Please refer to Note 8	
Bank loans	Secured loans	Chang Hwa Bank	24,867	December 19, 2022 to June 16, 2023	2.80%	Please refer to Note 8	
		Total	$44,867				

Hunya Foods Co., Ltd.

12. Statement of Notes Payable

As of December 31, 2022

Name of customer	Description	Amount	Note
Not generated from operations:			
Hsien-X Lin		$331	
Chieh-X Lin		132	
Hisang-X Lin		132	
Li-X Lin		132	
Total		$727	

Hunya Foods Co., Ltd.
13. Statement of Accounts Payable
As of December 31, 2022

Name of customer	Description	Amount	Note
Non-related party			
Excellent Gravure Industrial Co., Ltd.		$18,297	
Kao Corporation		16,542	
Xin Dong Sen Co., Ltd.		13,598	
Other		158,669	(Individual amounts did not reach 5% of total accounts payable.)
Related party			
Croissants Bakery Ltd.		106	
Total		$207,212	

Hunya Foods Co., Ltd.
14. Statement of Other Payables
As of December 31, 2022

Items	Description	Amount	Note
Salaries and bonuses payable		$72,922	
Employee compensation payable		14,571	
Advertising fees payable		23,332	
Payables on equipment		18,829	
Other payables		139,148	
Other expenses payable	Utilities, insurance, and shipping costs, etc.	24,794	(Individual amounts did not reach 5% of total payable.)
Total		$293,596	

Hunya Foods Co., Ltd.

15. Statement of Other Current Liabilities

As of December 31, 2022

Items	Description	Amount	Note
Advance payment		$2,488	
Temporary credits		7,468	
Receipts under custody		1,422	
Provision for employee benefit liabilities - current		7,721	
Total		$19,099	

Hunya Foods Co., Ltd.

16. Statement of Lease liabilities

As of December 31, 2022

Unit: NT$ thousands

Item	Lease period	Discount rate	Ending balance	Note
Lease liabilities - current				
Housing and Construction	February 1, 2020 to January 31, 2028	0.96% - 1.75%	$14,109	
Transportation Equipment	May 5, 2020 to May 13, 2023	0.97% - 0.99%	245	
Subtotal			14,354	
Lease liabilities - non-current				
Housing and Construction	February 1, 2020 to January 31, 2028	0.96% - 1.45%	16,795	
Total			$31,149	

Hunya Foods Co., Ltd.
17. Statement of Long-term Loans
As of December 31, 2022

Type of Loans	Description	Balance at the end of the period	Contract period	Interest Rate	Credit line	Pledge or Guarantee	Note
Collateralized borrowing	Financial institution	$488,889	2 to 4 years	1.28% - 1.75%	Estimated consolidated credit line NT$805,000 thousand	Please refer to Note 8	
Less: With maturity within one year		-					
Total		$488,889					

Hunya Foods Co., Ltd.
18. Statement of Operating Revenue
From January 1 to December 31, 2022 and 2021

Items	Quantity	Amount	Note
I. Chocolate Collection		$1,501,297	
II. Rivon Festive Cake Collection		589,794	
III. Other		84,711	(Individual amounts did not reach 5% of total operating revenue)
Total sales revenue		2,175,802	
Less: Sales returns		(40,800)	
Sales discounts and allowances		(263,462)	
Total		$1,871,540	

Hunya Foods Co., Ltd.

19. Statement of Operating Costs

From January 1 to December 31, 2022 and 2021

Items	Amount		Note
	Subtotal	Total	
Inventory at the beginning of the period	$4,493		
Add: Purchase	7,710		
Less: Inventory at the end of the period	(2,489)		
Other transfers out	(1,663)		
Purchase and sale cost		$8,051	
Direct raw materials			
Stocking materials at the beginning of period	69,810		
Add: Purchase	569,273		
Other transfers in	1,407		
Less: Stocking materials at the end of period	(80,661)		
Other transfers out	(10,380)		
Raw material consumption for the period		549,449	
Materials			
Stocking materials at the beginning of period	52,796		
Add: Purchase	311,707		
Other transfers in	429		
Less: Stocking materials at the end of period	(34,374)		
Other transfers out	(17,253)		
Material consumption for the period		313,305	
Director labor		146,957	
Manufacturing overheads		307,410	
Manufacturing overheads		1,325,172	
Add: Work-in-process at beginning of period		24,669	
Less Work-in-process at end of period		(26,773)	
Other transfers out		(12,165)	
Cost of finished products		1,310,903	
Add: Finished products at beginning of period		106,154	
Other transfers in		8,615	
Less Finished products at end of period		(87,108)	
Other transfers out		(24,024)	
Production and sale cost		1,314,540	
Cost of raw materials sold		1,357	
Other operating costs		40,116	
Cost of goods sold		$1,356,013	

Hunya Foods Co., Ltd.
Statement of Manufacturing Overheads
From January 1 to December 31, 2022 and 2021

Items	Description	Amount	Note
Depreciation		$80,077	
Indirect personnel		63,530	
Utilities expenses		32,209	
Insurance expenses		25,848	
Depletion and amortization of each item		25,445	
Miscellaneous expenses		23,920	
Maintenance expenses		15,073	
Other expenses		41,308	(Individual amounts did not reach 5% of total manufacturing
Total		$307,410	

Hunya Foods Co., Ltd.
21. Statement of Operating Expenses
From January 1 to December 31, 2022 and 2021

Items	Description	Amount	Note
Selling and marketing expenses			
Salary expenses		$119,528	
Advertising expenses		86,107	
Shipping costs		84,530	
Depreciation		43,364	
Other expenses		51,333	(Individual amounts did not reach 5% of total marketing expenses)
Total		$384,862	
General and administrative expenses			
Salary expenses		$39,266	
Amortization and provision		11,153	
Commission expenses		10,956	
Depreciation		10,404	
Remuneration for Directors and Supervisors		7,283	
Miscellaneous		6,539	
Maintenance expenses		5,722	
Professional service fees		5,389	
Other expenses		20,264	(Individual amounts did not reach 5% of total administration and general service expenses)
Total		$116,976	
Research and development expenses			
Commissioned research fees		$8,465	
Salary expenses		7,068	
Other expenses		2,596	(Individual amounts did not reach 5% of total administration and general service expenses)
Total		$18,129	

Hunya Foods Co., Ltd.

22. Statement of Other Gains and Losses

From January 1 to December 31, 2022 and 2021

Items	Description	Amount	Note
Other income	Rental income	$14,900	
	Interest income	242	
	Other	5,354	
	Low-cost purchase benefits	8,520	
Total		$29,016	
Other gains and losses	Net gains on disposal of property, plant, and equipment	$445,113	
	Net foreign exchange losses	(5,075)	
	Other	(2,083)	
Total		$437,955	

Hunya Foods Co., Ltd.
23. Statement of Finance Costs
From January 1 to December 31, 2022 and 2021

Items	Description	Amount	Note
Finance costs	Interest on bank loans	$7,064	
	Interest on lease liabilities	532	
Total		$7,596	